Office for National Statistics

How should the UK report progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals? A summary of responses from non-governmental organisations

Joint exercise between the Office for National Statistics and UK Stakeholders for Sustainable Development

August 2016

Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were formally adopted at a United Nations (UN) summit in New York in September 2015. The 17 goals are a commitment made by all 193 member states of the UN to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030. Figure 1 shows the 17 SDGs.

Figure: 1 Sustainable Development Goals

The SDGs are underpinned by 169 global targets and supported by 231[1] global indicators (the global indicators can be found in the "Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators", Annex IV) and are designed to guide policy and funding and bring about global progress.

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is responsible for the official reporting of UK SDGs data. This includes:

- submitting UK data for SDG indicators to the UN to inform the global reporting framework (as defined by the UN Statistical Commission) and making these data equally accessible to all
- working with official and non-official data producers to identify supplementary, UK focused indicators; and;
- exploring and developing new data sources and methods to enable ONS to report data at the various levels of disaggregation. Increased disaggregation of data by sex, race, religion, geography, disability, ethnicity, migrant status, age and income quintiles is critical to the 'Leave No One Behind' agenda which is integral to the SDGs

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[1] In total there are 241 indicators of which 10 are duplicated and relate to more than 1 SDG Target.

Policy implementation of the SDGs is a cross-government responsibility with the Department for International Development and Cabinet Office jointly overseeing and coordinating the work.

As well as working closely with colleagues in other government departments, ONS recognises the importance of working with non-governmental organisations to successfully meet the data challenges associated with the SDGs and has been working with UK Stakeholders for Sustainable Development (UKSSD) since early 2016. UKSSD is an open multi-stakeholder platform supporting public, private and civil society organisations working towards sustainable development in the UK.

In collaboration with UKSSD, ONS undertook a research exercise between 7 March and 27 May 2016 to seek the views of non-governmental organisations (private and voluntary) on how ONS should report progress towards the SDGs. This report presents a snapshot of the findings from respondents. It does not constitute endorsement by ONS or UKSSD. The findings will be considered along with further analysis when developing a UK reporting framework for SDGs, which ONS will put to the public for consultation in autumn 2016.

Main findings

There were 131[2] responses to the exercise on how the UK should report progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Respondents included civil society organisations, networks, academia, businesses, a public body and individuals.

Respondents agreed that 146 of the 169 SDG targets (86%) and 163 of the 231 global indicators (71%) were appropriate for reporting UK progress.

There were many of reports (relating to 149 of the 169 targets) of work being undertaken to support the achievement of the SDG targets. This work was spread across the goals. However, Goal 12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns) featured most prominently in the responses.

Respondents said 36 indicators were not relevant for reporting on UK progress. There were fewer responses relating to indicators under Goal 17, which is understandable as these relate to strengthening the means of implementation at an international level.

Research questions

The exercise asked stakeholders for their views and/or assessment to the following 5 questions (for copy of the questionnaire see Annex A).

Question 1 asked: 'Please rate the level of importance of target (x) in reporting progress against the SDGs in the UK and briefly explain the rationale for your rating. Respondents were asked to 'Describe the importance of the target as "High" if it must be included for UK reporting; "Medium" if it should be considered for UK reporting; and "Low" if it is useful but not essential for UK reporting.

Question 2: Is your organisation undertaking work that supports the achievement of this target? Please provide details of this work.

Question 3: What are the biggest challenges that the UK faces in supporting the implementation of target (x) and how could UKSSD best support you in overcoming these challenges?

Question 4: If draft global indicator (x) is applicable to the UK should ONS use this for reporting UK progress? Respondents were asked to select, "Yes" or "No".

Question 5: If draft global indicator (x) is not relevant[3] for reporting UK progress; can you suggest a suitable UK level indicator?

Response

Response to this exercise was encouraged and promoted through various means, such as:

- targeted emails
- tweets
- the Government Statistical Service and wider networks
- the UKSSD website and annual conference

Stakeholders were given the option of completing a questionnaire online (Google Plus) or in Word. The exercise detailed all 17 goals, 169 targets and 231 global indicators; stakeholders were only expected to reply to areas relevant to their experience.

Overall the questions on how the UK should report progress towards the SDGs and indicators received 131 responses (for a complete list of those who responded to the SDGs and Targets see Annex E). Table 1 shows the spread of the 131 responses across the 17 goals. Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages) received the highest number of responses (13), while Goal 4 (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all) received the lowest (2) number of responses.

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[3] It is important to acknowledge that the interpretation of 'relevant' is subjective and can perceived differently by respondents.

Table 1: Breakdown of the 131 responses across the 17 goals

Sustainable Development Goals	Number of Responses to Targets and Indicators
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.	**12**
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.	**10**
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.	**13**
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.	**2**
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.	**5**
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.	**3**
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.	**7**
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.	**11**
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.	**3**
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.	**7**
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.	**7**
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.	**12**
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.	**11**
Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.	**7**
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.	**7**
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.	**7**
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.	**7**

Respondents[4] included civil society organisations (22), networks (8), academia (6), businesses (5), a public body (1) and individuals (16), of which 7 chose to remain anonymous (for a breakdown of the sector and type of work please see Annex E). A respondent can account for several answers if they provided responses across the 17 goals.

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[4] A response is defined as a contribution to a particular goal; as such a respondent could submit multiple responses.

