Development of 'Leave No One Behind' Indicators on Sustainable Development Goals and Targets for ClimBeR Project Countries

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CGIAR Initiative on Climate Resilience

The CGIAR Initiative on Climate Resilience, also known as ClimBeR, aims to transform the climate adaptation capacity of food, land, and water systems and ultimately increase the resilience of smallholder production systems to better adapt to climate extremes. Its goal is to tackle vulnerability to climate change at its roots and support countries and local and indigenous communities in six low-and middle-income countries to better adapt and build equitable and sustainable futures. Learn more about ClimBeR here: https://www.cgiar.org/initiative/climate-resilience/

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Summary

CGIAR Initiative on Climate Resilience (ClimBeR) focuses on seven representative, low and middle income countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America naming Kenya Morocco, Senegal, Zambia, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Guatemala.

One of the work packages of the project involves development of LNOB indicators for the project countries across the entire spectrum of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). LNOB or 'Leave No One behind' is the overarching philosophy of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the United Nations, cutting across all the SDGs and its targets. The UN system has developed through consultative process a set of indicators for measuring progress of these goals and targets, but no separate indicators have been developed on LNOB.

This paper has ventured into the tasks of developing LNOB indicators on SDGs, examine the requirements of disaggregated data for measuring progress on these indicators, explore the availability of such data within the UN system and the national statistical systems of the ClimBer project countries, and recommend a set of LNOB indicators that can be adopted for the project.

The paper is structured in seven sections. Section one introduces the philosophy of Leave No One Behind (LNOB) and section two unpacks the philosophy into its three main components – equality, non-discrimination and empowerment. Section three provides an overview of 17 Sustainable Goals, and its 169 targets, as included in 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. A set of 231 unique indicators for measuring progress in the implementation of these goals and targets, and the tier classification of the indicators is also presented in this section. Section four identifies 100 unique indicators that are relevant for measuring progress on LNOB, and examines the disaggregation of data required on each of these indicators. It is found that 97 out of 100 LNOB indicators require disaggregation on more than 1 out 10 parameters identified for disaggregation, such as sex, age, income, education, occupation, disability, location, ethnicity or indigenous status and status of citizenship.

Section five examines the availability of disaggregated data on LNOB indicators within the UN system for countries in general and for ClimBer project countries in particular. It further examines the availability of disaggregated data within the statistical systems of the seven ClimBer project countries. It is found conclusively that the required datasets are not available in the project countries on the LNOB indicators and it is not possible to develop or construct such data within the time span of the project.Section six suggests that even though LNOB indicators based on 17 SDGs and their targets cannot be adopted for the project, it is possible to develop project based LNOB indicators aligned with the SDGs. A set of 12 such ClimBer project based indicators are developed on which disaggregated data can be generated within the project. Section seven sums up the main recommendations of the study for the consideration of the ClimBer project authorities.

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List of Acronyms

ANSD	National Agency of Statistics and Demography of Senegal
CART	Classification and Regression Tree
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CGIAR	A Global Research Partnership for a Food-Secure Future
ClimBeR	CGIAR Initiative of Climate Resilience
DCS	Department of Census and Statistics
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization.
HCP	Haut Commissariat du Plan
IAEG	Inter-Agency Expert Group
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
LNOB	Leave No One behind
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PSA	The Philippines Statistics Authority
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nation
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
ZSA	Zambia Statistics Agency

1. Introduction

The concept of 'Leave No One Behind' (LNOB) lies at the heart of the transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Preamble of the agenda declares: "We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind" [1].

Paragraph 4 of the Declaration of the agenda make it even more categorical: "As we embark on this great collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind. Recognizing that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, we wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society. And we will endeavour to reach the furthest behind first".

LNOB is the central, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets. It represents the unequivocal commitment of all UN Member States to eradicate poverty in all its forms, end discrimination and exclusion, and reduce the inequalities and vulnerabilities that leave people behind and undermine the potential of individuals and of humanity as a whole.

LNOB not only entails reaching the poorest of the poor, but requires combating discrimination and rising inequalities within and amongst countries, and their root causes. A major cause of people being left behind is persistent forms of discrimination, including gender discrimination, which leaves individuals, families and whole communities marginalized, and excluded. It is grounded in the UN's normative standards that are foundational principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international human rights law and national legal systems across the world.

LNOB compels us to focus on discrimination and inequalities (often multiple and intersecting) that undermine the agency of people as holders of rights. Many of the barriers people face in accessing services, resources and equal opportunities are not simply accidents of fate or a lack of availability of resources, but rather the result of discriminatory laws, policies and social practices that leave particular groups of people further and further behind.

Operationalizing the commitment to LNOB requires a comprehensive approach with a series of steps, including identifying who is being left behind and why; identifying effective measures to address root causes; ensuring free, active and meaningful participation of all stakeholders, particularly those left behind ; monitoring and measuring progress; and ensuring accountability for LNOB. Identifying who are left behind requires the generation of evidence and data collection and disaggregation of data that go beyond gender, geography and age, to include all grounds of discrimination, ensuring that all forms of discrimination and other root causes of inequalities are identified and addressed.

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[1] UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/1 dated 21 October 2015, Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

2. Unpacking leave no one behind

The philosophy of 'leaving no one behind' or of 'reaching the furthest behind the first' is so overarching and overpowering that it is necessary to analyze, decompose and disaggregate the concept in more concrete terms to spell out what does this mean for policies and practices for building sustainable and resilient communities, countries and global systems. In a sense LNOB captures three intertwined concepts of Equality, Non-discrimination and Empowerment that are enshrined in the principles of UN Charter, grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and embedded in many global frameworks, conventions and agreements committing nations to safeguard rights of the poor, homeless, women, children, disabled, aged, minorities, migrants and refugees in every corner of the world[2]. SDGs bring the trinity of LNOB to the forefront of the global development agenda of sustainable development in a manner unmatched hitherto (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Trinity of LNOB

2.1 Equality

The idea of fundamental equality of human beings influenced public policies in many countries and encouraged affirmative action to address the root causes of inequalities based on discriminations and deprivations. These have had their impacts in removing many inequities and creating eco-systems for unleashing latent energies of communities and countries that remained subdued for centuries; yet layers of inequalities still prevail around the world. While many extant layers remain largely unaddressed, many new layers of injustices have been added compounding the challenges of Transforming the World. Four main deprivations that still affect millions of

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[2] These include the Convention Relating to the Status of the Refugees 1051, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 1979, the Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989, the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families 1990, the International Plan of Action on Ageing 2002, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2006.

people on the planet relate to the basic necessities of food, employment, health care and education.

I. **Hunger and malnutrition**: Number of hungry people in the world had steadily declined during the MDG decade and half (from 945 to 784 million), but it has climbed up in recent years to 821 million providing a setback to global goal of hunger eradication. Almost all them live in developing countries, with Asia having the largest number of 515.1 million (South Asia 277.2 million, East Asia 139.6 million and South East Asia 63.7 million), Africa 246.2 million and Latin America 59.7 million [3]. Climate variability affecting rainfall patterns and agricultural seasons, and climate extremes such as droughts and floods, are among the key drivers behind the rise in hunger, together with conflict and economic slowdowns.

    The world produces more than enough to feed its population and it has enough land to produce more than one and half times of what is required to feed 10 billion people in 2050 when the global population is expected to peak. Therefore, hunger is caused not by any scarcity of food, but by the inability of the poor to purchase the food. Poverty is caused by unemployment or underemployment which is created as much due to lack of capability and skill as inadequate opportunities of economic growth, which again is related to the manner in which political economy is organised nationally and globally. Therefore, humanitarian aid to support world food programme can at best provide temporary relief to desperate people stuck by famine and hunger, it cannot provide a sustainable solution to the issues of human deprivation due to hunger and malnutrition. Solution lies much deeper in inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction.

II. **Unemployment and underemployment:** Global unemployment rate i.e. percentage of total labour force not in employment was close to 5.5% in 2017, which in absolute term meant unemployment of 190 million people [4]. Number of unemployed in developing countries, as per the ILO report, is more than four times (150.4 million) that of the developed economies (46.7 million), bulk of them being in Asia and the Pacific. Still this number does not capture the huge unemployment and underemployment in informal sector that are largely unreported. The poor farmers or agricultural labourers either remain idle or migrate to cities in search of supplementary employment in informal sector. Therefore full, productive and sustainable employment and decent work for all is crucial for removal of poverty and malnutrition.

III. **Diseases and inadequate healthcare:** The right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health is recognized as a human right in international covenant of justice [5], but large sections of humanity are still deprived of this basic human right. The global health care system is far from just and equitable. Layers of inequities and

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[3] FAO, *The State of Food Insecurity in the World*, 2021

[4] International Labour Organisation, *World Employment Social Outlook,* 2021

[5] UN, *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*, 1966

injustices are embedded into the system both horizontally in countries and regions and vertically along income, age, gender, ethnic and other social groups. Under 5 child mortality rate has declined sharply from 91 in 1990 to 37 per 1000 child born in 2021, yet the absolute numbers is staggering at 5.94 million annually, of which 3.2 million was in Africa and another 1.9 million in South Asia [6]. Maternal mortality rate has declined from 381 to 216 per 100,000 live births during the same period, but this is much less than the MDG targeted reduction of 75 percent. The disparity between Africa (542) and Europe (16) is too striking [7]. The global average life expectancy at birth has increased from 65 in 1990 to 73.2 in 2021 but the difference between the countries with highest (Japan 83.7) and lowest (Sierre Leone 49.3) is still very wide. 121 out of 193 countries of the world have average life expectancy that is lower than the global average. Similarly, the global burden of both communicable (malaria, hepatitis, HIV/AID, measles, etc.) and non-communicable (diabetes, respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, cancer etc.) diseases are unevenly distributed among the developed and developing countries of the world.

