

Using the SDG framework in Results Frameworks

An Assessment and Classification of SDG Indicators

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Forward

This document is a technical annex to the OECD Toolkit **Impact by Design: Effective Results Frameworks for Sustainable Development**.

The purpose of this reference document is to guide toolkit users in the selection of SDG indicators for integration in results frameworks.

This document will be updated as the SDG framework experiences reviews. The current version reflects the official SDG indicator framework as of May 2023.

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1. Criteria for SDG indicator classification

In the OECD Toolkit “**Impact by Design**”, we establish that the choice of indicators must be guided by their pertinence to the priorities, specific objectives, and context of the respective strategy, programme, or project. The main thrust behind selecting indicators should be to satisfy an information requirement, be it for learning, decision-making, accountability, or communication.

Nevertheless, other aspects (such as cost, complexity, synergies, sustainability) hold equal significance in crafting efficient results frameworks. In this light, the six [DAC Evaluation Criteria](#) present themselves as a practical reference for selecting and integrating SDG indicators into results frameworks. These criteria bridge the gap between specific characteristics of the SDG indicators and dimensions of relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability (see Table 1.1 below).

Table 1.1. Assessing SDG indicators with an evaluative eye

Criterion	Considerations	Possible variables (to assess the criterion)
Relevance	Does the SDG indicator align with the intervention objectives and the needs and priorities of the target population/country? It is worth considering if the indicator is frequently included in national development plans and other development co-operation results frameworks, and whether it will generate relevant data on the intended change, which can be effectively used for decision-making, learning, accountability and communication?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflects a strategic priority • Nature of indicator (ideal: outcomes/impact) • Relevance of the issue for development co-operation results frameworks (ideal: very high) • Inclusion in national development plans and development co-operation results frameworks (ideal: very high) • Possibility of data disaggregation (ideal: high) • Communication effectiveness (ideal: very effective)
Coherence	Does the SDG indicator align with other interventions or policies, both within the programme and externally? This is where the number of synergies the indicator has with other SDGs becomes important, and whether the complexity of an indicator (e.g. multi-layered, composite) can support coherence between economic, social and environmental factors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synergies with other SDGs (ideal: more) • Complexity (ideal: comprehensively reflects the issue)
Effectiveness	Can the SDG indicator accurately measure the desired changes in the world? The complexity of the indicator, its communication effectiveness, and the type of change it signals can influence this.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of change (ideal: absolute change) • Level of control (ideal: internal) • Communication effectiveness (ideal: very effective) • Aggregability for reporting (ideal: high)
Efficiency	This measures the cost-effectiveness of data collection and communication for the SDG indicator. Factors such as the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data sources (ideal: many available) • Complexity (ideal: low)

Criterion	Considerations	Possible variables (to assess the criterion)
	number of available data sources, the frequency of data collection, and the level of data aggregation and disaggregation can be significant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency of data collection and levels of data disaggregation increase the cost of monitoring.
Impact	Potential of the action to contribute to broader SDG achievements. Factors relevant for this criterion include whether the indicator reflects outcomes and impacts, the number of synergies the indicator has with other SDGs, whether it's a leading or lagging indicator, and whether the indicator is also driven by external factors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature (ideal: outcomes/impact) • Synergies with other SDGs (ideal: high number) • Degree of influence (internal or externally driven) • Level of control (Leading or lagging indicator)
Sustainability	Potential for the impact to continue after the action ends. The frequency of data collection signals the extent to which the indicator is a standard measure, and the indicator's typical inclusion in other plans and strategies can indicate its sustainability, as it links with broader development efforts in the same direction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency of data collection (ideal: typically, data is frequently collected in many contexts) • Inclusion in national development plans and development co-operation results frameworks (ideal: very high)

Source: Authors' own elaboration.

A systematic understanding of the individual and extrinsic characteristics of the SDG indicators, paired with well-defined selection criteria, can contribute to generating results frameworks that yield strategically aligned and contextually relevant information, and do so coherently, effectively, and efficiently with an emphasis on outcomes and impacts. This approach can also facilitate the anticipation of data availability and data collection costs for certain, less prevalent, SDG indicators.

Below you will find detailed descriptions of the 13 assessment variables, followed by a systematic review of each SDG indicator in Section 2.

Nature

The nature of the indicator refers to whether it measures an input, output, outcome, or impact. These terms represent different stages in the results chain of an intervention or policy.

- **Input:** The resources or conditions needed for a program or policy to be implemented (e.g., funding, infrastructure, human resources)
- **Output:** The direct products or services resulting from the program or policy (e.g., number of trainings provided, facilities constructed)
- **Outcome:** The changes in conditions, behaviours, or knowledge resulting from the program or policy (e.g., increased access to services, improved skills or knowledge)
- **Impact:** The long-term effects or ultimate goals the program or policy is designed to achieve (e.g., reduced poverty, improved health, or increased income)

Note: As the distinction between outcome and impact is conditional to the specific focus of an intervention and whether the results will be achieved in the short, medium or long term, the classification of SDG indicators that follows will mark the relevant indicators as Outcome/Impact.

Tier

The Tier classification reflects the availability of data and the methodological development for an SDG indicator, according to the United Nations' Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs). It consists of three levels:

- **Tier 1:** A Tier 1 indicator has a clear methodology and data are widely available. These indicators are well-established and can be easily tracked and monitored across countries.
- **Tier 2:** A Tier 2 indicator has a clear methodology, but data are not widely available or are only available for a limited number of countries. Methodologies for these indicators are generally agreed upon, but data collection and availability might be a challenge.
- **Tier 3:** A Tier 3 indicator has no internationally established methodology or standards, and data are limited or not available. These indicators require further methodological development and data collection efforts to be effectively monitored. As of 2023, save one exception, there are no Tier 3 indicators.

The Tier classification helps in understanding the ease of tracking and monitoring an indicator, as well as the potential challenges in terms of data availability and methodological development.

Data Source

The Data Source classification refers to the organization, database, or survey from which data for a particular SDG indicator is obtained. Data sources can be international organizations, national statistical agencies, surveys, or databases maintained by public or private institutions. Identifying the data source is crucial for understanding the credibility, reliability, and consistency of the data.

For each SDG indicator, we provided the primary data source responsible for collecting and disseminating the data, as identified by the United Nations or other relevant international organizations. Knowing the data source helps in evaluating the data quality and understanding any potential limitations or biases in the data collection process. Additionally, it can provide insights into the frequency of data collection and the level of disaggregation available for an indicator.

Keep in mind that, in some cases, there might be multiple data sources for a single indicator, depending on the country or context. However, we provide the main data source (ideally an instrument or data collection tool at the country level) as recognized by the international community for monitoring progress towards the SDGs.

Complexity

Complexity refers to the difficulty of measuring and interpreting the indicator.

- **Low:** The indicator is relatively simple to measure and understand
- **Moderate:** The indicator is somewhat challenging to measure or interpret
- **High:** The indicator is highly complex, involving advanced measurement techniques or requiring significant expertise to interpret

Communication Effectiveness

Communication effectiveness refers to how easily the indicator can be understood and communicated to a wider audience.

- **Highly effective:** The indicator is easily understood by non-experts and can be effectively communicated to a broad audience
- **Moderately effective:** The indicator may require some explanation but is generally understandable and can be communicated to a wider audience
- **Less effective:** The indicator is difficult to understand and requires significant explanation or context to be communicated effectively

Degree of Influence

Degree of influence refers to whether the indicator serves as a leading or lagging measure of progress toward the target.

- **Leading:** The indicator changes before the target changes, signaling a potential shift in progress (e.g., an increase in education spending may lead to improvements in learning outcomes)
- **Lagging:** The indicator changes after the target has already changed, providing evidence of progress already made (e.g., a decrease in maternal mortality rates after the implementation of a health intervention)

Level of Control

Level of control refers to the degree of influence that an actor (e.g., a government, development organization, or individual) can have over the indicator.

- **Internal:** The indicator is primarily influenced by the actions and decisions of the actor
- **External:** The indicator is largely influenced by factors outside the direct control of the actor, such as international trends, other actors' decisions, or broader systemic factors

Relevance to Development Cooperation Results Frameworks

This criterion assesses the usefulness of the indicator in monitoring and evaluating development cooperation projects and programs.

- **High:** The indicator is well-suited to assess the effectiveness of development cooperation efforts –
- **Medium relevance:** These indicators have a stronger and more direct relationship with development cooperation results frameworks. They are likely to be relevant in various contexts and contribute to the achievement of multiple development goals.
- **Moderate relevance:** These indicators have a reasonable connection to development cooperation results frameworks but may not be a primary focus or target, or not well suited to assess effectiveness. They may be indirectly related to the main objectives or be relevant in certain contexts.
- **Low:** The indicator is not directly related to the effectiveness of development cooperation efforts

Synergies

Synergies refer to the positive interactions between the indicator and other SDG targets and goals. An indicator with many synergies is likely to contribute to progress in multiple areas.

- **List of the specific SDGs that have synergies** with the indicator being assessed

Disaggregation

Disaggregation refers to the ability to break down the indicator data by specific population subgroups, geographic regions, or other relevant dimensions.

- **List of the specific dimensions** by which the indicator can be disaggregated (e.g., by sex, age, income, urban/rural, country, sector)

Typical frequency of data collection

This refers to how often data for the indicator is typically collected.

- **Annually:** Data is collected every year
- **Every few years:** Data is collected every two to five years (we specify).
- **Less frequent:** Data is collected less frequently than every five years

Frequency of Inclusion in National Development Plans or Corporate Results Frameworks

This criterion assesses how often the indicator is included in national development plans or corporate results frameworks.

- **High:** The indicator is commonly included in such documents and frameworks
- **Moderate:** The indicator is included in some documents and frameworks, but not universally
- **Low:** The indicator is rarely included in such documents and frameworks

Level of Aggregation

The Level of Aggregation classification refers to the geographical scale at which the data for a specific SDG indicator is available and reported. Aggregation levels can range from **global, regional, national,** and **subnational levels** to the **local level**. Different indicators may have varying levels of aggregation, depending on the data source and the nature of the indicator.

For each SDG indicator, I provided the **primary level(s) of aggregation** at which the data is available, as indicated by the United Nations or other relevant international organizations. Identifying the level of aggregation is important for understanding the scope of the data and its applicability for monitoring and decision-making.

For example, some indicators may be suitable for tracking progress at the **global or regional level** but may not be appropriate for monitoring at the **local level** due to the lack of data or the nature of the indicator. Conversely, some indicators might be more relevant at the **national or subnational level**, providing more granular insights into specific development issues.

Keep in mind that the level of aggregation for a specific indicator may change over time as data sources and methodologies evolve, or as data becomes more widely available at different geographical scales.

Other useful resources

- Official **metadata and definitions** for each SDG indicator can be found in the UN database:
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>
- A **global database for each SDG indicator** can be found here:
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal>
- Current estimates for **data availability** per country can be found here:
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/analytics/DataAvailability>

2. Analysis by indicator

The analysis and classification of SDG indicators follows the criteria and variables discussed in section 1. It provides a **starting point**. Depending on the nature and scope of each strategy, programme, project and related results frameworks, users may consider different or complementary criteria.

Note that one very important criterion that should always be considered, but cannot be defined *ex ante*, is whether the SDG indicator aligns with your country's or organisation's strategic priorities, and that of your key partners. You should consider including this consideration in selecting SDG indicators as well.