Due to the way this exercise was promoted, it is not a representative sample of non-governmental organisations and the topic experts. However, the findings give some indication of the level of importance and challenges of the SDG targets and indicators. It also highlights their relevance for UK reporting and captured suggestions for alternative indicators are put forward. These findings will be considered for ONS's formal consultation in autumn 2016.
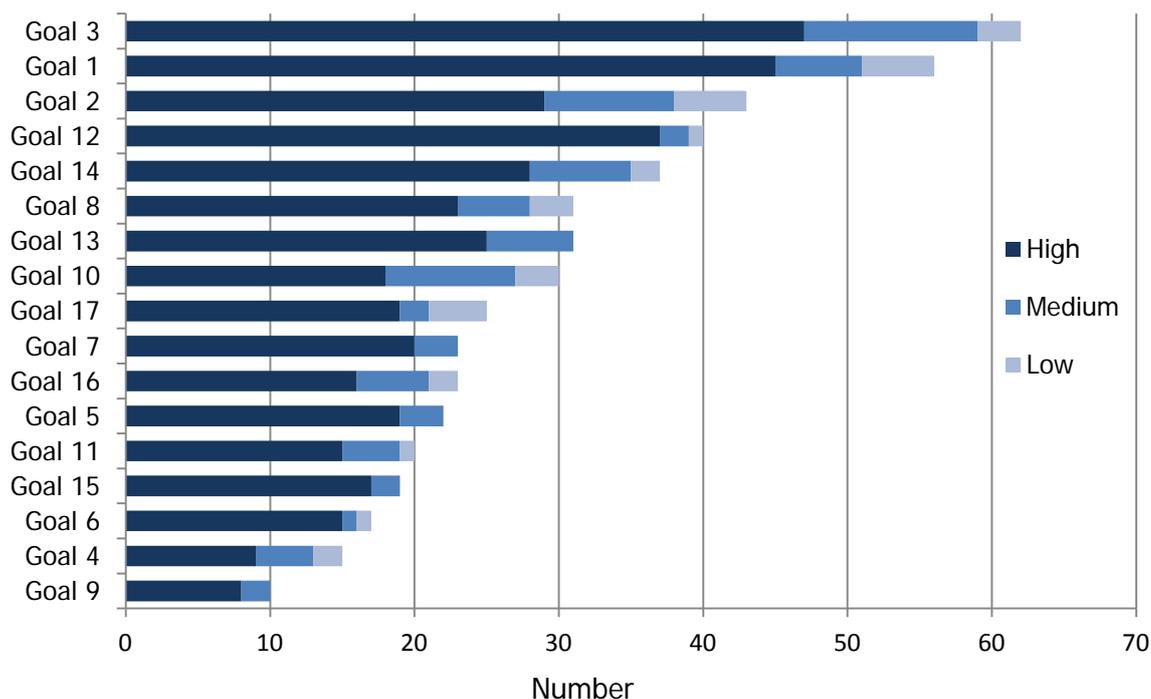
Summary of findings

Targets - Level of importance of target in reporting progress towards the SDGs in the UK

Respondents were asked to rate the level of importance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) targets for reporting progress in the UK. Figure 2 shows the number of ratings for "High", "Medium" and "Low" derived from the targets within each goal.

Respondents were asked to rate the target as "High" if it must be included for UK reporting; "Medium" if it should be considered for UK reporting; and "Low" if it is useful but not essential for UK reporting. Overall Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages) and Goal 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere) received the most number of responses for 'High" and "Medium". Goal 9 (Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation) received the lowest number of responses for "High" and "Medium". The lack of importance of targets within Goal 9 could indicate a lack of relevance or perceived importance from respondents for UK reporting or could be due to respondents with an interest or expertise in this areas not being engaged in this exercise.

Figure 2: 17 SDGs in order of total number of responses by number of ratings of "High", "Medium" and "Low"

Overall, the majority of respondents described 146 of the 169 targets as "High" or "Medium" which was defined as "Must be included" or "Should be included" in UK reporting. Where there were more "High" and "Medium" responses than "low" responses within a target, these were considered together as relevant. There were a small number of targets that had mixed views (8) and a few that were thought to be of low priority (3), "Useful but not essential".

There were 12 targets that received no ratings. There could be a number of reasons for this, such as: targets were not seen as being relevant to the work of the organisations who responded; or the targets were related to strengthening the means of implementation at an international level.

Further work on this will be covered by ONS's public consultation which takes place in autumn 2016. (For the full breakdown of responses for all SDG targets see Annex B)

Targets - Rationale for target rating

Many respondents gave reasons for their target ratings. For example, Target 2.1 was seen as a "Must" for UK reporting:

> Target 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".

Some of the reasons given were:

> "There is growing evidence of household food insecurity in the UK. Recent data published by FAO [Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations] suggested '8.4 million people are living in households affected by food insecurity' (Food Foundation)".

> "In line with the UN Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which the UK has signed up to, we believe food is a right, i.e. everyone should have financial and geographical access to adequate, safe, nutritious and culturally appropriate food, with dignity and choice now and in to the future' (Nourish Scotland)".

Some targets were given a low rating by respondents, for example:

> Target 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".

It was thought that:

> "Such small-scale farming is a very unimportant source of food supply in the UK' (Institute for Sustainability)".

Targets – Is the organisation undertaking work to support the achievement of the target?

Many stakeholders reported undertaking work or initiatives to support the achievement of the SDG targets. There was a spread across the goals; Goal 12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns)

featured most prominently in the responses, with 12 organisations or individuals saying that their work supported the achievement of this goal (covering all targets). This was closely followed by Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages) which received responses from 11 organisations or individuals and Goal 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts) which received responses from 10 organisations or individuals. Goal 4 (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all) received the fewest responses with just 1 organisation saying that their work supported the achievement of this goal. At a target level, respondents reported undertaking work to support 149 of the 169 targets (88%).

The types of work undertaken by respondents to support the achievement of the SDGs are predominantly around raising awareness and advocacy, followed by research and data collection. A number of organisations reported providing services, such as healthcare or emergency aid, and some described environmental interventions, such as sustainable agriculture or protecting natural ecosystems. Other types of work reported included setting up or running certification schemes and providing funds for overseas projects (for a full breakdown please see Annex E).

Targets – What are the biggest challenges facing the UK in supporting implementation of the targets and how could these challenges can be overcome?

Respondents were asked what were the biggest challenges were that the UK faced with supporting the implementation of the SDG targets. There were numerous examples of challenges reported. For example:

Target 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"

It was thought that it would be a challenge:

"Supporting gender equity and RH/RR [reproductive health/reproductive rights] in countries where women are not treated as equal. Facing the negative influence of some countries in international decisions/resolutions/interventions (Oxfam)".

Another challenge was:

Target 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".

[It was] "Generally accepted that the number of victims of child trafficking - and more broadly child victims of violence - is under-reported in the UK, largely due to the hidden nature of the problem; additional difficulties monitoring private sector action to eliminate trafficking and modern slavery from supply chains (Unicef UK)".

There were many challenges put forward by respondents, these were related to:

- cost, financial constraints limit required investment in sectors and budget cuts
- not given political priority or unclear policies
- complacency, lack of interest or commitment
- outdated systems
- bad practice

- lack of data, reliability and difficulty in measuring
- awareness

There were many suggestions on how to overcome these challenges, some examples of these responses include:

- bring the SDGs agenda to the attention of the public and media to inform policy priorities
- UKSSD should be proactive in promoting and sharing what they see as good practices
- UKSSD could help to ensure the impact of UK domestic policies on global achievement of the SDGs

Indicators – If the global indicator is relevant to the UK should ONS use the global indicator for reporting UK progress?

Stakeholders were asked if the global indicators are relevant to the UK should the Office for National Statistics (ONS) use them for reporting UK progress towards the SDGs. Responses were given in terms of "Yes" or "No" (a full breakdown for all SDG global indicators can be seen in Annex C).