IV. **Education:** More than seven and half decades back the Universal Declaration of Human Rights had recognised that 'everyone has the right to education', but it was not until the recent years that national governments and global community took concerted action to provide universal education at the primary level. The year 2000 saw the adoption of the goals of Education for All and of Universal Primary Education, which saw enrolment of millions of boys and girls into school all over the world and drastic reduction in gender disparities in education at least at the primary level. But despite these concerted efforts 60.9 million primary school going children were still out of school in 2021, of which 20.2 million are in Asia and the Pacific region, mostly in South Asia region (11.4 million). Poverty remained the major marker of disadvantage, other disadvantageous groups being the indigenous populations and remote rural groups, street children, migrants and nomads, the disabled and the linguistic and cultural minorities. Discrimination against girls and women in education also continues. More than 55 percent of out-of-school children are girls.

2.2 Non-Discriminations

If the world of deprivations is mainly concentrated in developing countries, the world of discriminations and inequalities are spread out in every country among various groups along income, wealth, gender, age, ethnicity, religion and other divisions.

I. **Gender based discrimination**: Discrimination against women is pervasive in every society despite the constitutional guarantee and legal protection against such discrimination in almost every country in the world. The countries have adopted and ratified the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women 1979 (CEDAW) that provides an overarching framework for realizing equality between women

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[6] UNICEF, *State of World's Children,* 2021
[7] WHO, *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2021,* 2021

and men through ensuring women's equal access to, and equal opportunities in education, health and employment, as well as in political and public life, including the right to vote and to stand for election. Although considerable progress has been achieved in many areas gender equality is far from being realized in most of the countries.

Gender gap in education has been bridged to a large extent at the primary level and in many countries, women outnumber men in various streams of higher education, but the gaps in secondary, technical and tertiary education still ranges between 15 and 50 percent affecting work participation rate of women. Globally only 50.3 percent women in working age participate in income generating economic activities compared to nearly 77 percent men who participate in such activities. Women often experience a 'glass ceiling' in the advancement of their professional career.

Women are systematically excluded from the decision-making process at every level. In many countries such discriminations start in families and are carried through the workplaces and governance structures. This is reflected in women's representation in parliaments. Although the position has improved over the years, women share only 21.8 percent of the seats in parliaments around the world (highest Latin America and Caribbean 27 percent and lowest Arab States 14 percent).

Increasing violence against women around the world is symptomatic of the deteriorating standards of safety and security of women. Globally 4.5 million people are victims of sexual exploitation every year and 98.5 percent of them are women and girls. Poor women and girls in distress are extremely vulnerable to trafficking and sex trade. Most of the violence against women continues to be perpetrated with impunity as 'access to justice is ridden with obstacles, and accountability remains elusive within the domestic realm'[8].

II. **Age related discriminations**: Age related discriminations militate against protection of rights of persons in some age groups, such as children, adolescents and old people [9].The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 defined the rights of the children for care, health, education, leisure, recreation, social security etc. and protection of children from abuse and neglect, trafficking and sexual exploitation, child labour etc. National governments have enacted conforming legislations and set up institutions, procedures and programmes for the development of children. There has been some progress in securing the rights of children, yet discriminations and injustices against children are widely prevalent throughout the world. 14 percent children of the world are born underweight, 24 percent have stunted growth, and 5.9 million children die every year before they complete 5 years. Net enrolment ratio of children at the primary level has reached 91 percent but this has not crossed 67 percent at the secondary level, implying

[8] Report of UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, its Causes and Consequences, 2015
[9] Kirkpatrick R., Katsiaficas N., and Emery M.L. *Introduction to Critical Sociology,* Irvington Pub, 1987

that one-third of children do not cross primary level of school education [10]. Nearly 246 million children - one in every six children aged 5 to 17 - are involved in some form of child labour. Nearly 179 million of them are exposed to hazardous labour which endangers the child's physical, mental or moral well-being [11]. Children and adolescents, particularly adolescent girls, are also victims of human trafficking and sexual abuse. Cases of such abuses have been on the rise in various parts of the world [12] .

Another dimension of age-related discrimination is the increasing plight of elderly persons in society for livelihood, health, and social protection. Older people today are significantly less likely to participate in the labour force than they were in the past. Over the past 50 years, labour force participation of persons aged 65 or over declined by more than 40 per cent at the global level [13]. Old-age support systems in the form of pension and retirement programmes are much less prevalent in the less developed regions than in the more developed regions. While the traditional family-based support system for the elderly (children supporting their parents in their old age) has dwindled new support systems (state supported or charity or market based old age homes) are not emerging creating serious issues of social injustices for rising number of elderly persons in most of the countries. These injustices are reflected in inadequate health care, housing, recreation and other essential facilities for elderly individuals who are often subjected to abuse, ill treatment and violence [14].

III. **Discriminations based on Ethnicity, caste and religion:** The world is divided into hundreds of social groups based on race, caste, language and religion. Every country has its share of these diverse groups. Even countries with monolithic race, language and religion have minorities of different ethnic, linguistic or religious backgrounds. Many of these discriminations, as in caste system, are deeply embedded in the social systems for ages and cannot be eliminated so easily despite constitutional guarantees for equal rights, legal protection against atrocities and even affirmative actions.

There are tendencies on the part of the majority ethnic, linguistic or religious groups to dominate over other groups, often with tacit support of ruling dispensations, and sometimes with explicit legal and political support. This has resulted in tensions, conflicts, violence and even civil war. Some of these conflicts have acquired the shape of secessionist movements, and terrorism inviting state reprisals resulting in deaths, injuries, sufferings and disruption of normal lives. Hundreds and thousands of men, women, children and the aged are forced to migrate to safer places, leading miserable lives in camps as internally displaced persons or as refugees in foreign countries. UN High Commission of Refugees reports that the year 2015 alone saw 65.3 million people forcibly

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[10] UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children,* 2021

[11] International Labour Organisation*, A Future without Child Labour: A Global Report,* Geneva. 2002

[12] UN Office on Drugs and Crime, *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons,* 2014

[13] UNDESA, *World Population Aging: 1950-2050,* New York, 2001

[14] United Nations, *Report on the Second World Conference on Aging,* Madrid, 2002

displaced worldwide as a result of persecution, conflicts, generalized violence, or human rights violations, of which 40.8 million were internally displaced persons, 21.3 million were refugees and 3.2 million were asylum seekers [15]

IV. **Discriminations due to disabilities:** Around 10 per cent of the world's population, or 740 million people, live with a disability. They are the world's largest minority. Eighty per cent of persons with disabilities live in developing countries [16]. The World Bank estimates that 20 per cent of the world's poorest people have some kind of disability and tend to be regarded in their own communities as the most disadvantaged [17]. Women with disabilities are recognized to be multiple disadvantaged, experiencing exclusion both on account of their gender and their disability. Ninety per cent of children with disabilities in developing countries do not attend school [18]. Persons with disabilities are subjected to various types of discriminations in education, health, employment, and further suffer violence.

2.3 Empowerment

'Empowerment' is the generic way to describe this enabling environment which facilitates the development of capacities inherent inhuman beings. This includes the base level environment of meaningful access to food, shelter, health, education and employment. This further includes the expansion of freedom of choice and action. It means increasing one's authority and control over the resources and decisions that affect one's life. As people exercise real choice, they gain increased control over their lives. As the World Bank has put it 'empowerment is the expansion of assets and capabilities of people to participate in, negotiate with, influence, control, and hold accountable institutions that affect their lives [19].'

Empowerment is multi-dimensional. It includes legal-institutional reforms guaranteeing rights and enables participation in decision making at every level. It includes a social development framework that provides opportunities for base level securities and protection for food, shelter, health and education. It includes an economic system which encourages entrepreneurship, investments and innovation. It further includes environmental laws and regulations that conserves natural resources and protects environment enabling everyone to develop according to their needs. These frameworks can be harmonised within the overarching framework of sustainable development, as outlined in 2030 global development agendas.

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[15] UNHCR, *Global Trends: Forced Migration*, 2015
[16] WHO and the World Bank, *World Report on Disability,* Geneva, 2011
[17] Ibid.
[18] UNESCO, *Overcoming Exclusion through Inclusive Approaches in Education*, 2003
[19] Narayan, Deepa. 2002. Empowerment and Poverty Reduction: A Sourcebook, The World Bank. 2002

3 Architecture of sustainable goals, targets and indicators

In the context of such layers of deprivations, discriminations, inequalities and exclusions, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development adopted 17 SDGs and 169 targets that are structured as interconnected systems mutually reinforcing each other and contributing to the trinity of Equality, Non-discrimination and Empowerment.. At the base level SDG-1 (ending poverty in all its forms everywhere) and SDG-2 (ending hunger, achieving food security and promoting sustainable agriculture) seek to remove the primary deprivations due to poverty and hunger which afflict hundreds of millions of people in a world which ironically has more than enough of food and wealth to feed and take care of the basic necessities of life.