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

SDG 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

SDG 1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status, and geographical location (urban/rural)

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Bank, National statistical offices
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 1
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if poverty reduction is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by macroeconomic and structural factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 8 (employment), SDG 10 (reducing inequality)
- Disaggregation: By sex, age, employment status, geographical location (urban/rural)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: National statistical offices
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 1
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if poverty reduction is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by macroeconomic and structural factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 8 (employment), SDG 10 (reducing inequality)
- Disaggregation: By sex, age
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 1.2.2: Proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: National statistical offices, specialized surveys
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 1
- Complexity: Complex
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if poverty reduction is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by macroeconomic and structural factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 8 (employment), SDG 10 (reducing inequality)
- Disaggregation: By sex, age
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 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

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: International Labour Organization (ILO), National statistical offices
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 1
- Complexity: Complex

- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if social protection is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (within the control of government institutions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 10 (reducing inequality), SDG 3 (health), SDG 4 (education)
- Disaggregation: By sex, age group, and population group (children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims, the poor and the vulnerable)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-4 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: National statistical offices, household surveys
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 1
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if improving access to basic services is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (within the control of government institutions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 3 (health), SDG 4 (education), SDG 6 (water and sanitation), SDG 7 (energy), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities)
- Disaggregation: By sex, age, urban/rural, income group
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: National statistical offices, land agencies, household surveys
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 1
- Complexity: Complex
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if improving land tenure security is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading

- Level of control: Internal (within the control of government institutions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 2 (food security), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reducing inequality), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities)
- Disaggregation: By sex, type of tenure
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 5-10 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons, and persons affected by disasters per 100,000 people

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: National disaster management agencies, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 1
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if disaster risk reduction is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by disaster occurrence and vulnerability)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 13 (climate action)
- Disaggregation: By type of disaster, region, age, sex
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 1.5.2: Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: National disaster management agencies, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), World Bank
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 1
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if disaster risk reduction is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by disaster occurrence and vulnerability)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Moderate
- Synergies: SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 13 (climate action)
- Disaggregation: By type of disaster, region

- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 1.5.3: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

- Nature: Process
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), National disaster management agencies
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 1
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if disaster risk reduction is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (within the control of government institutions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 13 (climate action)
- Disaggregation: None
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-4 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 1.5.4: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

- Nature: Process
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: National disaster management agencies, local governments
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 1
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if disaster risk reduction is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (within the control of government institutions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 13 (climate action)
- Disaggregation: By type of local government
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-4 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

SDG 1.a.1: Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programs

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: National budget documents, government financial databases
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 1
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if poverty reduction is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (within the control of government institutions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Moderate
- Synergies: SDG 10 (reducing inequality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)
- Disaggregation: By type of poverty reduction program
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 1.a.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health, and social protection)

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: National budget documents, government financial databases
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 1
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if essential services are a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (within the control of government institutions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 10 (reducing inequality)
- Disaggregation: By type of essential service
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 1.b.1: Pro-poor public social spending

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2

- Data source: Household income and expenditure surveys (HIES), living standards measurement surveys (LSMS) with employment modules, labor force surveys (LFS) that include information on income
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 1
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing poverty and promoting social spending targeting the poor is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on national policies and budget allocation)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)
- Disaggregation: By country, by sector, by income group, by sex, by age group, by disability status, by urban/rural location
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or less frequent
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

SDG 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

SDG 2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), national nutrition surveys
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 2
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if food security is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by food production, availability, access, and utilization)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production)
- Disaggregation: By age, sex, urban/rural, region
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), national nutrition surveys
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 2
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if food security is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by food production, availability, access, and utilization)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production)
- Disaggregation: By age, sex, urban/rural, region
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviations from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, national nutrition surveys
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 2
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if addressing malnutrition is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by various factors including healthcare, sanitation, and dietary practices)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education)
- Disaggregation: By age, sex, urban/rural, region
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or <-2 standard deviations from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, national nutrition surveys
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 2
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if addressing malnutrition is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by various factors including healthcare, sanitation, and dietary practices)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education)
- Disaggregation: By age, sex, urban/rural, region, type (wasting and overweight)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 2.2.3: Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Household surveys, such as Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 2
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if improving nutrition and reducing anaemia prevalence is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on national policies, interventions, and healthcare systems)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)
- Disaggregation: By country, by age group, by pregnancy status, by urban/rural location
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate

SDG 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

SDG 2.3.1: Volume of production per labor unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size

- Nature: Output
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: National agricultural censuses and surveys, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 2
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if increasing agricultural productivity is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by factors such as access to resources, inputs, and markets)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)
- Disaggregation: By type of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise, by size, by gender, by indigenous/non-indigenous status
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 2.3.2: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: National agricultural censuses and surveys, national income and expenditure surveys
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 2
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if increasing incomes of small-scale food producers is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by factors such as access to resources, inputs, and markets)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)
- Disaggregation: By sex, by indigenous/non-indigenous status, by urban/rural
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: National agricultural censuses and surveys, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 2
- Complexity: High
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting sustainable agriculture is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by factors such as policies, agricultural practices, and natural disasters)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 15 (life on land)
- Disaggregation: By type of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise, by size, by region
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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 ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

SDG 2.5.1: Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities

- Nature: Output
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: National genebanks, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), international genebanks
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 2
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if conserving genetic diversity is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in conservation facilities and international cooperation)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Moderate
- Synergies: SDG 15 (life on land), SDG 13 (climate action)
- Disaggregation: By type of genetic resource (plant, animal), by conservation facility (medium-term, long-term)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate

SDG 2.5.2: Proportion of local breeds classified as being at unknown level of risk of extinction

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: National breed inventories, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 2
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if conserving local breeds is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by various factors including habitat loss, genetic erosion, and climate change)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Moderate
- Synergies: SDG 15 (life on land), SDG 13 (climate action)
- Disaggregation: By type of local breed (mammal, bird, fish), by region
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate

SDG 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

SDG 2.a.1: The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: National government budget documents, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 2
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if increasing investments in agriculture is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (depends on government budget allocation decisions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Moderate
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure)
- Disaggregation: By sector (rural infrastructure, agricultural research, extension services, technology development, gene banks)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate

SDG 2.a.2: Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: OECD Creditor Reporting System, national government records
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 2
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if increasing investments in agriculture is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (depends on development cooperation funding decisions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By recipient country, by donor country, by sector (rural infrastructure, agricultural research, extension services, technology development, gene banks)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 2.b.1: Agricultural export subsidies

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Trade Organization (WTO), national government records
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 2
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if eliminating agricultural export subsidies is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (depends on government policy decisions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Moderate
- Synergies: SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By country, by type of subsidy, by sector (crops, livestock, fisheries, forestry)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate

SDG 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

SDG 2.c.1: Indicator of food price anomalies

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Bank, national government records
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 2
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Indirectly aligned (measures adopted to ensure proper functioning of food commodity markets may contribute to limiting price volatility)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by various factors including supply and demand, global economic conditions, and policy interventions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Moderate
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production)
- Disaggregation: By country, by food commodity, by type of market (physical, derivatives)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Monthly, quarterly
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

SDG 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

SDG 3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: National health registries, World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Bank Group, and United Nations Population Division
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: Moderate (depends on availability and accuracy of data on maternal deaths and live births).
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing maternal mortality is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on national health systems, policies and programs, access to quality care, and education)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions)
- Disaggregation: By age, region, rural/urban location, wealth quintile, and other relevant factors
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 5 years or less (depending on the data source)
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

- Nature: Output
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), national health registries, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if increasing skilled birth attendance is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in health systems, training, and accessibility of skilled health personnel)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)
- Disaggregation: By country, by urban/rural area, by wealth quintile, by education level
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME), national health registries, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing under-five mortality is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in health systems, access to quality care, and education)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)
- Disaggregation: By country, by sex, by urban/rural area, by wealth quintile, by education level
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME), national health registries, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing neonatal mortality is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in health systems, Level of control for SDG 3.2.2: Internal (depends on investments in health systems, access to quality care, and education)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)
- Disaggregation: By country, by sex, by urban/rural area, by wealth quintile, by education level
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), national health registries
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing the number of new HIV infections is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in prevention, testing, and treatment programs)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions)
- Disaggregation: By country, by sex, by age group, by key populations (e.g., men who have sex with men, sex workers, people who inject drugs, transgender people, prisoners)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Health Organization (WHO), national health registries
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing tuberculosis incidence is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in prevention, testing, and treatment programs)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities)
- Disaggregation: By country, by sex, by age group
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Health Organization (WHO), national health registries
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing malaria incidence is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in prevention, testing, and treatment programs)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 13 (climate action)
- Disaggregation: By country, by sex, by age group
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Health Organization (WHO), national health registries
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing hepatitis B incidence is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in prevention, testing, and treatment programs)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)
- Disaggregation: By country, by sex, by age group
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 3.3.5: Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Health Organization (WHO), national health registries
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing the number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging

- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in prevention, testing, and treatment programs)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities)
- Disaggregation: By country, by sex, by age group, by type of neglected tropical disease
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Health Organization (WHO), national health registries
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing premature mortality from non-communicable diseases is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in prevention, testing, and treatment programs)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production)
- Disaggregation: By country, by sex, by age group, by type of non-communicable disease
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Health Organization (WHO), national health registries
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing suicide mortality rate is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in mental health services, awareness, and prevention programs)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities)

- Disaggregation: By country, by sex, by age group
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

SDG 3.5.1: Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders

- Nature: Output
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: World Health Organization (WHO), national health registries, and administrative records
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if improving coverage of treatment interventions for substance use disorders is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in prevention and treatment programs)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions)
- Disaggregation: By country, by sex, by age group, by type of intervention
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-3 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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 liters of pure alcohol

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Health Organization (WHO), national health registries, and administrative records
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing harmful use of alcohol is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in prevention and treatment programs)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions)
- Disaggregation: By country, by sex, by age group
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually

- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

SDG 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Health Organization (WHO), national health registries, and administrative records
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing road traffic injuries and fatalities is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in road safety and enforcement measures)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions)
- Disaggregation: By country, by sex, by age group, by type of road user
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs

SDG 3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: UN Population Division, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if improving access to sexual and reproductive health-care services is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in health infrastructure, personnel, and programs)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities)
- Disaggregation: By country, by sex, by age group, by urban/rural area
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: UN Population Division, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing adolescent birth rate is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in sexual and reproductive health education, and access to family planning services)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities)
- Disaggregation: By country, by sex, by age group, by urban/rural area, by socio-economic status
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 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)

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Health Organization (WHO), national health registries, and administrative records
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if achieving universal health coverage is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in health infrastructure, personnel, and programs)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: All SDGs, especially SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions)
- Disaggregation: By country, by sex, by age group, by urban/rural area, by socio-economic status

- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-3 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 3.8.2: Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Health Organization (WHO), household surveys, and administrative records
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing out-of-pocket health expenditures is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in health financing and policies)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities)
- Disaggregation: By country, by income level, by urban/rural area, by socio-economic status
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination

SDG 3.9.1: Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Health Organization (WHO), national health registries, and administrative records
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing air pollution and related health impacts is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in clean energy, industry, and transport)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (climate action)
- Disaggregation: By country, by sex, by age group, by urban/rural area, by socio-economic status
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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)

- Nature: Outcome/Impact

- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Health Organization (WHO), national health registries, and administrative records
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing water, sanitation, and hygiene-related health impacts is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in WASH infrastructure and services)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production)
- Disaggregation: By country, by sex, by age group, by urban/rural area, by socio-economic status
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Health Organization (WHO), national health registries, and administrative records
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing unintentional poisoning and related health impacts is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in chemicals management, industry, and public health)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions)
- Disaggregation: By country, by sex, by age group, by urban/rural area, by socio-economic status
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

SDG 3.a.1: Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Health Organization (WHO), national health surveys
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing tobacco use is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in tobacco control policies and programs)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions)
- Disaggregation: By country, by sex, by age group, by urban/rural area, by socio-economic status
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

SDG 3.b.1: Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Health Organization (WHO), national health surveys, pharmaceutical industry data, administrative records
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: High
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if improving access to essential medicines and vaccines is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in public health, pharmaceutical policies, and global cooperation)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 10 (reduced

- inequalities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By country, by urban/rural area, by socio-economic status, by availability of specific medicines and vaccines
 - Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
 - Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 3.b.2: Total net official development assistance to the medical research and basic health sectors

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Development Assistance Committee (DAC)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Indirectly aligned (if improving global health through official development assistance is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (depends on international aid commitments and priorities)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By donor country, by recipient country, by sector
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG Indicator 3.b.3: Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis.