Respondents felt that 163 global indicators were appropriate for reporting UK progress. All the global indicators under Goal 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere), Goal 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts) and Goal 14 (Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development) were seen as relevant for UK reporting. For 27 there were equal responses of "Yes" and "No". There were 15 global indicators that did not have a response (6 of those were under Goal 17).

There were 36 indicators that respondents assessed as not being relevant for reporting on UK progress and just over a third of these (12 indicators) were under Goal 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development). This was the only goal where the majority of respondents were, on the whole were not supportive of the global indicators being used to report UK progress.

Indicators - If the global indicator is not relevant for reporting UK progress can a suitable UK level indicator be suggested?

Stakeholders were asked to suggest suitable UK level indicators if they thought that the global indicators were not relevant for reporting UK progress[5]. For example:

Indicator, 17.11.1, "Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports"

It was seen as:

"Relevant but insufficient. Need to assess trade by the medium to long-term impact on the livelihoods for the poorest. To achieve this, fair prices must be paid. We therefore suggest including another indicator which assesses the fairness of the price and share of supply chain value back to the producer country (Fairtrade)".

There were 134 proposals for alternative indicators for reporting UK progress towards the SDGs. Goal 17 had the most proposals (11 out of 25). This was despite having the highest level of non-response, Goal 17 relates to strengthening the means of implementation at an international level and has the most indicators to report

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[5] Not all "No" responses gave alternative suitable indicators.

on. There were no alternative indicators provided under Goal 9 (Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation). This goal also received fewer comments when respondents were asked to rate the relevance of targets within the goals. A lack of interest might reflect its low relevance and priority for UK reporting but it could also be down to the lack of response to the exercise from stakeholders with expertise working in this area.

Some of the explanations given for suggestions for alternative UK level indicators included: a need to expand with additional or supplementary indicators; having clearer definitions; limitations and insufficiencies of the indicator; longevity; consistency and legal obligations.

Respondents provided a wealth of information, rationale and links to data sources around their proposals. For example, several respondents highlighted that the global indicators around Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages) focus overwhelmingly on physical health, with little or no emphasis on general well-being.

In addition, there were 206 suggestions for amendments or improvements to the global indicators, by those who supported using the global indicators for reporting UK progress; these have been summarised in Annex E but were not part of the scope for this exercise. For example:

Indicator 12.2.1, "Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP"

[It was seen]....."as a pragmatic indication of the general sustainability of an economy. However, [it] provides little granularity on the performance of different sectors and economic activities and further work is therefore needed to break down the headline indicator into sub-indicators (WWF-UK)".

There was some similarity between these responses and the responses of those who did not see the global indicators as relevant. All alternate proposals and recommendations on the global indicators have been summarised and can be found at Annex D. All the information gathered will be reviewed and considered by ONS when selecting supplementary indicators for reporting UK progress.
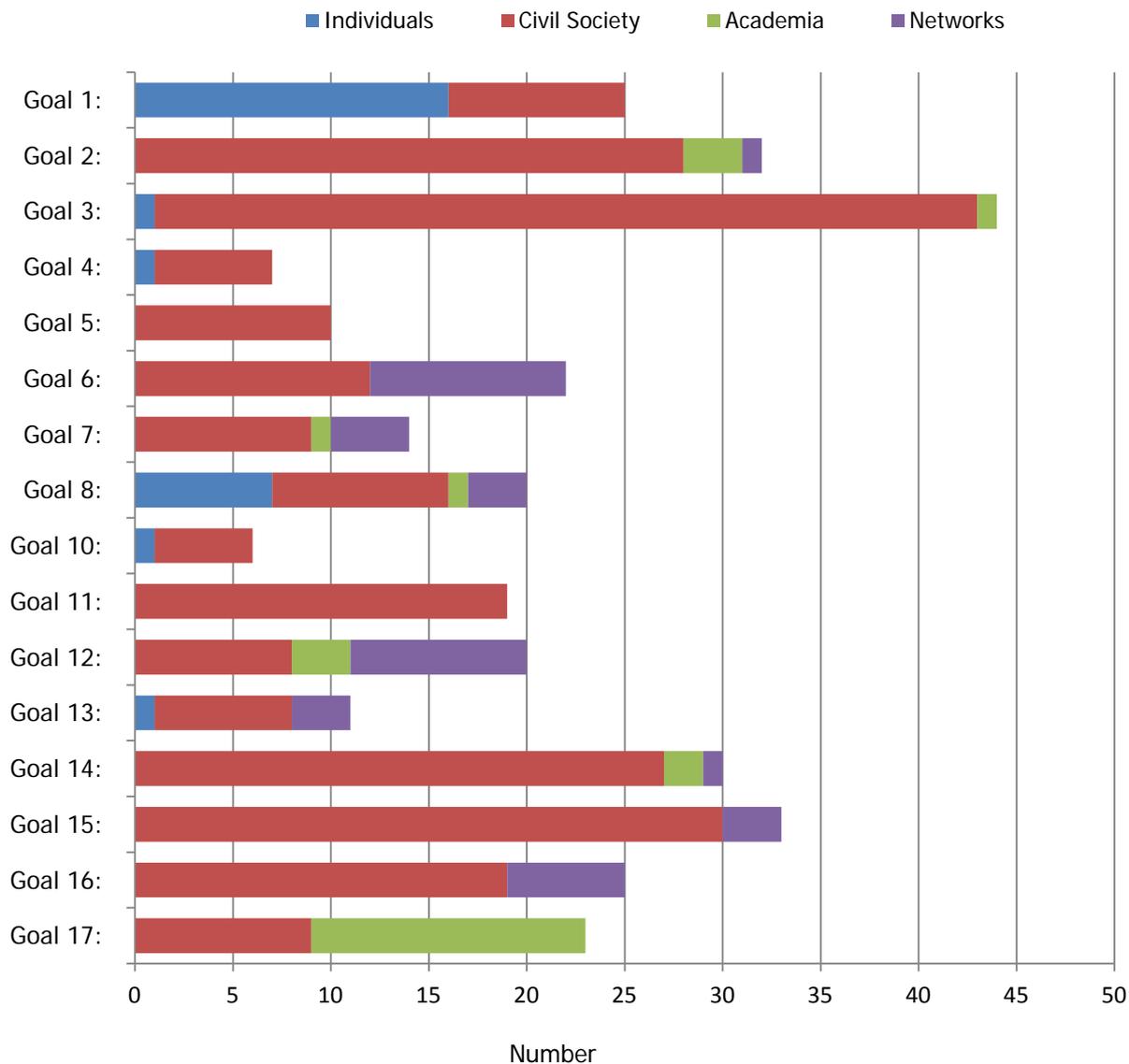
Proposals for alternative indicators

There were several proposals for alternative UK indicators and suggestions for amendments or improvements to the global indicators[6]. These proposals were from a variety of respondents, representing sectors that included: civil society organisations; networks; academia; and individual responses (there were no suggestions from businesses).