Health and education are the next order of priorities that are addressed in SDG-3 (ensuring healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages) and SDG-4 (ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all). Both health and education contribute to the removal of poverty and hunger in as much as these lead to all round human development.

Gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls comes the next (SDG-5) as women and girls comprise half of humanity, yet they are discriminated in many walks of life in almost every country. More women than men are poor and illiterate and suffer from malnutrition, poor health and diseases. Women are the backbone of every community, yet they are not fully involved in decision making systems within families, communities, businesses and countries. Gender based violence and exploitation comprise a significant portion of crimes committed in most of the countries.

Water, sanitation and energy for all receive the next order of priorities in SDG-6 (ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all) and SDG-7 (ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all). These are not only the basic necessities of life but also the prime requirements for better health and education as also for gender equality and removal of poverty, hunger and malnutrition.

Next level of four sets of indicators deal primarily with economic systems, but the focus is still clearly on equality, empowerment and inclusive development. SDG-8 is designed 'promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all', while SDG-9 is intended to 'build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation'. SDG-10 is more forthright in its goal of 'reducing inequality within and among countries and SDG-11 in 'making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable'.

The architecture of environmental SDGs has also been designed in manners that make it very explicit that concerns for human beings, particularly for the poor and other vulnerable sections, not only of the present but of future generations, are the guiding considerations for sustainable development. The targets and road maps of SDG-12 (ensuring sustainable

consumption and production patterns), SDG-13 (combating climate change and its impacts), SDG-14 (conserving and sustainably using oceans, seas and marine resources) and SDG-15 (protecting, restoring and sustainably using natural resources) are intended primarily for the benefit of humankind.

SDG-16 caps it all with its unequivocal assertion of 'promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels', and SDG 17 calls for strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

The trinity of equality, non-discrimination and empowerment, leaving no one behind, are the cardinal principles that permeate not only the SDGs but also every global framework and agreement adopted during 2015-16, such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Climate Agreement, the New Urban Agenda, the Agenda for Humanity and the Addis Ababa Action Plan as explain bellow (Box 1).

Equality, Non-Discrimination and Empowerment in 2015 global frameworks and agreements

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk reduction 2015-2030 acknowledged that disaster risk reduction requires empowerment and inclusive, accessible and non-discriminatory participation, paying special attention to people disproportionately affected by disasters, especially the poorest. The framework advocated that a gender, age, disability and cultural perspective should be integrated in all policies and practices of disaster risk management.

Article 6 (5) of the Paris Climate Agreement 2015 makes it categorical that adaptation actions would follow a 'country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems' with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions'.

The New Urban Agenda adopted at Habitat-III of 2016 developed a vision of cities for all, referring to 'the equal use and enjoyment of cities and human settlements, seeking to promote inclusivity and ensure that all inhabitants, of present and future generations, without discrimination of any kind, are able to inhabit and produce just, safe, healthy, accessible, affordable, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements to foster prosperity and quality of life for all'

The New Agenda of Humanity advocated key 'strategic and normative transformations' in order to ensure that no one is left behind. These include addressing displacement and migration, ending statelessness, empowering and protecting women and girls, ensuring education for all and empowering young people.

The Addis Ababa Action Plan 2015 committed to 'a new social compact to provide fiscally sustainable and nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, with a focus on those furthest below the poverty line and the vulnerable, persons with disabilities, indigenous persons, children, youth and older persons.'

Box 1:Equality, Non-Discrimination and Empowerment in 2015 global frameworks and agreements

3.1 Targets and Indicators

What makes the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development so unique and distinct among all the global conventions and agreements is that it provided a set of 169 targets to be achieved for the implementation
of the 17 SDGs. It further provided for development of a set of global indicators, to be developed by an Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicator (IAEG-SDGs), for measuring the progress achieved in the implementation of the goals and targets,

The Global Indicator Framework for Sustainable Development Goals was developed by the IAEG-SDGs, agreed by the UN Statistical Commission, and further endorsed by the UN General Assembly by a resolution adopted in July 2017 [20].According to the Resolution, the indicator framework will be refined annually and reviewed comprehensively by the Statistical Commission at its fifty-first session in 2020 and its fifty-sixth session in 2025. The global indicator framework includes a total of 248 indicators of which 13 indicators are repeated different targets, leaving a total of 231 unique indicators. IAEG-SDGs classified the 231 unique indicators into three tiers based on their level of methodological development and the availability of data at the global level (Box 2).

Tier Classification of Unique SDG Indicators

Tier 1: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.

Tier 2: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.

Tier 3: No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.

Box 2:Tier Classification of Unique SDG Indicators

The national situation may vary according to the level of development of national statistical system. While some of the advanced countries may have data on Tier I and Tier II indicators, majority of the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America may not have such datasets available easily which may hamper the monitoring and review of the progress achieved for the implementation of some of the SDG goals and the related targets.

As per the initial report of IAEG-SDGs of 2016, 81 indicators were classified under Tier-1, 57 under Tier-II, 88 under Tier-III, and 5 indicators had different components that were classified under

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[20] A/RES/71/313 dated 10 July 2017

different tiers. There has been considerable progress in the availability of data as well as on the development of methodology during the past few years. As per the updated classification as on 30 November 2022, number of indicators under Tier-I has gone up to 148, under Tier-II to 77, while only 6 remain under Tier-III and 6 indicators have multiple tiers.

But such tier classification based on data availability in at least 50 percent of countries masks actual availability of data in specific countries, as many Least Developed, Small Island and even developing countries may be outside the range of the threshold limit of fifty percent. Sustainable Development Report 2022 excluded as many as 30 countries from the SDG Index and Dashboard as no data was available for these countries from any source on the base level indicators [21]. The report further put a large number of countries, including a few developed countries, in grey colour on some of the SDG Indicators as data was not available to capture progress on these indicators.

[21] Sustainable Development Report 2022: From Crisis to Sustainable Development: the Road Map for 2030 and Beyond-SDG Index and Dashboards, *by. Sachs J.D., Lafortune G., Kroll C., Fuller G., and Woelm F.,* Cambridge University Press, 2022, page-60

4 Leave no one behind (LNOB) indicators of SDGS

'Leave No One Behind' (LNOB) is the overarching philosophy of the Sustainable Development Goals; but not all indicators of SDGs are directly relevant for LNOB. The focus of LNOB, as the expression suggests, is clearly on individuals, irrespective of sex, age, income, wealth, location, race, religion, disability or other possible forms of discrimination. There are some SDGs where the targets have built in provisions for disaggregation to ensure that no one is left behind. For example, the target 1.1.1 has been framed to include 'proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)'. However these are not so explicit in many targets, such as target 2.1.1 has been framed in generic form of 'Prevalence of undernourishment' even though undernourishment may be more rampant among children, women and adolescent girls in many countries. The purpose of LNOB indicator is to identify SDG indicators that will require disaggregated information to find out that no one has been left behind.

Based on this yardstick, 231 unique SDG indicators have been scanned and 100 indicators have been identified that are related to LNOB. A list of the 17 SDGs, related 169 targets, 231 unique indicators and 100 LNOB indicators is provided in Annexure-I.

These 100 LNOB indicators require more granular disaggregated data based on sex, age, income, education, disability, employment, ethnicity etc. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development had anticipated such possibilities and highlighted the importance of disaggregated data for monitoring progress based on the indicators.: "*Quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind. Such data is key to decision making. Data and information from existing reporting mechanisms should be used where possible. We agree to intensify our efforts to strengthen statistical capacities in developing countries, particularly African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, Small Island developing States and middle-income countries*" [22].

Surely this is a very important and critical area where work is still in progress, as disaggregated data are yet not available on most of the LNOB indicators in most of the countries. A statement showing LNOB indicators, updated tier classification of the indicators, the type of disaggregated data required on each of these indicators is provided in Annexure-II. No global study is yet available on the availability of disaggregated data on the LNOB indicators in countries and regions.

It is interesting to observe that out of 100 LNOB indicators, 65 are in Tier I, 35 in Tier II and none in Tier III, which indicate that generic data for monitoring average progress on these SDGs are available globally. But 'Leaving no one behind' means moving beyond the average and the aggregate and ensuring progress for all population groups at a disaggregated level. This will

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[22] UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/1 dated 21 October 2015, *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*

require disaggregated data to identify those who are excluded or discriminated against, how and why, as well as who is experiencing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and inequalities.

A brief summary of the SDGs and number of its total indicators, LNOB indicators and the required disaggregation on each of these indicators are given in the table 1 below.