- Nature: Output
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: National health information systems, health facility surveys
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, urban/rural, by type of health facility
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on availability and affordability of essential medicines)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Medium (depends on national policies, healthcare infrastructure, and supply chains)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By type of health facility (primary, secondary, tertiary), urban/rural, public/private, and by specific medicine groups
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or biannually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Medium

SDG 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

SDG 3.c.1: Health worker density and distribution

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Health Organization (WHO), national health workforce registries and surveys
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if increasing health workforce density and improving distribution is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in health workforce development and policies)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By country, by urban/rural area, by type of health worker, by public/private sector
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 3.d.1: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

- Nature: Process
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Health Organization (WHO), self-assessment reports from countries
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: High
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if improving capacity for health emergency preparedness is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in health systems and policies)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By country, by IHR core capacity

- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 3.d.2: Proportion of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms, median (%)

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: World Health Organization (WHO) Global Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System (GLASS), national health laboratories, and other public health agencies
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 3
- Complexity: High (requires laboratory testing and tracking of specific antimicrobial-resistant organisms)
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective (communicates the prevalence of antimicrobial-resistant infections)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on tracking and reducing antimicrobial resistance)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Medium (depends on national policies, surveillance, and infection prevention and control measures)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By country, by type of antimicrobial-resistant organism, by patient age group, by healthcare facility type
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or as required based on surveillance and laboratory reporting
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Medium

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

SDG 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

SDG 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

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics, national learning assessments, regional and international learning assessments
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 4
- Complexity: High
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if improving learning outcomes in primary and lower secondary education is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on education policies and investments)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By sex, by urban/rural location, by wealth quintile, by type of school (public/private), by region, by disability status
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 4.1.2: Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: National education management information systems, household surveys, UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 4
- Complexity: Medium (requires tracking of cohorts and analysis of multiple factors)
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective (communicates the proportion of students completing a given level of education)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, urban/rural, by sex, by wealth quintile, by education level
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on completion of education levels)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Medium (depends on national policies, educational infrastructure, and socioeconomic factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High

- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By sex, location (urban/rural), wealth quintile, and education level (primary, secondary, tertiary)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or every 2-3 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 4.2.1: Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), other national household surveys
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 4
- Complexity: High
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if improving early childhood development is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in early childhood development policies and programs)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By sex, by urban/rural location, by wealth quintile, by region, by disability status
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics, national education management information systems
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 4
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if improving early childhood education participation is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in early childhood education policies and

programs)

- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By sex, by urban/rural location, by wealth quintile, by region, by disability status
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

SDG 4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: National labor force surveys, household surveys
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 4
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting equal access to technical, vocational, and tertiary education is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in education policies and programs)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By sex, by age group, by urban/rural location, by wealth quintile, by region, by disability status
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-3 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill and sex

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: National labor force surveys, household surveys
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 4
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if increasing relevant skills for employment and entrepreneurship is a strategic priority)

- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in skills development and education policies and programs)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By sex, by age group, by urban/rural location, by wealth quintile, by region, by type of skill, by disability status
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-3 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 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

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics, national education management information systems
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 4
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting equal access to education and eliminating disparities is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in inclusive education policies and programs)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By sex, by urban/rural location, by wealth quintile, by region, by disability status, by indigenous peoples, by conflict-affected situations
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

SDG 4.6.1: Proportion 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

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: National literacy and numeracy assessments, household surveys
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 4
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective

- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting literacy and numeracy is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in education policies and programs)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By sex, by age group, by urban/rural location, by wealth quintile, by region, by disability status
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 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

- Nature: Process
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: National education policies, curricula, teacher education programs, student assessments, UNESCO quadrennial reporting
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 4
- Complexity: High
- Communication effectiveness: Less effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional (can be adapted to subnational levels)
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting sustainable development education is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in education policies and programs)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Medium
- Synergies: All other SDGs
- Disaggregation: N/A
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 4-6 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Medium

SDG 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

SDG 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)

- Nature: Output
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: National education management information systems, school surveys
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 4
- Complexity: High
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if improving education infrastructure is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in education infrastructure)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities)
- Disaggregation: By type of school (primary, secondary, tertiary), by urban/rural location, by region
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-4 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 4.b.1: Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study

- Nature: Output
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 4
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: Global, donor country, recipient country
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if expanding scholarships is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (depends on donor countries' commitments and priorities)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)
- Disaggregation: By sector, by type of study, by donor country, by recipient country
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Medium

SDG 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

SDG 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

pedagogical training pre-service or in-service

- Nature: Output
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: National education management information systems, teacher training surveys
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 4
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if increasing the supply of qualified teachers is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (depends on investments in teacher training and professional development)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities)
- Disaggregation: By level of education (pre-primary, primary, lower secondary, upper secondary), by urban/rural location, by region, by gender
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-4 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

SDG 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

SDG 5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

- Nature: Process
- Tier: II
- Data source: National legislation, government reports
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 5
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Effective
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting gender equality is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (depends on governments adopting and implementing such legal frameworks)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions)
- Disaggregation: N/A (country level reporting)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Varies depending on legislative updates
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 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

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: I
- Data source: National surveys (e.g., Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, Violence Against Women surveys)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 5
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if preventing gender-based violence is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies and programs to prevent and address gender-based violence)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions)

- Disaggregation: By age group, by type of violence
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: II
- Data source: National surveys (e.g., Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, Violence Against Women surveys)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 5
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if preventing gender-based violence is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies and programs to prevent and address gender-based violence)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions)
- Disaggregation: By age group, by place of occurrence
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

SDG 5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: I
- Data source: National surveys (e.g., Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 5
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: Effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if ending child marriage is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies and programs to prevent and address child marriage)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions)

- Disaggregation: By age group
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 5.3.2: Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: I
- Data source: National surveys (e.g., Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 5
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: Effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if ending female genital mutilation/cutting is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies and programs to prevent and address female genital mutilation/cutting)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions)
- Disaggregation: By age group
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age, and location

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: II
- Data source: Time-use surveys, National surveys
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 5
- Complexity: Medium
- Communication effectiveness: Moderate
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if recognizing and valuing unpaid care work is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies and programs to promote gender equality in unpaid work)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Medium
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)
- Disaggregation: By sex, age, location
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 5-10 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Medium

SDG 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

SDG 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) for national parliaments; United Nations, national statistical offices, and other relevant sources for local governments
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 5
- Complexity: Low (data collection relies on counting the number of women representatives in parliaments and local governments)
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective (clear representation of women's political participation)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in decision-making positions)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Medium (depends on electoral systems, political will, and societal norms)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By country, by type of legislature (upper house, lower house), by level of government (national, subnational)
- Typical frequency of data collection: After elections or annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Medium

SDG 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

SDG 5.a.1: (a) Proportion of the 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

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: II
- Data source: National agricultural surveys, National land registries, administrative records
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 5
- Complexity: Medium
- Communication effectiveness: Moderate
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if improving women's land rights is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies and programs to promote gender equality in land rights)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Medium

- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 15 (life on land)
- Disaggregation: By sex, type of tenure
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Medium

SDG 5.a.2: Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: II
- Data source: National legal frameworks, International legal databases
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 5
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: Moderate
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if ensuring legal gender equality in land rights is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on national legal reforms)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Medium
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 15 (life on land)
- Disaggregation: N/A
- Typical frequency of data collection: As legal frameworks change
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Medium

SDG 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

SDG 5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: II
- Data source: National household surveys, ICT surveys
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 5
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: Moderate
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if bridging the gender digital divide is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies and programs to promote gender equality in ICT access)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Medium
- Synergies: SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)
- Disaggregation: By sex
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-3 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Medium

SDG 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

SDG 5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

- Nature: Output
- Tier: 2
- Data source: National budget systems, Government expenditure reviews
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 5
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: Moderate
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if increasing transparency and accountability for gender equality funding is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading (enabling)
- Level of control: Internal (depends on national budget systems)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)
- Disaggregation: N/A
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

SDG 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

SDG 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: 1
- Data source: National household surveys, water supply and sanitation monitoring systems
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 6
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: High
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, urban/rural
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if ensuring access to safely managed drinking water services is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies, investments, and programs related to water supply)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities)
- Disaggregation: Urban/rural, income quintiles
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-4 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 6.2.1a: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: 1
- Data source: National household surveys, water supply and sanitation monitoring systems
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 6
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: High
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, urban/rural
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if ensuring access to safely managed sanitation services is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies, investments, and programs related to sanitation)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities)
- Disaggregation: Urban/rural, income quintiles
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-4 years

- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 6.2.1b: Proportion of population using sanitation services that include a handwashing facility with soap and water

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP), national surveys such as Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 6
- Complexity: Moderate (involves household surveys and data on sanitation services and handwashing facilities)
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective (shows the proportion of people with access to essential hygiene facilities)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on improving access to sanitation and hygiene)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Medium (depends on national policies, funding, and infrastructure)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By country, by urban/rural areas, by wealth quintiles, by sex, by age, by type of sanitation services
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 6.3.1: Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: II
- Data source: Wastewater treatment plants data, national water management databases
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 6
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderate
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, urban/rural
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if improving wastewater treatment is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies, investments, and programs related to wastewater treatment)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 14 (life below water)
- Disaggregation: Urban/rural, type of treatment facility
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 6.3.2: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: II
- Data source: National water monitoring systems, international databases on water quality
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 6
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderate
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, water body type
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if improving ambient water quality is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies, investments, and programs related to water quality management)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 14 (life below water), SDG 15 (life on land)
- Disaggregation: Water body type (rivers, lakes, reservoirs, etc.), water quality parameters
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or every 2-3 years, depending on the parameter
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 6.4.1: Change in water-use efficiency over time

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: I
- Data source: National water use statistics, economic data
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 6
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderate
- Level of aggregation: National, sectoral
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if improving water-use efficiency is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies, investments, and programs related to water use efficiency)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities)
- Disaggregation: Sectoral (agriculture, industry, domestic, etc.)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 6.4.2: Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: I
- Data source: National water use statistics, hydrological data
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 6

- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderate
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, river basin
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing water stress is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies, investments, and programs related to water resources management)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 13 (climate action)
- Disaggregation: River basin, sectoral (agriculture, industry, domestic, etc.)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or every 2-3 years, depending on the data source
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

SDG 6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management

- Nature: Process
- Tier: 1
- Data source: National water resources management authorities, questionnaires, self-assessments
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 6
- Complexity: Moderate to High
- Communication effectiveness: Moderate
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if integrated water resources management is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies, investments, and programs related to integrated water resources management)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 15 (life on land)
- Disaggregation: N/A
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-3 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 6.5.2: Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

- Nature: Process
- Tier: 1
- Data source: National water resources management authorities, international water cooperation agreements
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 6
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderate
- Level of aggregation: National, transboundary basin
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if transboundary water cooperation is a strategic priority)

- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Partially external (depends on the level of cooperation among countries sharing the water resources)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 15 (life on land), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: Transboundary basin, type of operational arrangement
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-3 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate to High

SDG 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

SDG 6.6.1: Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: I
- Data source: Remote sensing data, national water resources and ecosystem monitoring
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 6
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderate
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, ecosystem type
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if preserving and restoring water-related ecosystems is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies, investments, and programs related to ecosystem management)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 14 (life below water), SDG 15 (life on land)
- Disaggregation: Ecosystem type (wetlands, rivers, lakes, etc.), geographical location
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-5 years, depending on the data source
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 6.a.1: Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

- Nature: Input
- Tier: I
- Data source: National aid coordination systems, donor databases
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 6
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: Moderate
- Level of aggregation: National, donor-specific
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if water and sanitation investments are strategic priorities)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Partially external (depends on donor funding decisions and alignment with government plans)

- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities)
- Disaggregation: Type of assistance (grants, loans, technical assistance, etc.), donor, project type (water supply, sanitation, wastewater management, etc.)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

SDG 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

- Nature: Process
- Tier: 1
- Data source: National water and sanitation authorities, local administrative units, self-assessments
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 6
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderate
- Level of aggregation: National, local administrative unit
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting community participation in water and sanitation management is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (depends on government policies and programs related to community participation)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities)
- Disaggregation: Type of local administrative unit, geographical location
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-3 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

SDG 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

SDG 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: I
- Data source: National household surveys, utility data, international energy databases
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 7
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: High
- Level of aggregation: National, subnational, urban/rural
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if universal access to electricity is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies, investments, and programs related to energy access)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure)
- Disaggregation: Urban/rural, income groups, gender, age
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-5 years, depending on the data source
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: I
- Data source: National household surveys, international energy databases
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 7
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: High
- Level of aggregation: National, subnational, urban/rural
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if access to clean fuels and technology is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies, investments, and programs related to clean energy access)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 13 (climate action)
- Disaggregation: Urban/rural, income groups, gender, age
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-5 years, depending on the data source
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

SDG 7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: I
- Data source: National energy statistics, international energy databases
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 7
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: High
- Level of aggregation: National, sectoral (transport, industry, buildings, etc.)
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if increasing the share of renewable energy is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies, investments, and programs related to renewable energy)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 13 (climate action)
- Disaggregation: Sector (transport, industry, buildings, etc.), energy source (solar, wind, hydropower, etc.)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

SDG 7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: I
- Data source: National energy statistics, GDP data, international energy databases
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 7
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: High
- Level of aggregation: National, sectoral (transport, industry, buildings, etc.)
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if improving energy efficiency is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies, investments, and programs related to energy efficiency)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (climate action)
- Disaggregation: Sector (transport, industry, buildings, etc.)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG Indicator 7.a.1: International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Development Assistance Committee (DAC), International Energy Agency (IEA), World Bank, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), and other multilateral and bilateral development agencies
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 7
- Complexity: Moderate (involves tracking financial flows across multiple sources and sectors)
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective (shows international support for clean energy and renewable energy projects)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on promoting clean and renewable energy)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (depends on international financing commitments and priorities)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By donor country, by recipient country, by sector, by type of financial instrument
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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 land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

SDG Indicator 7.b.1: Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)

- Nature: Output
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), national energy agencies, and energy ministries
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 7
- Complexity: Low (relies on installed capacity data)
- Communication effectiveness: Effective (measures renewable energy capacity per person, which can be easily understood)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on expanding renewable energy capacity)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Medium (depends on national policies, funding, and infrastructure)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High

- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By country, by technology type (e.g., solar, wind, hydro), by urban/rural areas
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