Figure 3 shows the number of responses distributed across each of the goals by sector. The majority of suggestions for alternative indicators were from civil society organisations. Goal 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere) saw the highest proportion of proposed indicators and comments from individuals. There were no alternative indicator proposals for Goal 9 (Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive industrialization and foster innovation).

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[6] This includes respondents who felt that global indicators were appropriate for reporting UK progress and those who did not.

Figure 3: Distribution of the number of alternative indicators and those who suggested amendments or improvements across the goals by sectors

What next?

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) will consider the findings from this exercise, together with other inputs from the Government Statistical Service in the development of a UK reporting framework for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

ONS will publish a public consultation in autumn 2016 around plans for reporting UK data on the global SDG indicators, alongside a proposed set of supplementary indicators that will provide the UK context.

It is anticipated that ONS will report on UK progress towards the SDGs annually. These reports will include our plans for filling data gaps and acknowledge adjustments to UK circumstances which impact on the UK reporting framework.

UK Stakeholders for Sustainable Development (UKSSD) will also be factoring in the findings of this exercise in the planning of its next stages of activity. Particular attention will be given to understanding and addressing the challenges highlighted. If you would like to contact UKSSD, please email: chair@ukssd.co.uk.

We would like to thank everyone who completed the questionnaire and provided feedback. If you have any comments on this report please email: sustainabledevelopment@ons.gsi.gov.uk.

Preamble: Reporting UK progress on Sustainable Development Goals

Background

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has responsibility for reporting the UK's progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They have recently written to policy departments to ask for:

1. Departmental priorities reporting to SDG targets; and
2. Preferred UK level indicators for reporting UK progress – where draft global indicators are not relevant domestically.

UK Stakeholders for Sustainable Development (UKSSD) is an open, multi-stakeholder platform that supports public, private and voluntary organisations working towards sustainable development in the UK.

Objectives and outputs

ONS and UKSSD recognise the important role of non-official data producers and users in the development of a UK reporting framework for SDGs, as well as in SDG implementation. Therefore, the 2 organisations are seeking to capture your views on:

1. Which SDG targets are relevant to the UK?
2. Whether the draft global indicators are relevant for reporting UK progress.
3. Do you have, or can you suggest, any more suitable indicators for reporting UK progress?
4. Any initiatives that you may be undertaking which will aid in the achievement of the SDGs targets.

The outcomes of this exercise, and other inputs, will be considered in the development of a UK reporting framework for SDGs. UKSSD plans to provide a high-level overview of responses at its conference, Towards a Sustainable UK, on 25 April 2016. Full results will be published in summer 2016.

Guidance for completion

The first phase of this exercise will run from 7 March to 27 May 2016. We would welcome your support by completing the questionnaire and sharing it on your communication platforms or with your stakeholders, to ensure we receive the fullest response from UK-based stakeholders from the private and third sectors.

We suggest that organisations respond to goal areas according to their expertise. If you do not have anything to add on a specific target or indicator then leave this blank.

Should you experience any technical issues please contact chair@ukssd.co.uk. If you are having problems accessing the form this might be because you are not using the most recent version of your browser.

Yours faithfully

Farooq Ullah and Dominic White   Sophie Elfar and Joanne Evans

UKSSD   Sustainable Development Goals, ONS

Respondent information

Please fill in the respondent information below.

UKSSD and ONS plan to publish the full outcomes from this exercise. If you do not want comments attributed to you or your organisation, please state NO below.

Response prepared by:

[Type text]

Do you want your comments to be attributed to you? (Delete as appropriate)

Yes/No

Affiliation

[Type text]

Do you want your comments to be attributed to the organisation you are affiliated to? (Delete as appropriate)

Yes/No

Contact email

[Type text]

Questionnaire

The following 5 questions were asked for all SDG target and proposal global indicators:

Question 1 asked: 'Please rate the level of importance of target (x) in reporting progress against the SDGs in the UK and briefly explain the rationale for your rating'. Respondents were asked to 'Describe the importance of the target as "High" if it must be included for UK reporting; "Medium" if it should be considered for UK reporting; and "Low" if it is useful but not essential for UK reporting'.

Question 2: Is your organisation undertaking work that supports the achievement of this target? Please provide details of this work.

Question 3: What are the biggest challenges that the UK faces in supporting the implementation of target (x) and how could UKSSD best support you in overcoming these challenges?

Question 4: If draft global indicator (x) is applicable to the UK should ONS use this for reporting UK progress? Respondents were asked to select, "Yes" or "No".

Question 5: If draft global indicator (x) is not relevant for reporting UK progress; can you suggest a suitable UK level indicator?

Annex B
Sustainable Development Goals – targets

Respondents were asked to rate the level of importance of Sustainable Development Goal targets in relation to reporting progress in the UK, by ""High", "Medium" and "Low'""

Targets with "no response" are shaded grey

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	High	Medium	Low
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	5	1	2
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	11	0	0
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	8	0	0
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	5	1	1
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	5	2	1
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	5	1	1
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	6	1	0

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	High	Medium	Low
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	6	0	0
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	6	1	0

	High	Medium	Low
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	1	2
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	5	2	0
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	4	2	0
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	2	2
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	0	1
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	1	0
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3	1	1
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	2	1	1
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	2	0
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	8	0	0
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	4	1	0
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	2	1	1
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	4	2	0
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	7	0	0
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3	2	0
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	2	1	0

	High	Medium	Low
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	4	1	0
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	0	0
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	2	0	0
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**
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	1	0	1
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	0	1	1
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	1	1	0
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	1	0	0
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	1	1	0
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	1	0	0
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	2	0	0
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	1	0	0
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	0	1	0
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	1	0	0
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	3	0	0
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	3	0	0

	High	Medium	Low
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	3	0	0
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	1	1	0
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	3	0	0
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	2	0	0
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	1	1	0
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	1	1	0
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	2	0	0
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	1	0	1
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	0	0	0
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	3	0	0
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	3	0	0
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	3	0	0
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	3	0	0
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	0	0	0
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	2	1	0
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	4	1	0
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	5	1	0
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	4	0	0

	High	Medium	Low
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	4	1	0
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	3	0	0

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	High	Medium	Low
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7% gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	1	1	2
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	1	1	0
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	2	0	0
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	5	0	0
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	5	1	0
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	2	0	0
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	5	0	0
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	1	0	0
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	0	1	0
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	0	0	1
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	0	1	0
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	1	0	0

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	High	Medium	Low
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	2	0	0