SDG No	SDG Thematic Area	Total Targets	Total Indicators	LNOB Indicators	Disaggregation									
					Sex	Age	Income	Education	Employment	Location	Disability	Race	Indigenous	Migrant
1.	Poverty Eradication	7	13	7	7	6	2	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
2.	Food Security	8	13	7	7	3	3	3	-	1	-	-	2	-
3.	Health for all	13	28	21	17	16	8	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
4.	Education for all	10	23	7	7	6	6	5	-	-	-	1	1	-
5.	Gender Equity	9	14	12	12	8	6	6	2	3	2	5	2	-
6.	Water & Sanitation	8	11	2	-	-	2	-		-	-	-	-	-
7.	Affordable energy	5	6	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Decent employment	12	16	8	8	5	1	1	3	1	2	-	-	2
9.	Industry, innovation	8	12	3	2	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
10.	Reduced inequality	10	14	4	3	3	3	1	-	-	2	1	-	1
11.	Sustainable cities	10	16	5	4	4	2	1	-	-	3	2	-	2
12.	Sustainable Consumption	11	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Climate action	5	8	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
14.	Life below water	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Life on land	12	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Peace and justice	12	24	18	18	16	8	5	-	-	4	3	-	3
17.	Partnerships	19	27	3	2	2	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
	All	169	262	100	88	71	44	26	8	13	18	12	5	8

Table 1:Desired Disaggregated Datasets on LNOB Indicators

17 SDGs have a total of 169 targets and 231 commmon indicators of which 100 may be considered as LNOB indicators, each requiring disaggregated data on multiple parameters for effectively monitoring progress achieved in the implementation of the overarching sustainable development goal of leaving no one behind.

97 out of 100 LNOB indicators require disaggregation and some of these require disaggregation on multiple parameters like sex, age, education, employment, income or wealth, residence in rural or urban areas, disability, race or ethnicity, citizenship or migration, indigenous status etc. A maximum of 88 indictors require disaggregated data on gender, followed by 71 on age, 44 on income and wealth, 26 on education, 18 on disability, 13 on place of residence in urban or rural areas, 12 on race and ethnicity, 8 each on employment and status of citizenship, and 5 on status of indigenous communities.

In most of the countries, disaggregated data are not available on most of the LNOB indicators. Generating such data within the life span of 2030 agenda may be an extremely challenging task.

5 Data availability on LNOB indicators in climber project countries

CGIAR has initiated a project for Building Systemic Resilience against Climate Variability and Extremes (ClimBeR) in seven representative low and middle countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America by 2030. These include the countries of Senegal (West and Central Africa), Morocco (Central and West Asia and North Africa), Kenya and Zambia (East and South Africa), Philippines (South East Asia and the Pacific), Sri Lanka (South Asia) and Guatemala (Latin America & the Caribbean).

The central objective of ClimBeR is to transform the climate adaptation capacity of food, land, and water systems in these countries leading to resilience of smallholder production systems to withstand severe climate change effects like drought, flooding, and high temperatures. The goal of the initiative is to come up with at least nine climate policies and investment instruments – six at the national and three at the regional levels – that can be replicated in other low- and middle-income countries for transforming agro-ecological productive systems to be more productive, resilient, and equitable.

The overwhelming focus of the initiative is to develop the capacities of vulnerable and disadvantageous small holding farming communities in general, and women and youth in particular, for building resilience to climate change. This initiative is intended to benefit 13 million poor people in these six countries to improve their level of income, empower more than 5 million women to play more equitable role in societies, enhance climate adaptive capacity of 30 million small and marginal farmers, and improve soil health and fertility of 21 million hectares of land.

The ClimBeR project has been designed around a Theory of Change that revolves around 7 out of 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). These are SDG 1 (ending poverty in all its forms everywhere), SDG 2 (ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture), SDG 5 (achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls), SDG 13 (combating climate change and its impacts), SDG 15 (reversing land degradation and halt biodiversity loss), SDG 16 (promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development) and SDG 17 (revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development).

Four Work Packages have been prepared to drive this Theory of Change. These are (a) Reducing risks in production system linked livelihoods and value chains. (b) Building production system resilience through recognising relationships among climate, agriculture, security and peace, (c) Developing adaptation instruments to inform policy and investments, and (d) multi-scale governance for transformative adaptation. The work package on multi-scale governance for transformative adaptation further involves development of an 'integrated framework for multi-scale governance pathways' with 'Leave No One Behind' (LNOB) Indicators, across the entire spectrum of SDGs. As explained in the preceding section, LNOB is relevant for 14 out of 17 SDGs. These are SDG 1 (ending poverty in all its forms everywhere), SDG 2 (ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture), SDG 3 (healthy

lives and well-being for all at all ages), SDG 4 (inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all), SDG 5 (achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls), SDG 6 (sustainable management of water and sanitation for all), SDG 7 (access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all), SDG 8 (inclusive economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all), SDG 9 (resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation), SDG 10 (reduced inequality within and among countries) SDG 11 (inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements), SDG 13 (combating climate change and its impacts), SDG 16 (promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development) and SDG 17 (revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development).

Therefore, the ClimBer project has interface with SDGs at two levels. First, at the generic level, with reference to the intended outcome of the project as a whole, it is connected with 7 SDGs (SDG 1, 2, 5, 13, 15, 16 and 17). These 7 SDGs have a total number of 72 targets for which there are 213 unique indicators for measuring progress [23]. Secondly, at the specific level, with reference to multi-scale governance for transformative adaptation with focus on 'Leaving No One Behind', it is connected with 14 SDGs (SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16 and 17). These 14 SDGs have a total number of 136 targets for which there are 212 unique indicators for measuring progress [24].

The national statistical systems of most of the ClimBeR countries are not very well developed. However, base level datasets available in these countries, supplemented by global database available with the UN system (UNSD, WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO, FAO, ILO), the World Bank and the OECD, have been found adequate for measuring progress on all the 17 generic SDGs. The Sustainable Development Report 2022 used these databases to measure the overall progress of the seven ClimBeR countries in four broad categories of green (goal achieved), yellow (challenges remain), orange (significant challenges), red (major challenges) and grey (insufficient data) [25].The database was also found adequate for indicating three broad trend of progress in these countries – on track or maintaining achievement, moderately increasing, stagnating and decreasing. Database on only one among the seven ClimBeR countries (Zambia) was found insufficient in respect of only one among 17 SDGs (SDG-14: Life below waters). The overall status and the broad trends in the implementation of the SDGs in ClimBer countries, as presented in this report, has been compiled in Annexure-III[26].

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[23] Refer to Annexure-I
[24] Refer to Annexure-II
[25] Sustainable Development Report 2022: From Crisis to Sustainable Development: the SDGs as Road Map for 2030 and Beyond-SDG Index and Dashboards, *by Sachs J.D., Lafortune G., Kroll C.,, Fuller G.,, and Woelm F.,,* Cambridg University Press, 2022
[26] Sustainable Development Report 2022: *From Crisis to Sustainable Development: the SDGs as Road Map for 2030 and Beyond-SDG Index and Dashboards*, *by Jeffrey D. Sachs J.D.,, Guillaume Lafortune G.,, Christian Kroll C.,, Grayson Fuller G.,, and Finn Woelm F.,,,* Cambridg University Press, 2022

However the inadequacy of the database becomes apparent when the monitoring is escalated from the generic 17 SDGs to the specific 262 indicators of SDGs. The inadequacy of the database becomes even more apparent when we escalate the analysis further to explore the level of progress of the countries on the 100 Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) Indicators.None of the ClimBeR countries has the desired disaggregated datasets to measure the progress on all the LNOB indicators. Most of such datasets are also not available with the UN system, the World Bank, and the OECD either. We will first review the availability of datasets with the global agencies that are engaged in monitoring the progress of implementation of the 2030 Development Agenda, to be followed by a similar review of the availability of the required data within the statistical systems of each of the seven ClimBer countries.

5.1 Disaggregated datasets with global agencies

The Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) is responsible for coordinating collection, compilation and analysis of data from across the UN System for monitoring the progress achieved in the implementation of 17 Sustainable Goals and the related 169 targets and 262 indicators. For each goal and indicator there is a focal point in the UN system, or in the World Bank or the OECD which are responsible to collecting and validating basic data from the national statistical agencies and other sources [27]. The validated data on each indicator for each member country of the United Nations is regularly updated, forming basis of the annual SDG report presented to the General Assembly.

The annual SDG report since 2016 has consistently refrained from any analysis on the progress of countries on LNOB indicators, largely due to non-availability of disaggregated data. SDG analytics of UNDESA informs that disaggregated data are available (Table 2) only on a limited number of SDG indicators on only 6 parameters .

SDG	Number of Indicators	Available Disaggregated Data on Indicators					
		Sex	Age	Education	Occupation	Location	Disability
1	13	1	1	0	0	1	0
2	13	2	0	0	0	0	0
3	28	1	0	0	1	0	0
4	23	4	1	5	0	3	0
5	14	3	1	0	0	1	0
6	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	6	0	0	0	0	1	0
8	16	6	1	0	1	0	1
9	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	14	2	0	0	0	1	1

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[27] The focal points for collection and validation of data on relevant indicators are 17 UN agencies -UNDESA, FAO, WHO, UNESCO, ILO, UNDRR, UNFCCC, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, WTO, ITU, UNAIDS, UNWOMEN, UNFPA, UNEP, UNHCR, UNIDO – and the World Bank and the OECD

11	16	1	0	0	0	0	0
12	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	24	13	4	1	1	2	3
17	27	1	0	0	0	0	0
	262	34	8	6	3	9	3

Table 2:Availability of Disaggregated Data on SDG Indicators in UN System
(This table has been prepared on the basis SDG Analytics on Availability of Disaggregated Data in UN System [28]

Disaggregated data is considered available even if it is available for more than 1/3 of countries. In the absence of country-wide disaggregated data SDG report has presented progress on inclusive development agenda on the basis of standard UN classification of geographical regions and grouping of countries. Similar analytics on geographical regions and country groupings are also presented in annual Gender Snapshots on SDG Implementation – Leaving No Women and Girl Behind[29].