SDG 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

SDG 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: I
- Data source: National statistical offices, international economic databases
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 8
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: High
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if economic growth is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on economic policies, investments, and macroeconomic factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: Multiple SDGs (depends on the nature of the growth and its distribution)
- Disaggregation: Sector (agriculture, industry, services), urban/rural, gender, age
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: I
- Data source: National statistical offices, international economic databases
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 8
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: High
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if productivity growth is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on economic policies, investments, and macroeconomic factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production)
- Disaggregation: Sector (agriculture, industry, services), urban/rural, gender, age
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: 2
- Data source: National labor force surveys, household surveys, administrative records
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 8
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: High
- Level of aggregation: National, urban/rural, gender
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing informal employment is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies, enforcement, and socioeconomic factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)
- Disaggregation: Gender, urban/rural, sector (industry, services)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or every 2-3 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead

SDG 8.4.1: Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: 2
- Data source: National and international databases, environmental and economic accounts
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 8
- Complexity: High
- Communication effectiveness: Moderate
- Level of aggregation: National, sectoral (agriculture, industry, services)
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if resource efficiency is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies, investments, and programs related to resource efficiency)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Moderate
- Synergies: SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 15 (life on land)
- Disaggregation: Sector (agriculture, industry, services)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or every 2-3 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate

SDG 8.4.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: 1
- Data source: National and international databases, environmental and economic accounts
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 8
- Complexity: High
- Communication effectiveness: Moderate
- Level of aggregation: National, sectoral (agriculture, industry, services)
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if resource efficiency is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies, investments, and programs related to resource efficiency)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Moderate
- Synergies: SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 15 (life on land)
- Disaggregation: Sector (agriculture, industry, services)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or every 2-3 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate

SDG 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

SDG 8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: 1
- Data source: National labor force surveys, household surveys, administrative records
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 8
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: High
- Level of aggregation: National, gender, occupation, age, disability status
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if equal pay and gender equality are strategic priorities)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies, enforcement, and socioeconomic factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)
- Disaggregation: Gender, occupation, age, disability status
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or every 2-3 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: I
- Data source: National labor force surveys, household surveys, administrative records
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 8
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: High
- Level of aggregation: National, gender, age, disability status

- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing unemployment is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies, enforcement, and socioeconomic factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)
- Disaggregation: Gender, age, disability status
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or every 2-3 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

SDG 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment, or training

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: I
- Data source: National labor force surveys, household surveys, administrative records
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 8
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: High
- Level of aggregation: National, gender, age
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing youth unemployment and promoting education and training are strategic priorities)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies, enforcement, and socioeconomic factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)
- Disaggregation: Gender, age
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or every 2-3 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 8.7.1: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labor, by sex and age

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: 2
- Data source: National labor force surveys, household surveys, administrative records
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 8
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: High
- Level of aggregation: National, gender, age

- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if combating child labor is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies, enforcement, and socioeconomic factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions)
- Disaggregation: Gender, age
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 8.8.1: Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: 2
- Data source: National administrative records, labor force surveys, workers' compensation records
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 8
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: High
- Level of aggregation: National, gender, migrant status
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting safe and secure working environments is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies, enforcement, and socioeconomic factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Moderate
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions)
- Disaggregation: Gender, migrant status
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or every 2-3 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate

SDG 8.8.2: Level of national compliance with labor rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: 2
- Data source: ILO textual sources, national legislation
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 8
- Complexity: High
- Communication effectiveness: Moderate
- Level of aggregation: National, gender, migrant status
- Type of change: Qualitative assessment
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting labor rights is a strategic priority)

- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies, enforcement, and socioeconomic factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Moderate
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions)
- Disaggregation: Gender, migrant status
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 4-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate

[SDG 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products](#)

SDG 8.9.1: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: 2
- Data source: National accounts, World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC) reports
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 8
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: High
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting sustainable tourism is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies, enforcement, and socioeconomic factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Moderate
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 14 (life below water), SDG 15 (life on land)
- Disaggregation: None
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate

[SDG 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all](#)

SDG 8.10.1a: Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults

- Nature: Output
- Tier: I
- Data source: World Bank's Financial Access Survey, national financial sector supervisory authorities
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 8
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: High
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting financial inclusion is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies, enforcement and socioeconomic factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High

- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)
- Disaggregation: None
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 8.10.1b: Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

- Nature: Output
- Tier: I
- Data source: World Bank's Financial Access Survey, national financial sector supervisory authorities
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 8
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: High
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting financial inclusion is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Partially internal (depends on policies, enforcement, and socioeconomic factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)
- Disaggregation: None
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG Indicator 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

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Bank Global Findex Database, national financial inclusion surveys, financial institutions
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 8
- Complexity: Low (based on survey data)
- Communication effectiveness: Effective (provides a clear measure of financial inclusion)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on promoting financial inclusion)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Medium (depends on national policies, infrastructure, and access to financial services)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By country, by sex, by age, by urban/rural areas, by income groups, by type of financial service provider
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG Indicator 8.a.1: Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Development Assistance Committee (DAC)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 8
- Complexity: Moderate (involves tracking financial flows across multiple sources and sectors)
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective (shows international support for trade-related projects and activities)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on promoting trade and economic growth)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (depends on international financing commitments and priorities)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By donor country, by recipient country, by sector, by type of financial instrument
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 8.b: By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

SDG 8.b.1: Countries with a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy

- Nature: Input
- Tier: 1
- Data source: National governments, ministries, and agencies responsible for employment and youth policies
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 8
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: Moderate
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Status change (presence or absence of a strategy)
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting youth employment is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (depends on policy decisions and resource allocation)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)
- Disaggregation: N/A
- Typical frequency of data collection: Varies based on the national policy cycle
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

SDG 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

SDG 9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Administrative data-based (road infrastructure data), Geospatial data
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 9
- Complexity: Moderately complex
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National (can be adapted to subnational levels)
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if improving rural road access is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader infrastructure investment, geographic factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.a, 9.b, 9.c, 1.4, 2.3, 11.2
- Disaggregation: By region, urban/rural
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

- Nature: Output
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: National statistical offices, transport ministries, international organizations
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 9
- Complexity: Moderate (involves collecting data on multiple transport modes)
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective (provides a snapshot of transport activity and accessibility)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on promoting sustainable and resilient infrastructure)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Medium (depends on national infrastructure and transportation policies)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 14 (life below water), SDG 15 (life on land), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By country, by mode of transport (road, rail, air, water), by passenger/freight type
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data-based (national accounts data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 9
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National (can be adapted to subnational levels)
- Type of change: Relative and absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting manufacturing sector growth is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader economic, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 9.1, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.a, 9.b, 9.c, 8.2
- Disaggregation: By region, industry sector
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

- Nature: Output
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: National statistical offices, international labor organizations, labor force surveys
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 9
- Complexity: Low (based on labor force survey data)
- Communication effectiveness: Effective (provides a clear measure of the manufacturing sector's share in total employment)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Medium (depends on national policies, economic structure, and global market conditions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By country, by sex, by age, by urban/rural areas, by industry subsectors
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 9.3.1: Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Survey-based (enterprise surveys)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 9
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National (can be adapted to subnational levels)
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting financial inclusion for small-scale industries is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader financial sector development and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 9.1, 9.2, 9.4, 9.5, 9.a, 9.b, 9.c, 8.3, 8.10
- Disaggregation: By region, industry sector, size of enterprise
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 9.3.2: Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit

- Nature: Output
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: National statistical offices, financial institutions, surveys of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 9
- Complexity: Moderate (involves gathering data from various financial institutions and small-scale industries)
- Communication effectiveness: Effective (provides a clear measure of financial accessibility for small-scale industries)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on increasing access to financial services for small and medium-sized enterprises)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Medium (depends on national policies, financial sector regulations, and market conditions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By country, by size of the industry, by sector, by urban/rural areas
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or periodically (depending on data sources and national context)
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 9.4.1: CO2 emission per unit of value added

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data-based (emissions data, national accounts data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 9
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National (can be adapted to subnational levels)
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing CO2 emissions from industry is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader economic, environmental, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.5, 9.a, 9.b, 9.c, 13.2, 13.3, 7.2, 7.3
- Disaggregation: By region, industry sector
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 9.5.1: Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data-based (national accounts data, research and development funding data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 9
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National (can be adapted to subnational levels)
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting research and development investment is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (public funding decisions can directly influence research and development funding levels)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.a, 9.b, 9.c, 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 17.6, 17.7, 17.8
- Disaggregation: By region, sector, type of institution
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 9.5.2: Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 1

- Data source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, national statistical offices
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 9
- Complexity: Low (involves calculating the number of researchers per million people)
- Communication effectiveness: Effective (provides a clear measure of research capacity in a country)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on increasing research and development capacity)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Medium (depends on national policies, investment in research, and educational systems)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 15 (life on land), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By country, by research field, by gender, by age group, by urban/rural areas
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or periodically (depending on data sources and national context)
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Medium

[SDG 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](#)

SDG 9.a: Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data-based (official development assistance data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 9
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National (can be adapted to subnational levels)
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if providing international support for infrastructure development is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (donor countries and organizations can directly influence international support policies and programs)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.b, 9.c, 8.a, 17.1, 17.2, 17.3, 17.7
- Disaggregation: By region, sector, type of assistance
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 9.b: Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data-based (national accounts data, industry classification data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 9
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National (can be adapted to subnational levels)
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting medium and high-tech industries is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader economic, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.a, 9.c, 4.3, 4.4
- Disaggregation: By region, industry sector
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 9.c: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data-based (mobile network coverage data), Geospatial data
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 9
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National (can be adapted to subnational levels)
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if expanding mobile network coverage is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader infrastructure investment, geographic factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.a, 9.b, 17.6, 17.8
- Disaggregation: By region, urban/rural, type of technology
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

SDG 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

SDG 10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40% of the population and the total population

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Survey-based (household income and expenditure surveys)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 10
- Complexity: Moderately complex
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National (can be adapted to subnational levels)
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing income inequality is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader economic, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.a, 10.b, 10.c, 1.1, 1.2, 8.5
- Disaggregation: By region, urban/rural, income group
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50% of median income, by age, sex, and persons with disabilities

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Survey-based (household income and expenditure surveys)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 10
- Complexity: Moderately complex
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National (can be adapted to subnational levels)
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing income inequality is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader economic, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 10.1, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.a, 10.b, 10.c, 1.1, 1.2, 5.4
- Disaggregation: By region, urban/rural, age group, sex, disability status
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 10.3.1: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Survey-based (social attitude surveys, perception surveys)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 10
- Complexity: Moderately complex
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National (can be adapted to subnational levels)
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing discrimination and promoting social inclusion is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader societal attitudes and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 10.1, 10.2, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.a, 10.b, 10.c, 5.1, 5.2, 16.b
- Disaggregation: By region, urban/rural, age group, sex, disability status, ethnic group
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

SDG 10.4.1: Labor share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data-based (national accounts data, wage data, social protection data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 10
- Complexity: Moderately complex
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National (can be adapted to subnational levels)
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if increasing labor share of GDP is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader economic, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.a, 10.b, 10.c, 1.2, 8.5, 8.8
- Disaggregation: By region, industry sector
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 10.4.2: Redistributive impact of fiscal policy

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: National statistical offices, finance ministries, World Bank, IMF, and other sources
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 10

- Complexity: High (requires in-depth analysis of fiscal policies, including taxation and social spending)
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective (can provide a comprehensive understanding of fiscal policy's impact on income distribution, but may require interpretation for a broader audience)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on reducing income inequalities)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: High (directly controlled by national governments and their fiscal policies)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Medium
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By country, by income group, by urban/rural areas, by type of fiscal policy
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or periodically (depending on data sources and national context)
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Medium

[SDG 10.5: Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations](#)

SDG 10.5.1: Financial Soundness Indicators

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data-based (financial sector data, central bank data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 10
- Complexity: Moderately complex
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National (can be adapted to subnational levels)
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting financial stability is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader economic, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.6, 10.7, 10.a, 10.b, 10.c, 8.10, 17.4
- Disaggregation: By region, financial sector segments
- Typical frequency of data collection: Quarterly or annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

[SDG 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](#)

SDG 10.6.1: Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

- Nature: Process
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data-based (international organization membership data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 10
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective

- Level of aggregation: National (can be adapted to regional levels)
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting equitable representation in international organizations is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (countries can directly influence their membership and voting rights in international organizations)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Moderate
- Synergies: 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.7, 10.a, 10.b, 10.c, 16.7, 16.8, 17.6, 17.16
- Disaggregation: By region, organization type
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or as changes occur
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate

SDG 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

SDG 10.7.1: Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Household surveys, labor force surveys, International Labour Organization (ILO), national statistical offices
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 10
- Complexity: Medium (requires data on recruitment costs and monthly incomes for migrant workers)
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective (indicator provides insights into the costs borne by migrants, but may require interpretation for a broader audience)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on reducing the financial burden on migrant workers)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Medium (partly controlled by national governments through regulations and international cooperation)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Medium
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By country, by income group, by gender, by occupation, by migrant status
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years (depending on the data sources and national context)
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Medium

SDG 10.7.2 Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people

- Nature: Process
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Policy-based (migration policy reviews, expert assessments), IOM, DESA Population Division, World Bank Global Migration Group, UNHCR, UNODC, OECD
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 10
- Complexity: Complex
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National (can be adapted to regional levels)

- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting well-managed migration policies is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (countries can directly influence their migration policies)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Moderate
- Synergies: 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.a, 10.b, 10.c, 8.8, 16.9, 17.18
- Disaggregation: By region, policy area
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years or as changes occur
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 10.7.3: Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: International Organization for Migration (IOM), national authorities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), media reports
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 10
- Complexity: High (requires comprehensive tracking of migration flows, data on deaths and disappearances during migration, and coordination among multiple sources)
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective (provides a clear and compelling representation of the human cost of migration)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on reducing the human cost of migration)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Medium (depends on national and international efforts to address migration-related risks and provide safe migration pathways)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By country, by region, by gender, by age, by cause of death, by migration route
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or continuously (depending on data sources and regional context)
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Medium

SDG 10.7.4: Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), national authorities
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 10
- Complexity: Medium (requires comprehensive tracking of refugee populations and their countries of origin)
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective (provides a clear picture of the refugee situation by country of origin)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on reducing forced displacement and addressing refugee crises)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Medium (depends on national and international efforts to address the root causes of forced displacement)

- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By country of origin, by country of asylum, by gender, by age
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

[SDG 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](#)

SDG 10.a.1: Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

- Nature: Process
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data-based (tariff and trade data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 10
- Complexity: Moderately complex
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National (can be adapted to regional levels)
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting fair and equitable trade policies is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (countries can directly influence their tariff policies)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Moderate
- Synergies: 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.b, 10.c, 17.11, 17.12
- Disaggregation: By region, product category
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate

[SDG 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](#)

SDG 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)

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data-based (official development assistance data, foreign direct investment data, other financial flow data), OECD
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 10
- Complexity: Moderately complex
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National (can be adapted to regional levels)
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting increased resource flows for development is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (countries can directly influence their development resource

allocations)

- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.a, 10.c, 17.2, 17.3, 17.4
- Disaggregation: By region, donor/recipient country, type of flow
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 10.c.1: Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data-based (remittance cost data, remittance flow data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 10
- Complexity: Moderately complex
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National (can be adapted to regional levels)
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting lower remittance costs is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader economic, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Moderate
- Synergies: 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.a, 10.b, 17.3
- Disaggregation: By region, remittance corridor
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

SDG 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

SDG 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Survey-based (household surveys, slum surveys)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 11
- Complexity: Moderately complex
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, urban areas (can be adapted to subnational levels)
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if improving urban living conditions is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader economic, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 11.2, 11.3, 11.4, 11.5, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.b, 11.c, 1.4, 6.1, 6.2
- Disaggregation: By region, urban/rural, age group, sex, income group, disability status, ethnicity
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 11.2.1: Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Survey-based (household surveys, transport surveys), Geographic Information System (GIS) data, UN Habitat
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 11
- Complexity: Moderately complex
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, urban areas (can be adapted to subnational levels)
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if improving public transport access is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader economic, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 11.1, 11.3, 11.4, 11.5, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.b, 11.c, 9.1, 3.9
- Disaggregation: By region, urban/rural, age group, sex, income group, disability status, ethnicity
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

SDG 11.3.1: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Administrative data-based (land use data, population data), Geographic Information System (GIS) data
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 11
- Complexity: Moderately complex
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, urban areas (can be adapted to subnational levels)
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if sustainable urban planning is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader economic, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 11.1, 11.2, 11.4, 11.5, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.b, 11.c, 15.1, 15.2
- Disaggregation: By region, urban/rural
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 11.3.2: Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

- Nature: Process
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: National and local authorities, surveys, civil society reports
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 11
- Complexity: Medium (requires tracking of various civil society participation structures across cities)
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective (provides an indication of the extent of civil society engagement in urban planning and management)
- Level of aggregation: City-level, national, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change (comparison between cities or countries)
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on promoting inclusive, participatory, and democratic urban planning and management)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (depends on local and national government policies and practices)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By city, by type of participation structure, by demographic group (gender, age, socioeconomic status)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Periodically (depending on the availability of city-level data and survey frequency)
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Medium

SDG 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

SDG 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), level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal), and type of expenditure

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Administrative data-based (budget data, expenditure data, heritage data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 11
- Complexity: Complex
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National (can be adapted to subnational levels)
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if safeguarding cultural and natural heritage is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (governments can directly influence their expenditure on heritage preservation)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Moderate
- Synergies: 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.5, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.b, 11.c, 4.7, 12.2, 15.1
- Disaggregation: By region, type of heritage, level of government, type of expenditure
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate

SDG 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

SDG 11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data-based (disaster data, mortality data, population data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 11
- Complexity: Moderately complex
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National (can be adapted to subnational levels)
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if disaster risk reduction is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader economic, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.4, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.b, 11.c, 1.5, 2.4, 13.1
- Disaggregation: By region, urban/rural, age group, sex, income group, disability status, ethnicity
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 11.5.2: Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), national disaster loss databases, global databases
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 11
- Complexity: Medium (requires comprehensive tracking of economic losses and aggregation to the global level)
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective (provides a clear picture of the economic impact of disasters)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on reducing the economic impact of disasters)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (depends on the occurrence and severity of disasters and efforts to reduce risk)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By country, by type of disaster
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 11.5.3 (a) Damage to critical infrastructure and (b) number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), national disaster loss databases, global databases
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 11
- Complexity: Medium (requires comprehensive tracking of damage and disruptions)
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective (provides a clear picture of the impact of disasters on critical infrastructure and basic services)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on reducing the impact of disasters on critical infrastructure and basic services)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (depends on the occurrence and severity of disasters and efforts to reduce risk)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By country, by type of disaster, by type of critical infrastructure, by type of basic service
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 11.6.1: Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Administrative data-based (waste management data, municipal data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 11
- Complexity: Moderately complex
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, urban areas (can be adapted to subnational levels)
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if sustainable waste management is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader economic, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.4, 11.5, 11.7, 11.a, 11.b, 11.c, 6.3, 12.4, 12.5
- Disaggregation: By city, urban/rural
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Health Organization (WHO), national and local air quality monitoring networks, satellite-based remote sensing
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 11
- Complexity: Medium (requires comprehensive air quality monitoring and population data)
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective (clearly demonstrates air quality levels in cities)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change (annual mean levels of PM2.5 and PM10)
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on improving urban air quality)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (depends on air pollution sources, policies, and interventions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 15 (life on land), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By city, by pollutant (PM2.5 and PM10)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 11.7.1: Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status, and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Survey-based (victimization surveys, household surveys)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 11
- Complexity: Moderately complex
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National (can be adapted to subnational levels)
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if ensuring safety in public spaces is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader economic, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.4, 11.5, 11.6, 11.a, 11.b, 11.c, 5.2, 16.1, 16.2
- Disaggregation: By sex, age group, disability status, place of occurrence
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: National surveys, such as crime victimization surveys, demographic and health surveys, and violence against women surveys
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 11
- Complexity: Medium (requires comprehensive data collection on harassment experiences)
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective (clearly demonstrates the prevalence of harassment)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change (percentage of persons victim of harassment)
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on reducing harassment in public spaces)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (depends on social norms, policies, and interventions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By sex, age, disability status, place of occurrence
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 11.a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, per-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

SDG 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

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data-based (urban and regional development plans, population projections, resource needs)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 11
- Complexity: Complex
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, urban areas (can be adapted to subnational levels)
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if integrated urban planning is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader economic, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.4, 11.5, 11.6, 11.7, 11.b, 11.c, 9.1, 13.1, 13.2
- Disaggregation: By size of city
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 11.b.1: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data-based (national disaster risk reduction strategies, Sendai Framework)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 11
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if disaster risk reduction is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (governments can directly influence the adoption and implementation of strategies)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.4, 11.5, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.c, 1.5, 13.1
- Disaggregation: N/A
- Typical frequency of data collection: As needed (depends on the adoption and implementation of strategies)
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 11.c: Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

SDG 11.c.1: Financial support to least developed countries and small island developing States for sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

- Nature: Input
- Tier: **Tier 3** (No suitable replacement indicator was proposed. The global statistical community is encouraged to work to develop an indicator that could be proposed for the 2025 comprehensive review. See E/CN.3/2020/2, paragraph 23)
- Data source: Administrative data-based (financial support data, least developed countries, small island developing states)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 11
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if supporting sustainable and resilient building is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (countries can directly influence their financial support)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.4, 11.5, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.b, 9.4, 13.1
- Disaggregation: N/A
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

SDG 12.1: Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

SDG 12.1.1: Number of countries developing, adopting, or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), national reports, and national policy databases
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 12
- Complexity: Low (requires tracking of policy instruments in each country)
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective (shows progress towards sustainable consumption and production)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change (number of countries)
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on sustainable consumption and production policies)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (depends on national policy development and implementation)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 15 (life on land), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By type of policy instrument
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

SDG 12.2.1: Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Administrative and statistical data-based (national material extraction data, trade data, population data, GDP data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 12
- Complexity: Complex
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if sustainable use of natural resources is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader economic, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 12.1, 12.3, 12.4, 12.5, 12.6, 12.7, 12.8, 12.a, 12.b, 12.c, 8.4
- Disaggregation: By sector
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 12.2.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), national statistical offices
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 12
- Complexity: Medium (requires comprehensive data on material consumption and GDP)
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective (quantifies the intensity of resource use in a country)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change (material consumption) and relative change (material consumption per capita, material consumption per GDP)
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on promoting sustainable management of resources)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (depends on consumption patterns, resource availability, and policy interventions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 15 (life on land), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By material type, by economic sector
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 12.3.1: Global food loss index and food waste index

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Administrative and statistical data-based (agricultural production data, food supply chain data, consumption data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 12
- Complexity: Complex
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing food loss and waste is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader economic, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 12.1, 12.2, 12.4, 12.5, 12.6, 12.7, 12.8, 12.a, 12.b, 12.c, 2.1, 2.4
- Disaggregation: By sector, food type
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 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

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data-based (participation in international agreements, information reporting)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 12
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if managing hazardous waste and chemicals is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (governments can directly influence their participation and reporting)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Moderate
- Synergies: 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.5, 12.6, 12.7, 12.8, 12.a, 12.b, 12.c, 6.3
- Disaggregation: N/A
- Typical frequency of data collection: As needed (depends on reporting requirements)
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate

SDG 12.4.2: (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Basel Convention Secretariat, national statistical offices, national environmental agencies
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 12
- Complexity: Medium (requires comprehensive data on hazardous waste generation and treatment)
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective (quantifies hazardous waste management in a country)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change (hazardous waste generated per capita) and relative change (proportion of hazardous waste treated)
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on sound management of hazardous waste)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (depends on waste management policies, infrastructure, and practices)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 14 (life below water), SDG 15 (life on land), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By type of hazardous waste, by type of treatment
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually

- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

SDG 12.5.1: National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Administrative and statistical data-based (waste management data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 12
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting recycling is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader economic, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.4, 12.6, 12.7, 12.8, 12.a, 12.b, 12.c, 11.6
- Disaggregation: By material type, sector
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 12.6: Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

SDG 12.6.1: Number of companies publishing sustainability reports

- Nature: Process
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Administrative data-based (company sustainability reports)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 12
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting corporate sustainability is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (affected by broader economic, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Moderate
- Synergies: 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.4, 12.5, 12.7, 12.8, 12.a, 12.b, 12.c, 9.4
- Disaggregation: By sector, company size
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate

SDG 12.7: Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

SDG 12.7.1: Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Administrative data-based (national public procurement policies and action plans)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 12
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if sustainable public procurement is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (governments can directly influence public procurement policies and plans)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.4, 12.5, 12.6, 12.8, 12.a, 12.b, 12.c
- Disaggregation: N/A
- Typical frequency of data collection: As needed (depends on the adoption and implementation of public procurement policies and plans)
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 12.8: By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

SDG 12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

- Nature: Process
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Administrative data-based (national education policies, curricula, teacher education programs, student assessments)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 12
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting global citizenship and sustainable development education is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (governments can directly influence education policies, curricula, and teacher education)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.4, 12.5, 12.6, 12.7, 12.a, 12.b, 12.c, 4.7
- Disaggregation: By education level
- Typical frequency of data collection: As needed (depends on the adoption and implementation of education policies and curricula)
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 12.a: Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