	High	Medium	Low
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	1	0	0
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	0	1	0
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	2	0	0
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	1	0	0
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	1	0	0
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	0	1	0
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	1	0	0
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average	2	1	0
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	2	1	1
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	1	1	0
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	3	0	0
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	1	2	1
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	2	1	0
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	3	0	0
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	1	1	1
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	1	1	0
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%	2	1	0

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	High	Medium	Low
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums	3	0	0
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	1	0	0
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	1	1	0
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	1	1	0
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	2	0	1
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	2	0	0
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	1	1	0
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	2	0	0
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 to 2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	2	1	0
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	0	0	0
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**
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	4	0	0
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	7	0	0
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	4	0	0
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	1	0	0
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	1	0	0
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	8	0	0
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	5	0	0

	High	Medium	Low
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	2	2	0
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	2	0	0
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	1	0	1
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	2	0	0

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[b]	High	Medium	Low
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	4	2	0
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	9	0	0
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	6	0	0
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	5	1	0
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	1	3	0

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	High	Medium	Low
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	4	0	0
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	4	0	0
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	4	0	0
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	5	1	0
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	4	1	0
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation[c]	1	1	1

	High	Medium	Low
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	2	1	0
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	1	2	0
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	1	1	0
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"	2	0	1
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	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**
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	3	0	0
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	3	1	0
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	2	0	0
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	0	0	0
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	1	0	0
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	0	0	0
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	2	0	0
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	1	0	0
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	1	1	0
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	2	0	0
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	2	0	0
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	0	0	0

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	High	Medium	Low
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	2	1	0
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	1	0	1
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	4	0	0
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	2	0	0
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	2	0	0
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	2	0	0
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	1	1	0
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	0	1	0
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	0	0	1
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	1	1	0
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	1	0	0
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	0	1	0
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	High	Medium	Low
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	1	0	0
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7% of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20% of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20% of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	3	0	0
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	0	0	0
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	0	0	0
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	0	0	0

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	0	0	0
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	1	0	0
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	0	0	0
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	1	0	0
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	0	0	1
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	1	0	1
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	1	0	1
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	1	2	0
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	3	0	0
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	1	0	1
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	0	0	0
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	1	0	0
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	2	0	0
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	3	0	0

Annex C
Sustainable Development Goals – indicators

Respondents were asked if the global indicators were relevant to the UK and whether they should be used for reporting national progress, by answering ""Yes" or "No""

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Yes	No
1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	5	4
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	8	0
1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	8	0
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	7	0
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	6	1
1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.	6	1
1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	5	3
1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)[a]	6	1
1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies[a]	6	1
1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	6	1
1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	7	0
1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	7	0
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	**Yes**	**No**
2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	4	0
2.1.2 Prevalence of population with moderate or severe food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	4	1
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 SD from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	6	0
2.2.2 Prevalence of wasting	6	0
2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit (measured in constant USD), by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	1	3
2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	3	2

2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agricultural	6	1
2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	3	2
2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	4	1
2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	4	1
2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	4	1
2.b.1 Producer Support Estimate	1	1
2.b.2 Agricultural export subsidies	1	1
2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies	2	1

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	**Yes**	**No**
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	2	2
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.	1	2
3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2	1
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1	1
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population (by age, sex, and key populations)	4	0
3.3.2 TB incidence per 1,000 population	2	2
3.3.3 Malaria incident cases per 1,000 population	1	3
3.3.4 Estimated number of new hepatitis B infections per 100,000 population in a given year	2	1
3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	1	2
3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease	5	1
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	6	0
3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance abuse disorders	5	0
3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol defined according to national context as alcohol per capita (15+ years old) consumption within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	5	0
3.6.1 Number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population (age-standardized)	2	1
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	4	0
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (10-14; 15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group	3	0
3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, noncommunicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	6	0
3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	6	0
3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	4	0

	Yes	No
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe WASH services)	2	1
3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	1	1
3.a.1 Tobacco use among persons 18 years and older (age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 18 years and older)	2	0
3.b.1 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential medicines on a sustainable basis	4	0
3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to the medical research and basic health sectors	2	1
3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	2	0
3.d.1 Percentage of attributes of 13 core capacities that have been attained at a specific point in time	2	0
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	**Yes**	**No**
4.1.1 Proportion of children/young people at the end of each level of education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (a) reading and (b) mathematics (Disaggregations: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)	1	1
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	2	0
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) by sex	1	1
4.3.1 Proportion rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months by sex	1	1
4.4.1 Proportion of youth/adults with ICT skills by type of skill	1	0
4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, urban/rural, 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	2	0
4.6.1 Percentage of the population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills by sex	0	1
4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment	2	0
4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (i) electricity; (ii) Internet for pedagogical purposes; (iii) basic drinking water; (iv) basic sanitation facilities; and (v) basic hand-washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	0	1
4.b.1 Volume of ODA flows for scholarships by sector and type of study; Total net official development assistance (ODA) for scholarships and student costs in donor countries (types of aid EO1 and EO2). Data expressed in US dollars at the average annual exchange rate	1	0
4.c.1 Percentage of teachers in (i) pre-primary (ii) primary, (iii) lower secondary and (iv) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher (i.e. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country (Disaggregations: sex (and others where data are available))	1	0

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Yes	No
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	3	0
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	3	0
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	3	0
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	1	2
5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	3	0
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	1	1
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	2	0
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	3	0
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	1	1
5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	2	0
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	0	2
5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	0	2
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	0	1
5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	1	0
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	**Yes**	**No**
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	0	2
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	0	0
6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	3	0
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	1	1
6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	2	1
6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	2	0
6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	3	0
6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	1	1

	Yes	No
6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	1	2
6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	0	0
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	3	0
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	**Yes**	**No**
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	2	2
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	3	0
7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	3	1
7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	3	0
7.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment	4	0
7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services	2	0
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	**Yes**	**No**
8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	2	3
8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	1	2
8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	2	1
8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	2	2
8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	2	2
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	3	2
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	3	2
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	1	0
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	1	1
8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	1	0
8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	1	0
8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	1	0
8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex	1	0
8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	1	0
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	1	0

	Yes	No
8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	1	0
8.b.1 Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP	0	1

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	**Yes**	**No**
9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	1	0
9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	1	0
9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	1	0
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	1	0
9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	1	0
9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	1	0
9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added	2	0
9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	1	0
9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	1	0
9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	0	1
9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	1	0
9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	1	0

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	**Yes**	**No**
10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40% of the population and the total population	3	0
10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50% of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	5	1
10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	2	0
10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	1	3
10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators	2	1
10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	1	1
10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination	0	2
10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	2	0
10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	2	0
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)	2	0
10.c.1 Remittance costs as a percentage of the amount remitted.	2	0