Putting these two reports together, disaggregated data analytics are presented only in respect of 32 out of total 100 LNOB indicators. Of these 19 are related to gender, 8 to age, 4 to residence, 1 to disability, and none to six other parameters of discrimination or exclusion. The details of these indicators are presented in the Annexure-

5.2 Disaggregated datasets with national agencies of ClimBer countries

What is not available globally may be available locally, as national statistical systems of some countries may be more developed than the global averages. Further there may be country specific issues of exclusion which national statistical systems may be better equipped to capture. Therefore it is worthwhile looking into the statistical systems of each of the seven ClimBer countries.

Guatemala

Guatemala is a country of Latin America and Caribbean region with geographical area of 109,889 sq. km, population of 17,98 million, GDP of 152.73 billion with GINI coefficient of 48.3, and is categorised as an Upper Middle Income Group country. The country has a large indigenous population and a governance system that engages with stakeholders in policy making through an

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[28] This table has been prepared on the basis SDG Analytics on Availability of Disaggregated Data in UN System
https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/analytics/DataAvailability
[29] Published jointly by UNDESA and UNWOMEN

articulated 'system of councils' from national to local levels. The country has submitted three Voluntary National Reviews before the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in 2017, 2019 and 2021. As per Sustainable Development Report 2022, the country has a consolidated SDG score of 61 and SDG rank of 117.

The Instituto Nacional de Estadística[30] is the official statistical agency of Guatemala responsible for compiling data on the progress achieved on Sustainable Development Goals. As per a study conducted by the UN Sustainable Development Group the Institute has the database to monitor only 15% of the SDG indicators[31]. Although efforts are being made to improve the system so that at least 40% of the indicators can be monitored, but yet such datasets are hardly available, and nothing practically in the public domain.

Kenya

Kenya is a country of Sub-Saharan Africa with geographical area of 580,367 sq. km, population of 57.05 million, GDP of 251.43 billion with GINI coefficient of 40.8, and is categorised as a Lower Middle Income Group country. The country has several ethnic groups speaking their own languages. The country has submitted two Voluntary National Reviews before the HLPF in 2017 and 2020. As per Sustainable Development Report 2022, the country has a consolidated SDG score of 61 and SDG rank of 118.

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) [32]is the official statistical agency of the country and is responsible for monitoring the progress achieved for the implementation of SDGs. The capacity of the agency and its network have been enhanced for collection of sex and age disaggregated data, particularly in the health sector, but there are significant challenges that will require continued support to address[33]. The Bureau has produced a few data tables on disability that may be useful, but there are huge data gaps in monitoring the progress of LNOB indicators.

The UN Resident Coordinator's Office in Kenya and the Folke Bernadotte Academy with support from the University of Nairobi, conducted a multilayered analysis of who is left behind or at risk of being left behind in Kenya. The findings of the study indicate that 10 out of 47 counties in the country and many ethnic groups that are not politically represented have the risks of being left behind (Leave No One Behind: Peace and Conflict Analysis Through the Eyes of those Having Risks of being Left Behind [34].This was largely a qualitative study and has not produced any

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[30] https://www.ine.gob.gt/

[31] https://unsdg.un.org/latest/blog/busting-silos-statistical-capacity-guatemala#:~:text=In%20Guatemala%2C%20obtaining%20disaggregated%20data,records%2C%20despite%20their%20best%20efforts.

[32] https://www.knbs.or.ke/

[33] Barriers to Facilitators of Sex and Age Disaggregated Data in Kenya, Measure Evaluation, 2017

[34] Leave No One Behind: Peace and Conflict Analysis *Through the Eyes of those Having Risks of being Left Behind,* United Nations Kenya, 2022

disaggregated quantitative data for analysis. An ODI study on leaving no one behind in the road sector in Kenya pointed out that the road network is highly concentrated along the Mombasa-Nairobi-Malaba transport corridor, while the northern, eastern and southern parts of the country are poorly served by roads and existing networks are in poor condition[35].Such spatial imbalances in development are not adequately captured in the statistical system of the country.

Morocco

Morocco is a North African country with geographical area of 716,550 sq. km, population of 37.06 million, GDP of 303.33 billion with GINI coefficient of 39.5, and is categorised as a Middle-Income Group country. The country has predominantly Arabic speaking population professing Islam, but it has large migrant population from neighbouring countries, who are often left behind in development. The country has submitted two Voluntary National Reviews before the HLPF in 2016 and 2020. As per Sustainable Development Report 2022, the country has a consolidated SDG score of 69 and SDG rank of 84.

Haut Commissariat du Plan (HCP)[36] is the official statistical agency of the country responsible for monitoring the progress achieved for the implementation of SDGs. HCP hosts the SDG platform[37] which presents the indicators and metadata to complement other national indicators for a contextualized measurement of the achievement of the different SDG targets, but very few of such data are available in public domain. Most of such data in public domain are not presented in disaggregated format to capture the parameters of LNOB. Disaggregated data on the basic parameters of sex, age, residence, disability etc. are not available over and above the database in the UN system.

Philippines

Philippines is a Southeast Asian country with geographical area of 300,000 sq. km, population of 116.43 million, GDP of 1.15 trillion with GINI coefficient of 42.3, and is categorised as a Middle-Income Group country. The country has many ethnic groups spread out in its islands, speaking different dialects, but practising Christianity. The country has submitted three Voluntary National Reviews before the HLPF in 2016, 2019 and 2022. As per Sustainable Development Report 2022, the country has a consolidated SDG score of 66.6 and SDG rank of 95.

The Philippines Statistics Authority (PSA)[38] is the official statistical agency responsible for collection and compilation of data for monitoring progress in the implementation of SDGs. PSA publishes regular updates on implementation of SDG, but disaggregated data on sex, age, residence, education, income are hardly available. UNESCAP conducted a short study on SDG 10

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[35] Leaving No One Behind in the Road Sector in Kenya, Overseas Development Institute, 2016
[36] https://www.hcp.ma/
[37] https://www.hcp.ma/Plateforme-ODD_a2939.html
[38] http://psa.gov.ph

on reducing inequality in all its forms. Classification and Regression Tree (CART) was prepared on bank account ownership of people in different age group with different levels of education. It was found that only 2% of poorer individuals in 15-24 years of age group with lower or secondary education have a bank account compared to 57% of individuals over 25 years of age with tertiary education in urban areas. This was only a sample study to demonstrate how data disaggregation can be useful in providing insights into inequality and discrimination.

Senegal

Senegal is a Sub-Saharan African country with geographical area of 196,722 sq. km, population of 18.38 million, GDP of 58.99 billion with GINI coefficient of 46.7, and is categorised as a Least Developed Country. The country has several ethnic groups, speaking different languages, but common in their faith to Islam. The country has submitted two Voluntary National Reviews before the HLPF in 2018 and 2022. As per Sustainable Development Report 2022, the country has a consolidated SDG score of 58.7 and SDG rank of 126.

Agence Nationale de la Statistique de la Demographie (ANSD) is the official statistical agency of Senegal responsible for collection and compilation of data for monitoring the progress achieved on SDG and its indicators. However ANSD has hardly published any general or special report or data on SDG progress. The issue of disaggregation of data for measuring progress on LNOB indicators has not figured in public discourse in the country

Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka is a South Asian country with geographical area of 64,630 sq. km, population of 23.32 million, GDP of 296.59 billion with GINI coefficient of 39.8, and is categorised as a Lower Middle-Income country. The country has predominantly Sinhala speaking population professing Buddhism, but it has large ethnic Tamil population mainly concentrated in the northern province of Jaffna. The country has submitted two Voluntary National Reviews before the HLPF in 2018 and 2022. As per Sustainable Development Report 2022, the country has a consolidated SDG score of 70 and SDG rank of 76.

Department of Census and Statistics (DCS)[39] is the official statistical agency of Sri Lanka responsible for collection and compilation of data for measuring the progress in the implementation of SDGs. DCS has published several reports on social development indicators with focus on women and children.

Sri Lanka has consistently performed as a high human development country ahead of its regional peers. Many welfare schemes of government are targeted to the poor and marginalised sections of the community, such as welfare benefit fast track program, known as 'Leave No One Behind', which provides special financial assistance to informal workers who lost their livelihood during

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[39] https://www.statistics.gov.lk

the Covid-19. The data generated through implementation of various welfare programmes are not adequately captured in the statistical system of the country and used for measuring progress on LNOB indicators.

Zambia

Zambia is a Sub-Saharan African country with geographical area of 752,618 sq. km, population of 20.21 million, GDP of 63.03 billion with GINI coefficient of 57.1, and is categorised as a Least Developed Country. The country is divided in large number of ethnic tribes, each speaking different languages, but united in their common faith to Christianity. The country has submitted two Voluntary National Reviews before the HLPF in 2020 and 2023. As per Sustainable Development Report 2022, the country has a consolidated SDG score of 54.2 and SDG rank of 140.

Zambia Statistics Agency (ZSA)[40] is the official statistical agency of the government responsible for collection and compilation of data for measuring the progress of SDGs. ZSA has a data portal on SDGs which tracks progress achieved on SDGs, but disaggregated datasets are not available LNOB indicators.