SDG 12.a.1: Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data-based (official development assistance data, other financial flows)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 12
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National (for donor countries), regional, and global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if supporting research and development in SCP and EST is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (donor countries can influence the amount of support provided)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.4, 12.5, 12.6, 12.7, 12.8, 12.b, 12.c, 9.5
- Disaggregation: By recipient country, sector
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

SDG 12.b.1: Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability

- Nature: Process
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), national tourism organizations, national statistical offices
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 12
- Complexity: Medium (requires monitoring of standard accounting tools used in the tourism sector)
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective (reflects progress towards sustainable tourism)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change (implementation of standard accounting tools)
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on sustainable tourism)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (depends on national policy development and implementation)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 14 (life below water), SDG 15 (life on land), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By type of accounting tool, by tourism sector
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 3-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 12.c.1: Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative and statistical data-based (national expenditure data, GDP data, fossil-fuel subsidy data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 12
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing fossil-fuel subsidies is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader economic, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.4, 12.5, 12.6, 12.7, 12.8, 12.a, 12.b, 7.1, 7.2
- Disaggregation: By fuel type, sector
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

SDG 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

SDG 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative and statistical data-based (disaster data, population data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 13
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, subnational
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing the impact of disasters is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader environmental, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 13.2, 13.3, 13.a, 13.b, 1.5, 11.5
- Disaggregation: By sex, age, geographical location, type of disaster
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 13.1.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

- Nature: Process
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 13
- Complexity: Low (requires tracking the number of countries adopting and implementing the strategies)
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective (reflects countries' commitment to disaster risk reduction)
- Level of aggregation: Global
- Type of change: Absolute change (number of countries)
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on disaster risk reduction)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (depends on national policy development and implementation)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: Not applicable
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or as countries report to UNDRR
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 13.1.3: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

- Nature: Output
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: National and local government reports, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 13
- Complexity: Medium (requires data on local government adoption and implementation of strategies)
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective (reflects local-level commitment to disaster risk reduction)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Proportional change (proportion of local governments)
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on disaster risk reduction)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (depends on local government policy development and implementation)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By country, by local government type (e.g., urban, rural)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or as local governments report
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

SDG 13.2.1: Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

- Nature: Process
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) secretariat
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 13
- Complexity: Low (requires tracking the number of countries with relevant climate policies and plans)
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective (reflects countries' commitment to addressing climate change)
- Level of aggregation: Global
- Type of change: Absolute change (number of countries)
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on climate change mitigation and adaptation)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (depends on national policy development and implementation)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: All SDGs, particularly SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 14 (life below water), SDG 15 (life on land), and SDG 17 (partnerships)
- Disaggregation: By type of policy or plan (nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, adaptation communications)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or as countries report to the UNFCCC secretariat
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 13.2.2: Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) secretariat, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), national greenhouse gas inventories
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 13
- Complexity: Medium (requires comprehensive data on greenhouse gas emissions)
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective (quantifies the global emissions and progress towards climate change mitigation)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change (total greenhouse gas emissions)
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on climate change mitigation)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (depends on emission reduction policies, technologies, and practices)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 14 (life below water), SDG 15 (life on land), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By greenhouse gas, by sector (e.g., energy, industry, agriculture, waste, land-use change and forestry)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

SDG 13.3.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

- Nature: Process
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Administrative data-based (national education policies, curricula, teacher education programs, student assessments)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 12
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting global citizenship and sustainable development education is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (governments can directly influence education policies, curricula, and teacher education)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.4, 12.5, 12.6, 12.7, 12.a, 12.b, 12.c, 4.7
- Disaggregation: By education level
- Typical frequency of data collection: As needed (depends on the adoption and implementation of education policies and curricula)
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 13.a.1: Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Development Assistance Committee (DAC), climate finance providers
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 13
- Complexity: Low (requires tracking of financial flows)
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective (reflects international commitment to climate finance)
- Level of aggregation: Global
- Type of change: Absolute change (dollars per year)
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on climate finance)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (depends on international finance commitments and priorities)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 14 (life below water), SDG 15 (life on land), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By donor country, by recipient country, by sector
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 13.b.1: Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with Nationally Determined Contributions, long-term development strategies, and national adaptation plans, with implementation and support needs, support provided and received

- Nature: Process
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Administrative data-based (NDCs, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 13
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National (for LDCs and SIDS)
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if climate change mitigation and adaptation for LDCs and SIDS is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (affected by broader international support and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High

- Synergies: 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.a
- Disaggregation: N/A
- Typical frequency of data collection: As needed (depends on the submission and revision of climate policies and plans for LDCs and SIDS)
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

Goal 14. Life under Water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

SDG 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

SDG 14.1.1: Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Remote sensing, field observation, and statistical data-based (coastal water quality, floating plastic debris)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 14
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, subnational
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if addressing coastal pollution and marine debris is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader environmental, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 14.5, 14.6, 14.7, 14.a, 14.b, 14.c, 12.4, 12.5
- Disaggregation: By coastal area, type of pollution
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-3 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 14.2.1: Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas

- Nature: Output
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: National government reports, United Nations agencies, regional and international organizations
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 14
- Complexity: Medium (requires data on countries adopting ecosystem-based approaches)
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective (reflects countries' commitment to sustainable marine management)
- Level of aggregation: Global
- Type of change: Absolute change (number of countries)
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on marine area management)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (depends on national policy development and implementation)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), and SDG 15 (life on land)
- Disaggregation: Not applicable
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or as countries report

- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate to high

SDG 14.3: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

SDG 14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Field observation, and statistical data-based (marine water pH data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 14
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, subnational
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if addressing ocean acidification is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader environmental, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 14.1, 14.2, 14.4, 14.5, 14.6, 14.7, 14.a, 14.b, 14.c, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3
- Disaggregation: By marine area, time
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Field observation and statistical data-based (fishery stock assessments, catch data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 14
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if sustainable fisheries management is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader environmental, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.5, 14.6, 14.7, 14.a, 14.b, 14.c, 2.4, 12.2
- Disaggregation: By fish stock, fishing area, type of fishery
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-3 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

- Nature: Output
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data-based (protected area boundaries and regulations, marine area data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 14
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, subnational
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if marine conservation is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (governments can directly influence the establishment and management of marine protected areas)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 14.6, 14.7, 14.a, 14.b, 14.c, 15.1, 15.4
- Disaggregation: By protected area, marine area, level of protection
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-3 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 14.6.1: Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing

- Nature: Output
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: National government reports, regional fisheries organizations, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 14
- Complexity: Medium (requires assessment of implementation status across multiple instruments)
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective (reflects countries' commitment to combating illegal fishing)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change (degree of implementation)
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on combating illegal fishing)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (depends on national policy development and implementation)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 15 (life on land), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By country
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or as countries report
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate to high

SDG 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

SDG 14.7.1: Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries, and all countries

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative and statistical data-based (fisheries production, GDP, sectoral employment data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 14
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional (specifically for SIDS and LDCs)
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting sustainable fisheries in SIDS and LDCs is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader environmental, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 14.5, 14.6, 14.a, 14.b, 14.c, 8.3, 8.4, 12.2
- Disaggregation: By country, type of fishery
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 14.a.1: Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: National government reports, research institutions, funding agencies, international organizations
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 14
- Complexity: Medium (requires data on research budget allocations)
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective (reflects investment in marine technology research)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change (proportion of total research budget)
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on marine technology research)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (depends on national research budget allocation decisions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 13 (climate action), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By country
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or as countries report

- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate to high

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

SDG 14.b.1: Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries

- Nature: Process
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: National government reports, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), fisheries organizations, non-governmental organizations
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 14
- Complexity: Medium (requires assessment of the legal, policy, and institutional framework for small-scale fisheries)
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective (reflects countries' commitment to protecting small-scale fisheries)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change (degree of application)
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on small-scale fisheries)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (depends on national policy development and implementation)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By country
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or as countries report
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate to high

SDG 14.c: Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, 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

SDG 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

- Nature: Process
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: National government reports, United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), international organizations
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 14
- Complexity: Medium (requires tracking countries' progress in ratifying, accepting, and implementing international law)
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective (reflects countries' commitment to ocean conservation and sustainable use)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change (number of countries)
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on the implementation of international law for ocean

conservation and sustainable use)

- Degree of influence: Leading

- Level of control: External (depends on national policy development and implementation)

- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High

- Synergies: SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 15 (life on land), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)

- Disaggregation: By country

- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or as countries report

- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks:

Moderate to high

Goal 15. Life on Land: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

SDG 15.1.1: 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.

SDG 15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Remote sensing and statistical data-based (land cover maps, forest inventory data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 15
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, subnational
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if forest conservation and sustainable use are strategic priorities)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader environmental, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6, 15.7, 15.8, 15.9, 15.a, 15.b, 13.1, 13.3
- Disaggregation: By forest type, land cover category
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 15.1.2: Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

- Nature: Output
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data-based (protected area boundaries, important sites data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 15
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, subnational
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if biodiversity conservation is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (governments can directly influence the establishment and management of protected areas)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6, 15.7, 15.8, 15.9, 15.a, 15.b, 14.5, 11.4
- Disaggregation: By important site, ecosystem type, level of protection
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management

- Nature: Output
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative and statistical data-based (forest inventory data, management plans, policies)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 15
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, subnational
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if sustainable forest management is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (governments can directly influence forest management policies and practices)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6, 15.7, 15.8, 15.9, 15.a, 15.b, 13.1, 13.3
- Disaggregation: By forest type, management regime, ownership
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Remote sensing and statistical data-based (land cover maps, soil quality data, land use change data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 15
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, subnational
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if combating land degradation is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader environmental, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 15.1, 15.2, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6, 15.7, 15.8, 15.9, 15.a, 15.b, 2.4, 6.6, 13.1
- Disaggregation: By land use type, degradation severity, region
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 15.4.1: Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

- Nature: Output
- Tier: Tier 1

- Data source: Administrative data-based (protected area boundaries, important sites data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 15
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, subnational
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if mountain ecosystem conservation is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (governments can directly influence the establishment and management of protected areas)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.5, 15.6, 15.7, 15.8, 15.9, 15.a, 15.b, 11.4, 13.1
- Disaggregation: By mountain range, ecosystem type, level of protection
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 15.4.2: (a) Mountain Green Cover Index and (b) proportion of degraded mountain land

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Remote sensing, national land-use data, international databases, government reports
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 15
- Complexity: Medium to High (requires monitoring of land cover and degradation across mountain regions)
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective (conveys information on the state of mountain ecosystems)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on mountain ecosystems)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on national policies and actions for land management)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Moderate to High
- Synergies: SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 13 (climate action), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By country, mountain region
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every few years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate

SDG 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

SDG 15.5.1: Red List Index

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Expert assessments and species occurrence data (International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 15
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: Global, national

- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if biodiversity conservation is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader environmental, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6, 15.7, 15.8, 15.9, 15.a, 15.b, 14.5
- Disaggregation: By taxonomic group, threat status, region
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 15.6.1: Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative, and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits

- Nature: Output
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative and expert assessment-based (national policy and legislation data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 15
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: Global, national
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if genetic resource sharing is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (governments can directly influence the adoption of frameworks)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.7, 15.8, 15.9, 15.a, 15.b
- Disaggregation: None
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 15.7.1: Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Administrative and expert assessment-based (customs data, trade data, law enforcement records)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 15
- Complexity: Complex
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: Global, national, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if combating illegal wildlife trade is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader environmental, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6, 15.8, 15.9, 15.a, 15.b, 16.4
- Disaggregation: By species, product type, source country, destination country

- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 15.8.1: Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species

- Nature: Output
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative and expert assessment-based (national policy and legislation data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 15
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: Global, national
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if addressing invasive alien species is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (governments can directly influence the adoption of measures)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6, 15.7, 15.9, 15.a, 15.b, 6.6, 14.2
- Disaggregation: None
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

SDG 15.9.1.a: Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets

- Nature: Process
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: National biodiversity strategy and action plans, reports to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 15
- Complexity: Medium (requires tracking countries' progress in setting and reporting on national targets)
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective (reflects countries' commitment to biodiversity conservation)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change (number of countries)
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on national biodiversity targets)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (depends on national policy development and implementation)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 14 (life below water), SDG 13 (climate action), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)

- Disaggregation: By country
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or as countries report
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate to high

SDG 15.9.1.b: Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as the implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting

- Nature: Process
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: National accounting and reporting systems, government reports
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 15
- Complexity: High (requires integrating biodiversity into national accounting systems)
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective (reflects countries' commitment to considering biodiversity in national planning)
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change (degree of implementation)
- Alignment: Directly aligned (focus on biodiversity accounting)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (depends on national policy development and implementation)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Moderate to High
- Synergies: SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 14 (life below water), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)
- Disaggregation: By country
- Typical frequency of data collection: Periodically (depending on national reporting cycles)
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate

SDG 15.a: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

SDG 15.a.1: Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Financial data-based (Official Development Assistance (ODA) data, national budget data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 15
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: Global, national
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if biodiversity conservation and sustainable use is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (governments and donors can directly influence the allocation of financial resources)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6, 15.7, 15.8, 15.9, 15.b
- Disaggregation: By donor country, recipient country, project type
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 15.b.1: Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of forests

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Financial data-based (Official Development Assistance (ODA) data, national budget data)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 15
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: Global, national
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if sustainable forest management is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (governments and donors can directly influence the allocation of financial resources)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6, 15.7, 15.8, 15.9, 15.a
- Disaggregation: By donor country, recipient country, project type
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Administrative and expert assessment-based (customs data, trade data, law enforcement records)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 15
- Complexity: Complex
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: Global, national, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if combating illegal wildlife trade is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader environmental, societal, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6, 15.7, 15.8, 15.9, 15.a, 15.b, 16.4
- Disaggregation: By species, product type, source country, destination country
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

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

SDG 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

SDG 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative and survey data (national crime statistics, household surveys)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 16
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: Global, national, regional, local
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing violence is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader societal, economic, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16.a, 16.b, 5.2, 11.7
- Disaggregation: By sex, age group, geographic location
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 16.1.2: Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Administrative and expert assessment-based (conflict monitoring databases, international organization reports)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 16
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: Global, national, regional, local
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if conflict prevention and peacebuilding are strategic priorities)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader political, societal, and security factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16.a, 16.b, 5.2, 11.7
- Disaggregation: By sex, age group, cause, geographic location
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 16.1.3: Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Survey data (household surveys, victimization surveys)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 16

- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, local
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing violence is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader societal, economic, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16.a, 16.b, 5.2, 11.7
- Disaggregation: By type of violence (physical, psychological, sexual), sex, age group, geographic location
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 4-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 16.1.4: Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Survey data (household surveys, perception surveys)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 16
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, local
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if improving public safety is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader societal, economic, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16.a, 16.b, 5.2, 11.7
- Disaggregation: By sex, age group, geographic location
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 4-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against and torture of children

SDG 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

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Survey data (household surveys, Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 16
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if child protection is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader societal, economic, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 16.1, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16.a, 16.b, 5.2, 11.7, 8.7

- Disaggregation: By sex, age group, geographic location, type of punishment
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 4-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data (national crime statistics, human trafficking databases)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 16
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: Global, national, regional, local
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if combating human trafficking is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader societal, economic, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 16.1, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16.a, 16.b, 5.2, 11.7, 8.7
- Disaggregation: By sex, age group, form of exploitation, geographic location
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 16.2.3: Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Survey data (household surveys, Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 16
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if preventing sexual violence against youth is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader societal, economic, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 16.1, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16.a, 16.b, 5.2, 11.7
- Disaggregation: By sex, age group, geographic location
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 4-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

SDG 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

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Survey data (household surveys, victimization surveys)

- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 16
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, local
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if increasing access to justice is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader societal, economic, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 16.1, 16.2, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16.a, 16.b, 5.2, 11.7
- Disaggregation: By sex, age group, type of violence, geographic location
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 4-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 16.3.2: Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data (national prison statistics)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 16
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing pretrial detention is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader societal, economic, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 16.1, 16.2, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16.a, 16.b, 5.2, 11.7
- Disaggregation: By sex, age group, geographic location
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 16.3.3: Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Survey data (household surveys, access to justice surveys)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 16
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, local
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if increasing access to dispute resolution mechanisms is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader societal, economic, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 16.1, 16.2, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16.a, 16.b, 5.2, 11.7
- Disaggregation: By sex, age group, type of dispute, geographic location, type of mechanism (formal or informal)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 4-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 16.4: Significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime

SDG 16.4.1: Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Administrative data, expert estimates, Financial Secrecy Index, Financial Action Task Force (FATF) evaluations
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 16
- Complexity: Complex
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if combatting illicit financial flows is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader societal, economic, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16.a, 16.b, 5.2, 11.7, 8.7
- Disaggregation: By type of illicit flow, direction of flow (inward or outward)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-3 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 16.4.2: Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Administrative data (national arms tracing systems, law enforcement records, UN tracing requests)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 16
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if combatting illicit arms flows is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (affected by broader societal, economic, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16.a, 16.b, 5.2, 11.7, 8.7
- Disaggregation: By type of arms, method of seizure (seized, found, surrendered)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

*SDG 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms***SDG 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**

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Survey data (household surveys, corruption perception surveys, Global Corruption Barometer)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 16
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, local
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing corruption and bribery is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (affected by broader societal, economic, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16.a, 16.b, 5.2, 11.7
- Disaggregation: By sex, age group, geographic location, type of public official
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 4-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Survey data (enterprise surveys, World Bank Enterprise Surveys, World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 16
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, sectoral
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if reducing corruption and bribery is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (affected by broader societal, economic, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16.a, 16.b, 5.2, 11.7
- Disaggregation: By size of business, sector, geographic location, type of public official
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 4-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

*SDG 16.6: Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels***SDG 16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)**

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data (national budget documents, financial statements)

- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 16
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, sectoral
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if improving budget execution is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (within the control of government institutions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16.a, 16.b, 5.2, 11.7
- Disaggregation: By sector, budget code, or similar categories
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 16.6.2: Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Survey data (household surveys, service delivery surveys)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 16
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, local
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if improving public service satisfaction is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader societal, economic, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16.a, 16.b, 5.2, 11.7
- Disaggregation: By sex, age group, geographic location, type of public service
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-3 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels

SDG 16.7.1: Proportions of positions (by age, sex, disability status, and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Administrative data (national and local legislatures, public service and judiciary personnel records), census data
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 16
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, local
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting inclusiveness and representation is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (within the control of government institutions)

- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16.a, 16.b, 5.2, 11.7
- Disaggregation: By age, sex, disability status, population group
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-3 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 16.7.2: Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability, and population group

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Survey data (household surveys, World Values Survey, Afrobarometer, Latinobarómetro, AsiaBarometer)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 16
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, local
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting inclusive and responsive decision-making is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by broader societal, economic, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16.a, 16.b, 5.2, 11.7
- Disaggregation: By sex, age group, disability status, population group
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 4-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

SDG 16.8.1: Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data (membership and voting records of international organizations)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 16
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: Global, regional, organization
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Indirectly aligned (if promoting global governance is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (affected by broader international relations and diplomacy)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Medium
- Synergies: 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.9, 16.10, 16.a, 16.b, 5.2, 11.7
- Disaggregation: By international organization, membership category
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Low

SDG 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

SDG 16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data (civil registration records), survey data (household surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, Demographic and Health Surveys)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 16
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, local
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if providing legal identity is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (within the control of government institutions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.10, 16.a, 16.b, 5.2, 11.7
- Disaggregation: By sex, age, geographic location, population group
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

SDG 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

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Administrative data (law enforcement records, human rights organizations' records), media reports, civil society organizations' records
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 16
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, local
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if protecting fundamental freedoms is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (within the control of government institutions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.a, 16.b, 5.2, 11.7
- Disaggregation: By type of violation, profession, geographic location, population group
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 16.10.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data (constitutional and legal documents, national policy documents)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 16
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting public access to information is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (within the control of government institutions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.a, 16.b, 5.2, 11.7
- Disaggregation: N/A
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

- Nature: Output
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data (accreditation records of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 16
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Binary (compliance or non-compliance)
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting human rights and rule of law is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (within the control of government institutions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16.b, 5.2, 11.7
- Disaggregation: N/A
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-3 years (upon accreditation review)
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 16.b: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

SDG 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

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Survey data (household surveys, World Values Survey, Afrobarometer, Latinobarómetro, AsiaBarometer)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 16
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, local
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting non-discrimination is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (affected by broader societal, economic, and policy factors)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16.a, 5.2, 11.7
- Disaggregation: By sex, age, geographic location, population group, basis of discrimination
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 4-5 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

FINANCE

SDG 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

SDG 17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data (national tax authorities, ministry of finance), national accounts, World Bank
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 17
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, sectoral
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if improving domestic resource mobilization is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (within the control of government institutions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: All SDG indicators, depending on the government's priorities for resource allocation
- Disaggregation: By revenue source (taxes, fees, grants, etc.)
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Administrative data (national tax authorities, ministry of finance), national accounts, World Bank
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 17
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if increasing domestic tax revenues is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (within the control of government institutions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: All SDG indicators, depending on the government's priorities for resource allocation
- Disaggregation: N/A
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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% of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20% of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

SDG 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 (DAC) donors' gross national income (GNI)

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: OECD-DAC database
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 17
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National (donor countries)
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if meeting ODA commitments is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (within the control of donor governments)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: All SDG indicators, depending on the priorities of development cooperation programs/projects
- Disaggregation: By recipient country, sector
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

SDG 17.3.1: Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 17
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if mobilizing additional financial resources is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (depends on international aid commitments and priorities)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 14 (life below water), SDG 15 (life on land), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions)

- Disaggregation: By donor country, by recipient country, by sector
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 17.3.2: Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), national accounts
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 17
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if leveraging remittances for development is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by migration patterns, global economic conditions, etc.)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: All SDG indicators, depending on the priorities for resource allocation
- Disaggregation: By sending country, receiving country
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 17.4.1: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), national accounts
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 17
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if debt sustainability is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (affected by global economic conditions, debt policies, etc.)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: All SDG indicators, depending on the priorities for resource allocation
- Disaggregation: N/A
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

*SDG 17.5: Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries***SDG 17.5.1: Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries**

- Nature: Output
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), World Trade Organization (WTO), national investment promotion agencies
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 17
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: Global, regional, national
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting investment in least developed countries is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (within the control of government institutions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)
- Disaggregation: By country, region
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-3 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

TECHNOLOGY*SDG 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***SDG 17.6.1: Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed**

- Nature: Output
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 17 (but weak proxy for SDG 17.6 target)
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting digital connectivity is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (to some extent, as it depends on infrastructure investment and policies)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions)
- Disaggregation: By country, by urban/rural, by income level

- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 17.7: Promote the development, transfer, dissemination, and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favorable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

SDG 17.7.1: Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination, and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: Multilateral environmental agreements, bilateral and multilateral development agencies, national ministries of environment and finance
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 17
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: Global, regional, national
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting environmentally sound technologies in developing countries is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (affected by international funding decisions, donor priorities, etc.)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy)
- Disaggregation: By country, region, type of technology
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Bank, national surveys
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 17
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting access to information and communications technology is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (within the control of government institutions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)
- Disaggregation: By sex, age, location (urban/rural), income, education, and other relevant social

categories

- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or every 2-3 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

CAPACITY-BUILDING

SDG 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

SDG 17.9.1: Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: OECD-DAC database, United Nations system organizations, bilateral and multilateral development agencies
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 17
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: Global, regional, national
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if enhancing capacity-building support to developing countries is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (affected by international funding decisions, donor priorities, etc.)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: All SDG indicators, depending on the focus areas of capacity-building programs and projects
- Disaggregation: By country, region, type of cooperation (North-South, South-South, triangular), sector
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

TRADE

SDG 17.10: Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory, and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

SDG 17.10.1: Worldwide weighted tariff-average

- Nature: Output
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Trade Organization (WTO), World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 17
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: Global, regional, national

- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting a more equitable multilateral trading system is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by international trade negotiations, policies, and agreements)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Moderate
- Synergies: SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure)
- Disaggregation: By country, region, type of product
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate

SDG 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

SDG 17.11.1: Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 17
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Highly effective
- Level of aggregation: Global, regional, national
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting the exports of developing countries is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by global economic conditions, trade policies, etc.)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)
- Disaggregation: By country, region, product category
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 17.12.1: Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries, and small island developing States

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Trade Organization (WTO), World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 17
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: Global, regional, national

- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting duty-free and quota-free market access for least developed countries is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (affected by international trade negotiations, policies, and agreements)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Moderate
- Synergies: SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure)
- Disaggregation: By country, region, type of product
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate

SYSTEMIC ISSUES

SDG 17.13: Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

SDG 17.13.1: Macroeconomic Dashboard

- Nature: Outcome/Impact
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), national ministries of finance and central banks
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 17
- Complexity: Complex
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: Global, regional, national
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting global macroeconomic stability is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: External (affected by global economic conditions, national and international policy decisions, etc.)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: Moderate
- Synergies: SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)
- Disaggregation: By country, region
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or quarterly
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate

SDG 17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

SDG 17.14.1: Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

- Nature: Process
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: National government reports, United Nations system organizations
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 17
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective

- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting policy coherence for sustainable development is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (within the control of government institutions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: All SDG indicators, depending on the focus of the policy coherence mechanisms
- Disaggregation: Not applicable
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-4 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 17.15: Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