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Yes	No
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	1	1
11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	2	0
11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	0	1
11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	2	0
11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	2	0
11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people[a]	0	1
11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services[a]	1	0
11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	0	1
11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	1	0
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	2	0
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	2	0
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	0	2
11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030a	0	0
11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	0	0
11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials	0	0
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	**Yes**	**No**
12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	3	1
12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	4	1
12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	3	1
12.3.1 Global food loss index	2	2

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	1	0
12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	1	0
12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	1	0
12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	3	4
12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	4	2
12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	5	0
12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies	1	0
12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	2	0
12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	3	0
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[b]	**Yes**	**No**
13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	4	0
13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people[a]	3	0
13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	4	2
13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	5	0
13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions	6	0
13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment	5	1
13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	3	1

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	Yes	No
14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	5	0
14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	3	1
14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	4	0
14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	4	2
14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	4	1
14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	3	0
14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	3	0
14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	2	1
14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	1	1
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 Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	3	0
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	Yes	No
15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	2	1
15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	3	0
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	2	2
15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	1	0
15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	0	0
15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	0	0
15.5.1 Red List Index	1	1
15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	0	0
15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	2	0
15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	0	1
15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	1	1
15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	1	0
15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	2	0
15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	0	0

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	Yes	No
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	2	0
16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	1	1
16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	2	0
16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	2	0
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	2	0
16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	2	0
16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	2	0
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	4	0
16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	3	1
16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	2	0
16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments	1	0
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	1	0
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	1	0
16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	2	0
16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services	2	0
16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	2	0
16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	2	0
16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	1	0
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	1	0
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	1	1
16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	2	0

	Yes	No
16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	1	0
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	1	0
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	**Yes**	**No**
17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	0	1
17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	1	0
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)	3	0
17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	0	0
17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	0	0
17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	0	0
17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	0	0
17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation	0	1
17.6.2 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	1	0
17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	0	1
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the internet	0	1
17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	1	1
17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	0	1
17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	0	2
17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing states	0	2
17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	0	1
17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	1	2
17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	0	1
17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	0	0
17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships	1	1
17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	2	0

17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	0	1
17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	0	0
17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	1	1
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% birth registration and 80% death registration	0	2

Annex D

Sustainable Development Goals – global indicators

Respondents provided a wealth of information, rationale and links to data sources around their proposals. ONS has summarised these proposals for this annex but all the information gathered will be reviewed and considered when selecting supplementary indicators for reporting UK progress.

Global indicators	Does not support the global indicator for reporting UK progress and suggests alternative(s)*	Supports the global indicator for reporting UK progress and suggested additional indicator(s)*
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere		
Indicator 1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	Household income below 60% of median income. Proportion earning less than £100 per week.	Proportion of pupils having free school meals. Proportion of households in receipt of benefits (by type), as an average over the year. Established relative poverty measures.
Indicator 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age		Proportion of pupils having free school meals. Proportion of families in receipt of benefits (by type), as an average over the year.
Indicator 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions		Indicators that reflect the multidimensional character of child well-being to show more than household situation, including around standard of living, living wage, and universal childcare provision. Number and %age of people living in low-income households. Changes in income patterns over time. Life Chances Strategy indicators. Proportion of pupils having free school meals. Proportion of families in receipt of benefits (by type), as an average over the year.
Indicator 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	Proportion of UK adult population with secure and affordable housing.	

Indicator 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Cost of repairing damage. Insurance claims. Work or school days lost. (Mental) health impacts. Emergency services response data. Multi-level systems risk analysis, such as: • Composite Resilience Capacity Index, and • Composite Risk Outcomes Index.	
Indicator 1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)a	Insurance companies federation annual reports. Multi-level systems risk analysis, such as: • Composite Resilience Capacity Index, and • Composite Risk Outcomes Index.	
Indicator 1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	Emergency Services Data.	
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture		
Indicator 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment		National Diet and Nutrition Survey (NDNS) indicators. Prevalence of overweight and obesity, linked with development of interventions to reduce problems. Healthy weight indicator, focussing on the first 1000 days of a child's life (due to the general irreversibility of under nutrition suffered at that stage).
Indicator 2.1.2 Prevalence of population with moderate or severe food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	The 18-question survey by the USDA is a more suitable measurement tool.	
Indicator 2.2.1 Prevalence of Stunting (height for age <-2 SD from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under five years of age		Number of women initiating breastfeeding within 48 hours of birth. Number of babies being exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks; Number of babies being partially breastfed at 6-8 weeks. Number of babies being exclusively breastfed at 4 months; Number of babies being partially breastfed at 4 months. Number of babies being exclusively breastfed at 6 months; Number of babies being partially breastfed at 6 months.

		Number of babies being breastfed at 12 months alongside other foods.
Indicator 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit (measured in constant USD), by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	The number of people nourished per hectare. The nutritional quality of the crops and animal products. The volume of nutritious food produced for the local markets (not for export). Food losses during production, post-harvest and along food supply chains.	
Indicator 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agricultural	Proportion of land being managed under a 'higher tier' certification scheme or equivalent (e.g. organic, Conservation Grade, Leaf Marque).	Diversity of cultivators. Ownership patterns. Number of secure tenancies held by sustainable food producers. Land under organic management. Proportion of peri-urban and urban land used for sustainable food production. Proportion of land using agro forestry methods. Proportion of organic matter in soils, recognising agricultural practices can help to mitigate climate change (e.g. through soil carbon sequestration). Fossil fuel use in food production.
Indicator 2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities		Dashboard indicator drawing on UK Biodiversity Indicators survey, specifically: • Proportion of agriculture and forest land under environmental management schemes. • Number of sustainable fisheries. • Farmland birds. • Genetic resources for food and agriculture. A basket of ecosystem health indicators, including: • The Farmland Bird Index • Breeding wader indicator • Number of water bodies in unfavourable conditions due to agriculture. • Soil organic matter.
Indicator 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction		Range of local breeds.

Indicator 2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures		Proportion of government expenditure on sustainable food production, disaggregated by type of spends, e.g. on sustainable food production, production of healthy foods, production for local and/or national markets.
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages		
Indicator 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Number of midwives available across geographical area. Number of skilled health personnel being trained. % of low risk pregnancies being delivered in midwifery led units or at home.	
Indicator 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	% of all children living in either relative or absolute poverty. Proportion of children receiving adequate nutrition. Proportion of infant deaths attributable to nutritional or communicable causes.	Number of women initiating breastfeeding within 48 hours of birth. Number of babies being exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks. Number of babies being partially breastfed at 6-8 weeks. Number of babies being exclusively breastfed at 4 months. Number of babies being partially breastfed at 4 months. Number of babies being exclusively breastfed at 6 months. Number of babies being partially breastfed at 6 months. Number of babies being breastfed at 12 months alongside other foods.
Indicator 3.3.2 TB incidence per 1,000 population	Number of cases of Drug resistant TB incidence.	