Therefore, the statistical agencies of the ClimBer countries do not bring additional datasets on LNOB indicators that are not available with the UN system. Most of these agencies are not fully equipped and oriented for collection and collation of such data. SDG portals developed by some of these agencies have been developed with technical and financial support of UNDP and are mostly based on the datasets drawn from the UN system. Voluntary National Reviews submitted by these countries to High Level Political Forum on SDGs are mostly political statements on the commitments of the countries and overviews of various welfare and development measures implemented for inclusive development in the countries. 'Leave No One Behind' has been viewed more as a philosophy of inclusive development than as a goal in itself to be pursued through development programmes and monitored with disaggregated data.

Statistical agencies of countries like Philippines and Sri Lanka are well developed and have the necessary infrastructure for collection of disaggregated data, but such data are not collected across all 100 LNOB indicators. Such datasets are not available even for basic SDG indicators that specifically provided for such disaggregation.

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[40] Zambia Statistics Agency – Quality Statistics for Development (zamstats.gov.zm)

6 Strategic approach on LNOB indicators for climber countries

In the absence of disaggregated database on LNOB indicators, either with the national statistical systems or within the UN system, it may not be possible to develop SDG based 'Leave No One Behind Indicators', as one of the outputs of Work Package 4 of ClimBer Project on 'Multi-scale governance for transformative adaptation'. This output of the project cannot be achieved and must be revised.

It is suggested that instead of SDG based LNOB indicators as envisaged under Work Package-4 it will be practical and realistic to develop ClimBer Project based LNOB indicators that should be aligned with the SDG targets, to the extent possible, and mainstreamed within all the work packages of the project so that benefits of the project reach the target population without any discrimination and that no one is left behind.

Like the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the ClimBer Project has a transformative agenda. It intends to enhance the annual income of the project beneficiaries by 5 times within the project cycle; reduce poverty, create opportunities for employment and livelihood; enhance nutrition, health and food security; and promote gender equality, youth and social inclusion. The quantitative and qualitative targets of these transformative agendas are detailed in Beneficiary Matrix of the project mentioned in table 3.

Project Intervention Areas	Intended number of beneficiaries	Depth of Impact of Project Interventions
Nutrition, health &food security	3+ million	Substantial: 500% of annual income or 50% permanent impact on incomeOR if health benefit: one disability- adjusted life year averted
Poverty reduction, livelihoods & jobs	13 million	Substantial: 500% of annual income or 50% permanent impact on income
Gender equality,youth & social inclusion	5+ million (Transformative - ~40%; Substantial - ~60%)	Transformative: Constraining gender norms and dynamics are shifted and reduced, and norms and dynamics which support gender equality are strengthened, leading to greater gender equality Substantial: The different needs of men and women are identified and differentially met
Climate adaptation& mitigation	30 million	Substantial: 500% of annual income or 50% permanent impact on income OR if health benefit: one disability- adjusted life year averted.

	21 million ha	Significant: Where improved management delivers one of the following three benefits: improves soilhealth and fertility, delivers biodiversity gains, and provides additional ecosystem service improvements.
Environmentalhealth & biodiversity		

Table 3:Beneficiary Matrix of ClimBer Project

Impact of project interventions have also been reduced to quantitative targets that resonate with SDG targets. These targets are presented in the table 4 below.

Project Interventions	Targets
Nutrition, health & food security	End hunger for all and enable affordable healthy diets for the3 billion people who do not currently have access to safe and nutritious food. Reduce cases of foodborne illness (600 million annually) and zoonotic disease (1 billion annually) by one third.
Poverty reduction, livelihoods & jobs	Lift at least 500 million people living in rural areas above the extreme poverty line of US $1.90 per day (2011 PPP). Reduce by at least half the proportion of men, women and children of allages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.
Gender equality,youth & social inclusion	Close the gender gap in rights to economic resources, access to ownership and control over land and natural resources for over 500 million women who work in food, land and water systems. Offer rewardable opportunities to267 million young people who arenot in employment, education, ortraining
Climate adaptation & mitigation	Equip 500 million small-scale producers to be more resilient to climate shocks, with climate adaptation solutions available throughnational innovation systems. Turn agriculture and forest systems into a net sink for carbon by 2050, with emissions from agriculture decreasing by 1 Gt per year by 2030 and reaching a floor of 5 Gt per yearby 2050

*Table 4:Targets of Project Interventions*The project has identified the following 7 SDGs and their related 21 targets that are considered relevant to the project goals and targets. These are:

1) SDG-1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere (Targets 1.1, 1.5, 1.a, 1.b)
2) SDG-2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (Target 2.4)

3) SDG-5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (Targets 5.a, 5.b)
4) SDG-13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (Targets 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.a, 13.b)
5) SDG-15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss (Target 15.1)
6) SDG-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 (Targets 16.7, 16.b)
7) SDG-17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development (Targets 17.3, 17.6, 17.7, 17.9, 17.14, 17.15)

All these goals and targets are relevant for the overarching goal of the project to build systemic resilience against climate variability and resilience, but not all of these are directly relevant as LNOB indicators. Two SDGs (SDG- 15 and 16) and sixteen targets (Targets 1.a, 1.b, 2.4, 13.2, 13.3, 13.a, 13.b, 15.1, 16.7, 16.b, 17.3, 17.6, 17.7, 17.9, 17.14, 17.15) are not directly relevant for LNOB indicators, as none of these are not beneficiary oriented targets that should reach everyone Leaving No One Behind.

At least two SDGs (SDG-6 and SDG-8) that do not find any mention in the project may be relevant for LNOB indicators. SDG-6 on availability and sustainable management of water and the related target of 6.1 are relevant as there are a few water related interventions in the project. Similarly, SDG-8 on productive employment and decent work for all and the related targets 8.3, 8.6 may be relevant for the project which seeks to create opportunities for employment of millions of youths.

Based on our analysis of LNOB indicators, the project goals and objectives, possibility of generating relevant data within the project, and the profile of the seven ClimBer project countries, it is suggested that the Project Specific LNOB Indicators may draw from the following 7 SDGs and related 12 targets (Table 5).

Sustainable Development Goals	Targets
SDG-1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	**1.1, 1.5**
SDG-2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	**2.1, 2.3**
SDG-5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	**5.1, 5.a, 5.b**
SDG-6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	**6.1**
SDG-8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	**8.3, 8.6**

SDG-13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	**13.1**
SDG-17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	**17.8**

Table 5:SDGs and Targets relevant for Project Specific LNOB Indicators

The indicators prescribed under these targets should be retained to the extent possible, but considering the scope and scale of project interventions, and the challenges of generating data within the project during its remaining time span, some of these indicators may need revisions. **Target 1.1** (eradication of extreme poverty for all people everywhere) has only one Indicator 1.1.1 which reads: "Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)". This may be retained as it is. Baseline data on people living below international poverty line is available in all the project countries since 2000, but none of the countries has disaggregated data of BPL population based on sex, age, employment status and geographic location. Such disaggregated data should be collected in respect of 13 million poor people intended to be benefited under the project.

Target 1.5 (building resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reducing their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters) has four indicators of which only one - Indicator 1.5.1 - is relevant as LNOB indicator. Indicator 1.5.1 reads: "Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population". This needs disaggregation based on sex, age, disability, income, and geographical location, as it has been found more women, children, aged, disabled and poor people die and are affected by disasters. There is global database on total number of deaths, affected and economic losses due to disasters in each country, but disaggregated information on these parameters are not available in none of the countries. ClimBer project may institute special surveys, in consultation with the disaster risk management authorities of the countries, to collect such disaggregated information in project countries to find out the extent to which disasters have differential impacts among people and further to explore if disaster prevention and preparedness measures have built better resilience among the disadvantageous population.

Target 2.1 (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) has two indicators – 2.1.1 on Prevalence of undernourishment and 2.1.2 on Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). Both these indicators may be accepted as LNOB indicators, as nutrition, health and food security is the foremost objective of the project. Country level data on prevalence of undernourishment is available in all the project countries, but disaggregated data based on sex, age, income, geographical residence is not available in the countries. ClimBer project should conduct special surveys, in consultation with the concerned authorities of the government, to collect such disaggregated information on the target population.

Target 2.3 has been designed to "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", which resonates with the project objectives of multiplying the income of the farmers by five times. This target has two indicators – 2.3.1 (Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size) and 2.3.2 (average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status). Both these indicators should be accepted, and the required datasets collected by the project authorities to monitor the progress achieved during the life cycle of the project.

Target 5.1 (End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere) has one indicator 5.1.1 which reads: "Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex". This target is important for LNOB, but the indicator is too generic and does not reflect how the project has made a difference on the overall conditions of gender discrimination in the countries. It is suggested that this indicator may be reformulated as follows to capture the contribution of the project: "Mainstreaming of gender equality in every activity of all work streams of the project to ensure that there is no discrimination in any form against women and girls". This will include identification of women beneficiaries of the project and their active participation in the implementation of the project. There are many tools for mainstreaming gender mainstreaming in project cycle management which should be innovatively applied in the project for the desired results.

Target 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) has two targets, of which one - 5.a.1 is relevant for the project. This indication has two parts: (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure. Country-wise data on ownership of agricultural land by women are not available in most of the project countries; hence it would be worthwhile to collect the data in respect of 21 million hectres of land where improved agricultural practices shall be followed to benefit more than 5 million women in the project countries.