SDG 17.15.1: Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

- Nature: Process
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: National government reports, OECD-DAC, multilateral and bilateral development agencies; Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC).
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 17
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, global
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if respecting each country's policy space and leadership is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (affected by the practices of development cooperation providers)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: All SDG indicators, depending on the focus of the country-owned results frameworks and planning tools
- Disaggregation: By type of development cooperation provider, sector
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or every 2-3 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 17.16.1: Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals

- Nature: Process
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: National government reports, United Nations system organizations, Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 17

- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if enhancing the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (within the control of government institutions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: All SDG indicators, depending on the focus of the multi-stakeholder partnerships
- Disaggregation: By type of stakeholder, sector
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or every 3-4 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

SDG 17.17.1: Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: National government reports, multilateral and bilateral development agencies, private sector sources
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 17
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: Global, regional, national
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting effective public-private partnerships is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (affected by the practices of public and private sector partners)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities)
- Disaggregation: By country, region, type of infrastructure, type of partnership
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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

SDG 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

- Nature: Process
- Tier: Tier 2
- Data source: National statistical offices, United Nations Statistical Division
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 17
- Complexity: Moderate
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National
- Type of change: Relative change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if enhancing capacity-building support for data availability and disaggregation is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (within the control of government institutions)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: All SDG indicators, as better data availability and disaggregation improve monitoring and decision-making
- Disaggregation: Not applicable
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 2-4 years
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 17.18.2: Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

- Nature: Process
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 17
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if promoting compliance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (depends on national priorities and legislation)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1-16 (as compliance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics ensures the quality and reliability of data for monitoring and implementation of all other SDGs)
- Disaggregation: By country
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or less frequent
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate

SDG 17.18.3: Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 17
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if strengthening national statistical systems is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: Internal (depends on national priorities and resource allocation)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1-16 (as a strong statistical system supports the monitoring and implementation of all other SDGs)
- Disaggregation: By country, by source of funding
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually or less frequent
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate

SDG 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement GDP, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

SDG 17.19.1: Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

- Nature: Input
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: National government reports, multilateral and bilateral development agencies, PARIS21
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 17
- Complexity: Simple
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: Global, regional, national
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if supporting statistical capacity-building in developing countries is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Leading
- Level of control: External (affected by the practices of development cooperation providers)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: All SDG indicators, as better data availability and capacity improve monitoring and decision-making
- Disaggregation: By country, region, type of resource
- Typical frequency of data collection: Annually
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: High

SDG 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 percent birth registration and 80 percent death registration

- Nature: Output
- Tier: Tier 1
- Data source: National statistical offices, United Nations Statistical Division
- Relevant Goal: Directly relevant to SDG 17
- Complexity: Low
- Communication effectiveness: Moderately effective
- Level of aggregation: National, regional, global
- Type of change: Absolute change
- Alignment: Directly aligned (if improving the quality and availability of data for sustainable development is a strategic priority)
- Degree of influence: Lagging
- Level of control: Internal (depends on national statistical systems, legislation, and policies)
- Relevance for development cooperation results frameworks: High
- Synergies: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions); All SDGs (as it provides more accurate population denominators for many SDG indicators).
- Disaggregation: By country
- Typical frequency of data collection: Every 10 years for censuses, annually for birth and death registration
- Frequency of inclusion in national development plans or corporate results frameworks: Moderate

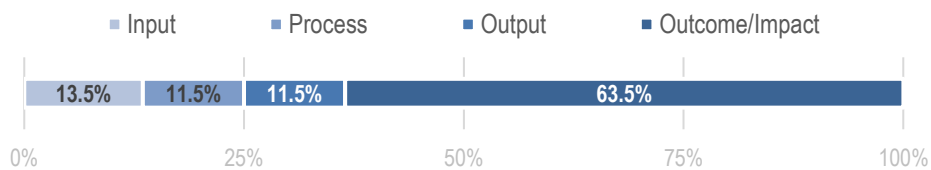
3. Summary: Overall characteristics of the SDG framework

The infographic below summarises the overall characteristics of the SDG indicator framework based on the variables reviewed earlier. The purpose of this infographic is to anticipate the prevalent characteristics of the SDG framework:

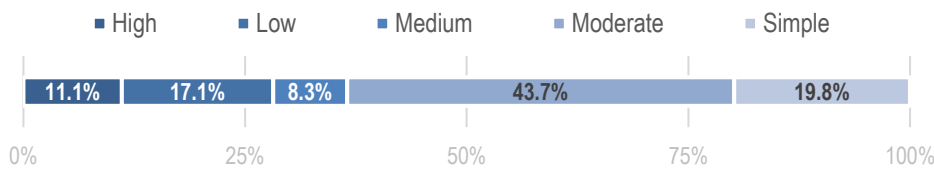
Infographic 1. Overview of SDG indicator characteristics across the SDG framework

Sample: 249 SDG indicators

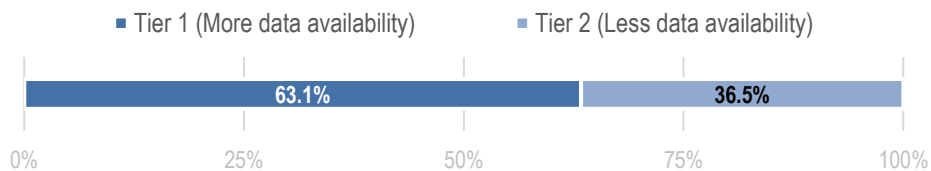
1. Nature of indicator



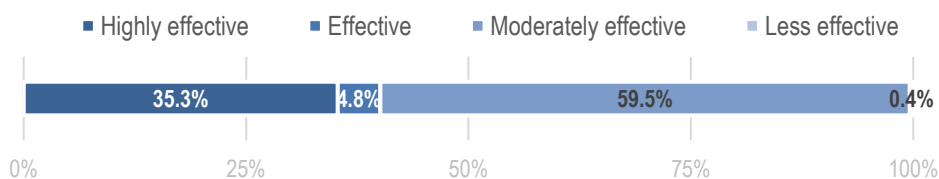
2. Indicator complexity



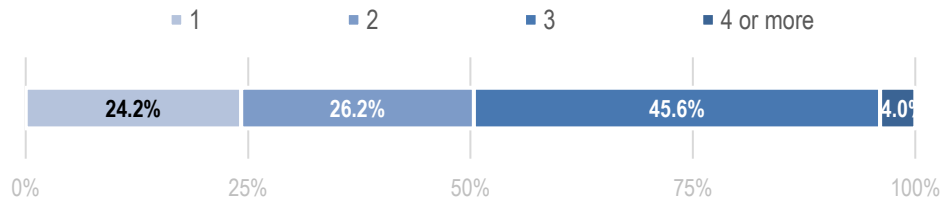
3. Tier: Cross-country data availability as of 2023



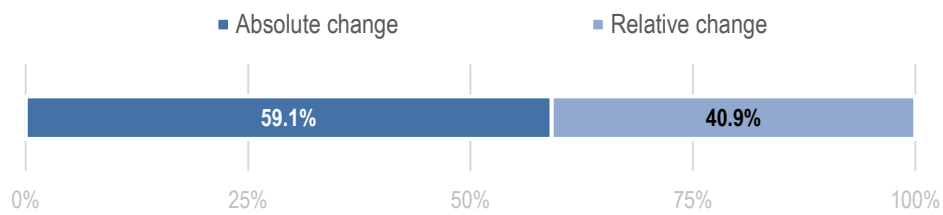
4. Communication effectiveness



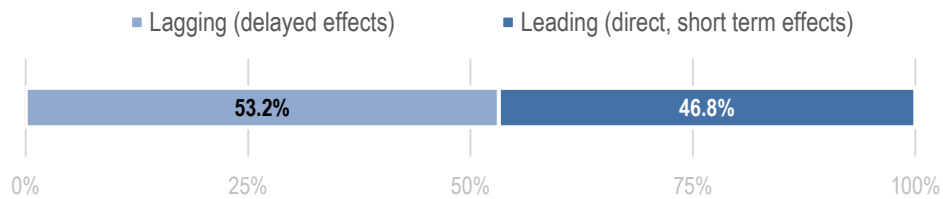
5. Possible levels of aggregation



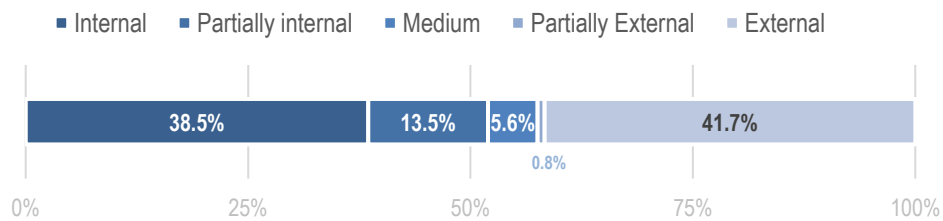
6. Type of change the indicator measures



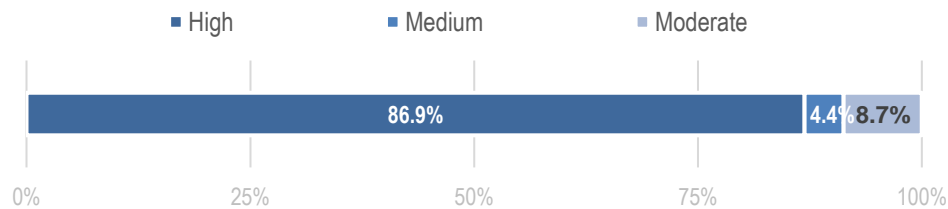
7. Degree of influence



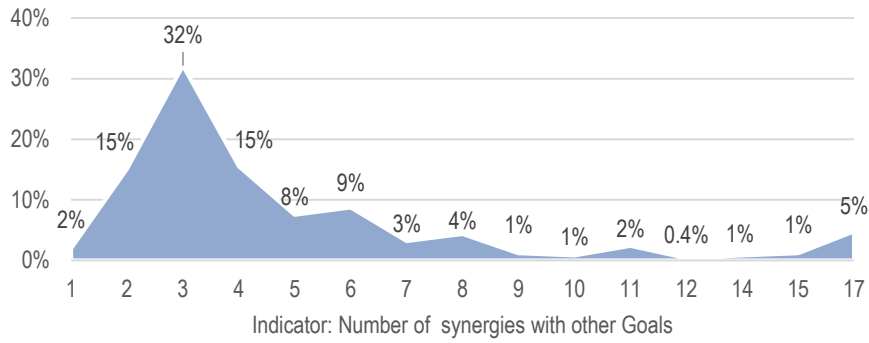
8. Level of control



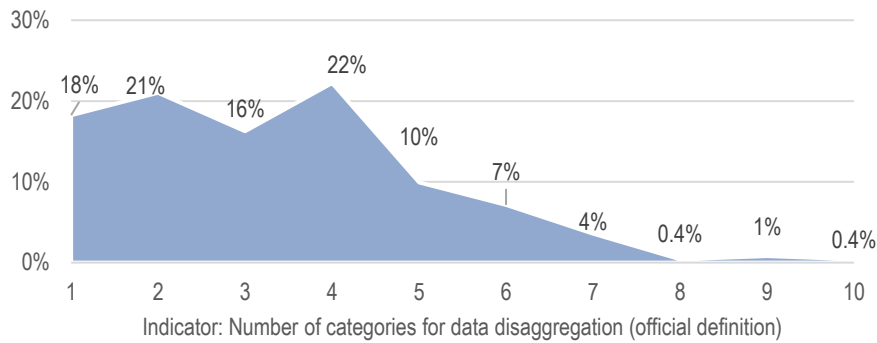
9. Relevance to development co-operation results frameworks



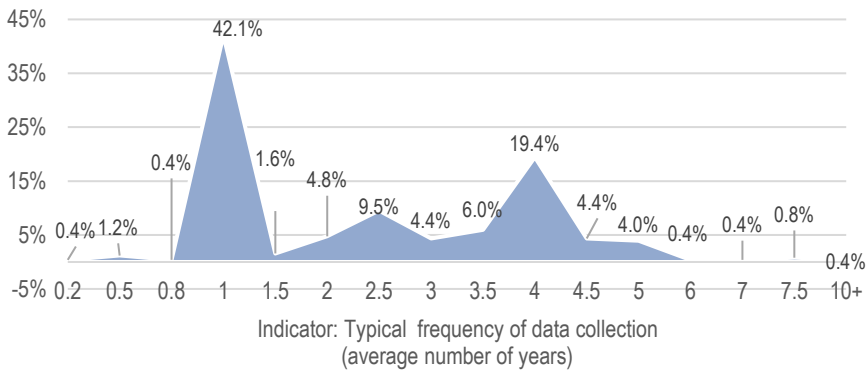
10. Number of synergies with other goals



11. Potential levels of data disaggregation



12. Expected frequency of data collection



13. Frequently included in National Development Plans and development co-operation's overarching results frameworks