Indicator 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease	Number of avoidable deaths, as a % of all deaths (includes diseases such as tuberculosis; HIV/AIDS). Number of cancers including of the breast, skin, and lungs. Number of people diagnosed with diabetes; heart disease; diseases relating to alcohol and drug use. Proportion of deaths from transport accidents, other accidents, suicide, and homicide. Subjective well-being measure; how satisfied are you with your life nowadays? Accessed natural environment at least once a week in the last 12 months (improve access to local green space). % of children who visited the natural environment at least once a week. Impact of access to natural spaces on people's health and wellbeing, through measuring people's connection to nature.	Indicators around access to local green space. Indicators from Active transport statistics England.
Indicator 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate		Proportion of young people accessing mental health services. % of health budget dedicated to funding mental health services.
Indicator 3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol defined according to national context as alcohol per capita (15+ years old) consumption within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol		Accessed natural environment at least once a week in the last 12 months. Scottish Government National Indicator "Increase people's use of Scotland's outdoors. % of children who visited the natural environment at least once a week. Subjective well-being measure; Impact of access to natural spaces on people's health and wellbeing, through measuring people's connection to nature.
Indicator 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (10-14; 15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group		Provision of compulsory sex education in secondary schools across the UK.
Indicator 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non		Proportion of child and youth population diagnosed as having a mental health problem. Numbers accessing mental health services. Proportion of government spending given to the NHS.

communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)		
Indicator 3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	Proportion of people with out of pocket heath expenditure.	As per global indicator, split by private and public health systems. Proportion of people with out of pocket heath expenditure.
Indicator 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution		European Union air quality limits. The resources committed to supporting UK plans to scale up and implement measures to address acute pollution levels. Measures taken in areas near schools.
Indicator 3.a.1 Tobacco use among persons 18 years and older (Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 18 years and older)		Proportion of tobacco use among persons <15 years and older.
Indicator 3.b.2 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential medicines on a sustainable basis	Proportion of public R&D funding given to the development of new drugs.	Investment in medical R&D across government, and linked to terms securing affordable access.
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all		
Indicator 4.1.1 Proportion of children/young people at the end of each level of education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (a) reading and (b) mathematics (Disaggregations: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)	Proportion of pupils with a minimum of five good (C+?) GCSEs including English and Maths.	As per global indicator, split by children from all ethnicity groups (e.g. gypsy, Roma and traveller children). Unicef Report Cards.
Indicator 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		As per global indicator, with additional information on Early year's foundation stage profile.

Indicator 4.3.1 Proportion rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months by sex		Number of children not in education, employment or training, post-16 years.
Indicator 4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, urban/rural, 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		Attainment gaps by groups.
Indicator 4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment		General Teaching Standards (from inspection reports).
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls		
Indicator 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		Proportion of women feeling empowered in work or day to day life.
Indicator 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		% of companies required to report under Modern Slavery Act Transparency in Supply Chain requirement
Indicator 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		% of companies required to report under Modern Slavery Act Transparency in Supply Chain requirement.

Indicator 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	% of women aged 16-18 years who are married (with parental consent).	
Indicator 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age		As per global indicator, to include the proportion of girls aged 0-15 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age.
Indicator 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		As per global indicator, to include the proportion of women who are satisfied with their sex education.
Indicator 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education		Proportion of people who are satisfied with sexuality education. Proportion of public that feel sex education encompasses their educational needs. Measures should also have a part about the TYPE that is being accessed. There must be a special provision in the indicators for non-binary/intersex citizens.
5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	% of tax and budget laws, and policies, subject to periodic, participatory gender equality analysis, and public expenditure tracking.	

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all		
Indicator 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Proportion of water customers classed as being in water poverty. (Water poverty is defined as when a water bill takes up more than 3 % of net income after housing costs). Costs of providing safe drinking water, distributed by water polluters and drinking water users. Cost of water to income. Results from testing for agricultural pollutants, and also extent of such testing by water companies, updated for latest evidence on health risks.	

Indicator 6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated		Water quality discharge by standard effluent parameters. Company water quality discharge targets (e.g. water pollution prevention, reduction in wastewater). Company supply chain actions: monitor water aspects withdrawals, discharges, consumption. Aggregate by timeframe and country to provide quantitative and qualitative data on private sector.
Indicator 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Proportion of bodies of water at Good Status, as defined by the Water Framework Directive.	
Indicator 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	Proportion of households and businesses metered with 80 to 90% target.	Company water targets: to reduce water withdrawals; consumptive volumes and waste water. Company supply chain actions: monitor water aspects withdrawals, discharges, consumption. Aggregate by timeframe and country to provide quantitative and qualitative data on private sector.
Indicator 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources		As per global indicator, to include by water company boundaries/by river catchment boundaries.
Indicator 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)		City and regional water risk assessments, adaptation actions and opportunities (e.g. "climate change-related projects and water management). Can be aggregated by timeframe and country.
Indicator 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	Indicator looking at transboundary basins and at operational arrangement for water cooperation within basins.	
Indicator 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	Proportion of UK water bodies at Good Status (as defined by the Water Framework Directive) Proportion change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time, by Km of river length at Good status or km2 of wetland at Good status. Proportion of Protected Areas at favourable conservation status (as defined by the Birds and Habitat Directive). Quality of water related ecosystems over time.	Proportion of water ecosystems. Number of company water targets (Watershed remediation and habitat restoration, ecosystem preservation). % of UK water bodies at Good Status as defined by the Water Framework Directive.

Indicator 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		As per global indicator, through the catchment based approach.
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all		
Indicator 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	Universal access to affordable energy services. Number of fuel poor households in the UK (using the official Low Income High Cost indicator for fuel poverty). Proportion with access to adequate sources of energy for users' needs (other than electricity) including heating/cooling, plus access to low-carbon energy where available.	
Indicator 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology		Proportion of population with primary reliance on renewable energy and technology. % of population depending on use of traditional solid fuels and technologies.
Indicator 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	% of renewable energies of all primary energy consumed. % of change in water use efficiency over time. The level of investment into renewable energy projects as a share of total investment into energy projects.	As per global indicator, but reflecting the UK's commitments under the Climate Change Act and the targets established under the EU's 2030 Energy Strategy. Share of renewable energies in the UK's energy mix. Energy consumption and/or production targets. Company's renewable energy consumption and/or production target (low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling amounts) Total renewable electricity produced (MWh) and consumed renewable electricity that is produced by company.
Indicator 7.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment		Company initiatives for energy efficiency and emissions reduction and methods to drive investment.