Target 5.b (Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women) has one indicator – 5.b.1, which is relatively simple: "proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex". This may be adopted as LNOB indicator.

Target 6.1 (achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all) has only one indicator - 6.1.1 which is: "proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services". Aggregate data on universal access to drinking water is available for all the

countries, but disaggregated data is not available in all countries, particularly with reference to income and geographic location, as it has been found that poor people in urban informal settlements, and people living in far off rural areas, or some specific geographic regions, have been deprived of safe and affordable drinking water. Comprehensive information on access to drinking water may be collected for the country as a whole as well as for the water supply schemes set up under the project on this LNOB indicator which may reframed as "Proportion of people using safely managed drinking water services, by income, settlements and geographic locations."

Target 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) has one indicator - 8.3.1: "proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex". This indicator is important for the project which seeks to create employment opportunities and multiple the income of the farmers by five times. The indicator may be slightly tweaked to make it more relevant for the project: "proportion of employment opportunities created under the project, among women and youth".

Target 8.6 (substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training) has also one solo indicator - 8.6.1: "proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training". The indicator suggested for Target 8.3 will be reversed as follows to capture number of women and youths who are not in employment: "proportion of women and youth in project areas not in employment, during the life cycle of the project". This will help to capture how the project facilitated reduction in unemployment in project areas over the years.

Target 13.1 dittoes the indicators of Target 1.5. For the same reason only one indicator 13.1.1 – same as 1.5.1 – may be adopted as LNOB indicator and disaggregated data may be collected in the same manner to monitor progress as prescribed in paragraph 6.10.

Target 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) has indicator - 17.8.1 which looks at "proportion of individuals using the Internet", which is relatively simple and may be adopted for the project, with required disaggregation by sex.

7 Conclusion

The study has four main conclusions: These are as follows:

1. 17 Sustainable Development Goals and its 169 targets and 231 unique indications have 100 Leave No One Behind (LNOB) indicators. Each of these LNOB indicators need disaggregation on one or more parameters, such as sex, age, education, income, occupation, location, disability, ethnicity or indigenous status and status of citizenship or migration.

2. Disaggregated data on these indicators are not available either in the UN system or in the statistical system of the seven ClimBer project countries. Hence the task of development of LNOB indicators on SDG targets as envisaged under work stream 4 of ClimBer project cannot be accomplished.

3. However, it is possible to develop ClimBer project specific LNOB indicators. Based on the classification of 100 LNOB indicators, ClimBer project goals and objectives, the possibility of generating relevant data within the project, and the profile of the seven ClimBer project countries, a set of 12 LNOB indicators, aligned with SDG targets and unique indicators are recommended for consideration of the project authorities. These are presented in the table 6 below.

SDG	Target	ClimBer Specific LNOB Indicators
1	1.1	Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)
	1.5	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, by sex, age, disability, income, and geographical location.
2	2.1	(a) Prevalence of undernourishment. (b) Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale by sex, age, income, geographical residence.
	2.3	(a) Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size (b) Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status

5	5.1	Mainstreaming of gender equality in every activity of all work streams of the project to ensure that there is no discrimination in any form against women and girls.
	5.a	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex. (b) Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
	5.b	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex.
6	6.1	A proportion of people using safely managed drinking water services, by income, settlements and geographic locations.
8	8.3	Proportion of employment opportunities created under the project, among women and youth.
	8.6	Proportion of women and youth in project areas not in employment, during the life cycle of the project.
13	13.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, by sex, age, disability, income, and geographical location.
17	17.8	Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by sex.

Table 6: ClimBer Project Specific LNOB Indicators

4. These 12 LNOB indicators should be embedded in all the work streams and packages of the ClimBer project to ensure that No One is Left Behind. Disaggregated data should be collected from all sources throughout the project cycle to facilitate monitoring of the progress achieved in the implementation of LNOB indicators. The Guidance Note on *Operationalizing Leaving No One Behind* developed by the UN Inter-agency Task Team on Human Rights, LNOB and the Normative Agenda should be followed to the extent possible, and these 12 LNOB indicators practiced in the day-to-day implementation of the project.

Annexures

Annex – 1 : SDG GOALS, TARGETS, UNIQUE INDICATORS AND LNOB INDICATORS

Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Unique Indicators	LNOB Indicators
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere		
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)	√
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	√
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	√
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	√
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	√
	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	√

Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Unique Indicators	LNOB Indicators
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	√
	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	

Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Unique Indicators	LNOB Indicators
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere		
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)	√
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	√
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	√
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	√
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	√

resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	√
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	√
	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	
	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	
	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income	
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending	
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture		
	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	√

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	√
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	√
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	√
	2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)	
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	√
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	√
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	√
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and	2.5.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	

diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	
	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies	
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies	
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages		
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	√
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	√
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	√
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	√

	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	√
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	√
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	√
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	√
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	√
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	√
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	√
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	
	3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	√
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	√
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	√
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	√
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services	

	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	√
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	√
	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)	√
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	√
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	√
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	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	√
	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	
	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	
	3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms	
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all		

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	√
	4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	√
	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	√
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	√
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	√
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 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	√

4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service	
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level	√
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls		
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	√
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the	√

	previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	√
	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	√
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	√
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	√
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	√
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	√
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	√
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	√

	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	√
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	√
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all		
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	√
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	√
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	
	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management	

6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all		
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	√
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	√
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems	

7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all		
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	√
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	
	8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities	√
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	√
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	√

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	√
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	√
	8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	√
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	
	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	√
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation		

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	
	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	√
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	
	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO_2 emission per unit of value added	
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	
	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	√
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	

9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	√
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries		
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	√
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	√
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of 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	√
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP	
	10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy[2]	
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators	

10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	√
	10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	
	10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination	
	10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin	
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable		
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	√

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	√
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	
	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)	
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	√
	11.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	
	11.5.3 (a) Damage to critical infrastructure and (b) number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities	
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	
	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	√
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space	√
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	
	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	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.	
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns		
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production	
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	

	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index	
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	
	12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans[3]	
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	

12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability	
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP	
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[4]		
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	√
	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	
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	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	
	13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	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	
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1 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	
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States 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	
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development		
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density	
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas	
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	
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[5]	14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework	

	which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss		
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	
	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity	15.5.1 Red List Index	

and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species		
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	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; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting	
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments	
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments	

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels		
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	√
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	√
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	√
	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark	√
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	√
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	√
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	√
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	√
	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	√

	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, by type of mechanism	
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	
	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	√
	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	√
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	
	16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	√
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups	√
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	√

16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	√
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	√
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	√
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	√
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development		
Finance		
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	

17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources	
	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries	
Technology		
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed[6]	√

17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	√
Capacity-building		
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	
Trade		
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	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	
Systemic issues		

Policy and institutional coherence		
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	
Multi-stakeholder partnerships		
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure	
Data, monitoring and accountability		
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring	
	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	
	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	

complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	√

Annex – 2: TIER CLASSIFICATION, NUMBER OF DISAGGREGATION AND TYPES OF DISAGGREGATION OF LNOB INDICATORS

SDG	Indicators	Tier Classification (30 November 2022)	Number of Disaggregation	Types of Disaggregation
1	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	Tier I	4	Sex, Age, Urban-Rural, Employment
1	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Tier I	3	Sex, Age, Urban-Rural

SDG	Indicators	Tier Classification (30 November 2022)	Number of Disaggregation	Types of Disaggregation
1	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Tier I	2	Sex, Age
1	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	Tier I	5	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Disability, Employment
1	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Tier I	2	Sex, Age
1	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	Tier I	1	Sex
1	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Tier I	4	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Disability
2	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	Tier I	2	Sex, Urban-Rural
2	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Tier I	4	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Education
2	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Tier I	4	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Education
2	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Tier I	4	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Education
2	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	Tier II	2	Sex, Indigenous Status
2	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	Tier II	2	Sex, Indigenous Status

SDG	Indicators	Tier Classification (30 November 2022)	Number of Disaggregation	Types of Disaggregation
2	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Tier II	1	Sex
3	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Tier I	1	Sex
3	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Tier I	4	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Urban/Rural
3	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	Tier I	4	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Education
3	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	Tier I	4	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Education
3	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	Tier I	2	Sex, Age
3	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	Tier I	2	Sex, Age
3	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Tier I	0	-
3	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	Tier I	0	-
3	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Tier I	1	Age
3	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Tier I	1	Sex
3	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	Tier I	2	Sex, Age
3	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	Tier I	2	Sex, Age
3	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Tier I	3	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth
3	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Tier I	3	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth
3	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Tier I	4	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Education

SDG	Indicators	Tier Classification (30 November 2022)	Number of Disaggregation	Types of Disaggregation
3	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	Tier I	4	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Urban/Rural
3	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	Tier I	2	Sex, Age
3	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)	Tier I	3	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth
3	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	Tier I	2	Sex, Age
3	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Tier I	2	Sex, Age
3	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	Tier I	0	-
4	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	Tier I	6	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Education, Race, Indigenous Status
4	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	Tier II	4	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Education
4	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Tier I	3	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth
4	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Tier II	3	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth
4	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	Tier II	4	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Education
4	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	Tier II	4	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Education

SDG	Indicators	Tier Classification (30 November 2022)	Number of Disaggregation	Types of Disaggregation
4	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	Tier II	2	Sex, Education
5	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	Tier I	7	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Education, Disability, Race/ Ethnicity, Indigenous Status
5	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	Tier II	7	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Education, Disability, Race/ Ethnicity, Indigenous Status
5	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Tier I	5	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Education, Race/ Ethnicity
5	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	Tier I	5	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Education, Race/ Ethnicity
5	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Tier II	3	Sex, Age, Urban/Rural
5	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	Tier I	1	Sex
5	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Tier I	2	Sex, Employment
5	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	Tier II	4	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Education

SDG	Indicators	Tier Classification (30 November 2022)	Number of Disaggregation	Types of Disaggregation
5	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Tier II	5	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Race, Urban/Rural
5	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Tier II	1	Sex
5	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Tier II	5	Sex, Age, Education, Urban/Rural, Employment
5	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Tier II	1	Sex
6	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Tier I	1	Income/ Wealth
6	6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Tier I(a)/II(b)	1	Income/ Wealth
7	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	Tier I	0	-
7	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Tier I	1	1
8	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Tier II	2	Sex, Employment
8	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Tier II	4	Sex, Age, Disability, Employment
8	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Tier I	4	Sex, Age, Disability, Employment
8	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	Tier I	2	Sex, Age

SDG	Indicators	Tier Classification (30 November 2022)	Number of Disaggregation	Types of Disaggregation
8	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	Tier II	2	Sex, Age
8	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	Tier II	2	Sex, Citizenship/Migrant Status
8	8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	Tier II	2	Sex, Citizenship/Migrant Status
8	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	Tier I	5	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Education, Urban/Rural,
9	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Tier I	2	Sex, Employment
9	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	Tier I	4	Sex, Age, Education, Employment
9	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Tier I	0	-
10	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	Tier II	1	Income/ Wealth
10	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Tier II	4	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Disability
10	10.3.1 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	Tier II	6	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Disability, Race/ Ethnicity, Citizenship/ Migrant Status
10	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	Tier II	3	Sex, Age, Education

SDG	Indicators	Tier Classification (30 November 2022)	Number of Disaggregation	Types of Disaggregation
11	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Tier I	6	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Disability, Race/ Ethnicity, Citizenship/ Migrant Status
11	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Tier I	5	Sex, Age, Education, Race/ Ethnicity, Citizenship/ Migrant Status
11	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Tier I	4	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Disability
11	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	Tier II	3	Sex, Age, Disability
11	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	Tier I	0	-
13	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Tier I	4	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Disability
16	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	Tier I	2	Sex, Age
16	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	Tier II	2	Sex, Age
16	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Tier II	6	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Education, Race/ Ethnicity, Citizenship/ Migrant Status
16	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	Tier II	2	Sex, Age

SDG	Indicators	Tier Classification (30 November 2022)	Number of Disaggregation	Types of Disaggregation
16	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	Tier II	3	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth
16	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	Tier I	2	Sex, Age
16	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Tier II	4	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Education
16	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	Tier II	3	Sex, Race/ Ethnicity, Citizenship/ Migrant Status
16	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Tier I	2	Sex, Age
16	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	Tier I	4	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Education
16	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	Tier I	1	Sex
16	16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Tier II	5	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Education, Disability
16	16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups	Tier I(a)/II(b,c)	3	Sex, Age, Disability

SDG	Indicators	Tier Classification (30 November 2022)	Number of Disaggregation	Types of Disaggregation
16	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	Tier II	5	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Education, Disability
16	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Tier I	3	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth
16	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	Tier II	2	Sex, Age
16	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Tier I	2	Sex, Age
16	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	Tier II	6	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Disability, Race/ Ethnicity, Citizenship/ Migrant Status
17	17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	Tier I	1	Urban/ Rural
17	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Tier I	5	Sex, Age, Disability, Urban/Rural, Employment
17	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	Tier I	4	Sex, Age, Income/ Wealth, Disability

Sustainable Development Goals	Guatemala		Kenya		Morocco		Philippines		Senegal		Sri Lanka		Zambia	
	Status	Trend	Status	Trend	Status	Trend	Status	Trend	Status	Trend	Status	Trend	Status	Trend
SDG-1- No poverty	Orange	↗	Red	→	Yellow	↗	Orange	↗	Red	→	Yellow	⬆	Red	↓
SDG-2- Zero hunger	Red	→	Red	→	Red	↗	Red	↗	Red	↗	Red	↗	Red	→
SDG-3- Good health and well being	Red	↗	Red	→	Red	↗	Red	↗	Red	↗	Red	↗	Red	→
SDG-4- Quality education	Orange	↗	Orange	↗	Orange	↗	Yellow	↗	Red	↓	Green	⬆	Orange	↗
SDG-5- Gender equality	Red	↗	Orange	↗	Red	→	Orange	→	Red	→	Red	→	Orange	→
SDG-6- Clean water and sanitation	Red	↗	Red	→	Orange	⬆	Orange	⬆	Red	↗	Red	↗	Red	→
SDG-7- Affordable and clean energy	Orange	↗	Red	↗	Red	↗	Orange	↗	Red	↗	Red	↗	Red	↗
SDG-8- Decent work & econ growth	Red	↗	Orange	→	Red	→	Red	↗	Red	↗	Orange	→	Red	→
SDG-9- Industry, infrastructure, inno.	Red	→	Red	↗	Red	↗	Red	↗	Red	↗	Red	↗	Red	→
SDG-10- Reduced inequalities	Red		Red				Red	→	Red		Orange		Red	
SDG-11-Sustainable cities	Orange	→	Red	→	Orange	→	Orange	→	Red	↗	Orange	↗	Red	→
SDG-12- Responsible consumption	Green	⬆	Green	⬆	Green	⬆	Green	⬆	Green	⬆	Yellow	⬆	Green	⬆
SDG-13- Climate action	Green	⬆	Green	⬆	Yellow	⬆	Green	⬆	Green	⬆	Green	⬆	Green	⬆
SDG-14- Life below water	Red	→	Red	↗	Red	→	Red	↗	Red	↗	Red	↗	Grey	
SDG-15-Life on land	Red	→	Red	→	Red	→	Red	→	Red	→	Red	→	Red	↓
SDG-16- Peace and justice	Red	→	Red	→	Orange	↗	Red	↗	Orange	↗	Red	→	Red	↓
SDG-17- Partnerships for the goals	Orange	→	Orange	↓	Orange	→	Orange	→	Orange	→	Red	→	Orange	→

Status:

green	Goal Achievement
yellow	Challenges remain
orange	Significant challenges
red	Major challenges
grey	Insufficient data

Trend:

⬆	On track or maintaining achievement
↗	Moderately Increasing
→	Stagnating
↓	Decreasing

Annex – 4: INDICATORS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVVELOPMENT TAREGTS WITH PROVISION FOR DISAGGREGATION

Target	Indicator
1.1.1	Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US$1.90 per day, both sexes, by age (adult and youth)
1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, distinguishing children, mothers with newborns, retirees, unemployed persons, persons with disabilities and the vulnerable
1.4.1	Proportion of population using basic drinking water and basis sanitation services, by residence (rural-urban)
2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the adult population, by sex
2.2.3	Proportion of women with anaemia in different age groups
3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate, and infant mortality rate, by sex
3.3.1	Estimated HIV incidence rate, all ages, by sex
3.4.1	Probability of dying from any of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease between age 30 and exact age 70, by sex
3.4.2	Suicide rate, by sex
3.5.2	Alcohol consumption per capita, by sex
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries, by sex
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings, by sex

Target	Indicator
3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by sex
4.1.2	Completion rate primary, secondary and upper secondary education, girls and boys
4.2.1	Proportion of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following domains: literacy-numeracy, physical development, social-emotional development and learning, by sex
4.2.2	Adjusted net enrolment rate, one year before the official primary entry age, by sex
5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15-49 subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15, and 18
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by (a) women in national parliaments and (b) local governments
5.5.2	Proportion of managerial positions held by women
5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years (married or in-union) who make their own decisions regarding sexual and reproductive health and rights (including deciding on their own health care, deciding on the use of contraceptive; and can say no to sex)
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water and sanitation services, by residence (rural and urban)
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity, by residence (rural and urban)
7.2.1	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, by residence (rural and urban)

Target	Indicator
8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sex
8.5.2	Unemployment rate, both sexes, by age (adult and youth)
8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, by sex
8.7.1	Proportion of children engaged in economic activity and household chores, by sex
16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex
16.1.2	Conflict-related deaths, by status of person (civilian and non-civilian) killed, sex, age (adult and child) and cause of death
16.10.1	Number of cases of killings of human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists, by sex

Annex – 5: PROPOSED LNOB INDICATORS FOR CLIMBER PROJECT

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets	ClimBer LNOB Indicators
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those invulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per-100,000 population, by sex, age, disability, income, and geographical location
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	(a) Prevalence of undernourishment; (b) Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale by sex, age, income, geographical residence.
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	(a) Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size (b) Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	Mainstreaming of gender equality in every activity of all work streams of the project to ensure that there is no discrimination in any form against women and girls.

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	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Proportion of people using safely managed drinking water services, by income, settlements and geographic locations.
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
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	Proportion of employment opportunities created under the project, among women and youth
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Proportion of employment opportunities created under the project, among women and youth
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[4]	
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, by sex, age, disability, income, and geographical location
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017	Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by sex

and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	

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