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all		
Indicator 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	% of the labour force that has a secure job that pays at least the voluntary (not National) Living Wage. Progress measure that goes beyond GDP (e.g. Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI)) incorporating non-traditional data sources like Natural Capital and the Business Confidence Monitor. Include non-traditional data sources e.g. Natural Capital and The Business Confidence Monitor.	
Indicator 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Total disposable income. % of the labour force that has a secure job that pays at least the voluntary (not National) Living Wage.	
Indicator 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex		Proportion of people in zero-hour contracts. % of the labour force that has a secure job that pays at least the voluntary (not National) Living Wage.
Indicator 8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	Population density. Raw material footprint.	Raw Material Consumption
Indicator 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Material Footprint to measure consumption. Domestic Extraction (not DMC) to measure production. Raw material footprint.	
Indicator 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Net weekly income or disposable income. % of the labour force that has a secure job that pays at least the voluntary (not National) Living Wage. Proportion of central Government contracts that include provision to pay a living wage to employees. Number of jobs that are paid below the Living Wage. % of UK companies that pay their staff and require their suppliers to pay workers a living wage. Proportion of population whose earnings sufficiently cover living costs.	

Indicator 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Good Jobs Indicator: Proportion of the labour force employed in secure jobs that pay at least enough to allow for an acceptable standard of living.	
Indicator 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age		% of companies required to report under Modern Slavery Act Transparency in Supply Chain requirement that reference in their Modern Slavery statement specific policies and due diligence measures to address child labour, by age 0-18 years.
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries		
Indicator 10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 % of the population and the total population		As per global indicator, but focus on income rather than expenditure.
Indicator 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 % of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	As per global indicator, but must include age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.	
Indicator 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	Fairness Index and 'after tax income. Equity or Kakwani Index: % of major tax reforms subject to integrated spill-over analysis or (phrased another way) % of fiscal policies, of which impact is assessed based on both national and international outcomes.	
Indicator 10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	Share of trade and financial flows with least developed/developing countries which are zero-tariff and subject to automatic exchange of information (including non-reciprocal).	Additional indicators to capture whole goal, not just the LDC element.
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable		
Indicator 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Number of people with access to local green spaces, shops, transport and crime levels so that housing is seen within the context of the area.	Proportion of urban population aged 18 and under living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing. Proportion of urban 'Looked After Children'; population aged 25 and under living in slums, informal settlements, bed and breakfast accommodation or inadequate housing. Rates of concealed families living in cities.
11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to		As per global indicator, but add walking and cycling data

public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities		
Indicator 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Land required per person/city/settlement (ecological footprint using one planet living)	
Indicator 11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically		Quality of the participating structure. % of cities with child participation strategies and mechanisms in place.
Indicator 11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)		As per global indicator, related to specific areas. Number of open or owned oil, gas and mining concessions that overlap natural World Heritage sites or candidate World Heritage sites. 2). Number of concessions within a <number> mile radius of a WHS World Heritage sites. Number of concession that can evidence through an Environmental Impact Assessment, or similar official document, that they have fully assessed the risks of their operations to nearby World Heritage sites.
Indicator 11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services		Amount of economic impact of disasters for regional area as well as national and trends in severity and quantity over time.
Indicator 11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	Amount of waste recycled and the full life cycle of waste streams.	
Indicator 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)		Proportion of air pollution.

Indicator 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		Distribution of Proportion of children and young people accessing public spaces disaggregated by age; local authorities. Proportion of children and young person's reporting feeling safe using public spaces in local area/neighbourhood.
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		As per the global indicator, but including time of day and day of the week
Indicator 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	As per the global indicator, but spectrum from design and participate though to implement e.g. as neighbourhood plans.	
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns		
Indicator 12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	Annual performance reporting against a UK sustainable consumption and production national action plan.	Measurement of the implementation of SCP plans.
Indicator 12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	As per the global indicator, but using downscaled planetary boundaries indicators.	Company traceability, governance and policies in relation to forest commodities. Inclusion of more granular indicators: sustainability situation for key resources:
Indicator 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Material Footprint to measure consumption. Domestic Extraction (not DMC) to measure production.	Proportion of timber, seafood, soy, cotton, beef and palm oil imported [or consumed] in the UK that is certified under FSC, MSC, RTRS, BCI, GRSB and RSPO.
Indicator 12.3.1 Global food loss index	As per the global indicator, but coverage of all food loss - excluding households.	

Indicator 12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	Measure to assess the quality or content of company reports or the progressive adoption of credible sustainable practices by companies. % of timber, seafood, soy, cotton, beef and palm oil imported [or consumed] in the UK that is certified under FSC, MSC, RTRS, BCI, GRSB and RSPO. % of companies reporting on sustainability, broken down by size and/or sector.	Number of companies globally (broken down by country) that are communicating on sustainability and climate action. Number and % of UK companies that report on their human rights due diligence processes under UK reporting rules
Indicator 12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	Measure for the development of a reporting and assessment function. % of Sustainable Public Procurement, in total public procurement, for a set of prioritised product groups % of timber, seafood, soy, cotton, beef and palm oil procured by government that is certified under FSC, MSC, RTRS, BCI, GRSB or RSPO.	Proportion of central Government contracts that include evidence of human rights due diligence processes.
Indicator 12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment		Curriculum could also reflect education about ethical purchasing and what consumer information and sustainability claims are reliable in the marketplace.
Indicator 12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools		Destination Criteria and Hotel and Tour Operator criteria (Global Sustainable Tourism Council)
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[b]		
Indicator 13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies		Number or % of local authorities (at relevant level) with an up-to-date and resourced risk reduction strategy.

Indicator 13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	Annual release of UK carbon emissions in relation to a global emissions 'budget' set at a level consistent with a two-in-three chance of avoiding dangerous climate change. Population density as a key indicator.	Report on human rights and the relation to climate action. Degree to which the UK has met requirements on number of countries that have put into law, an integrated national and local policy/ strategy/plan which keeps their consumptive carbon emissions below 1.5 degrees. Number of countries that have exceeded the "GHG emissions per capita. Number of countries that have implemented "effective" carbon pricing ("effective" is to be defined).
Indicator 13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula		Number of curricula that have been updated to reflect the areas set out in the global indicator.
Indicator 13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions		Number of states/regions that have regional climate adaptation plans. As per global indicator, but assessing the degree to which the UK has met the requirements.
Indicator 13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment		Mobilisation of UK finance towards the $100 billion climate finance commitment
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development		
Indicator 14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density		% reduction in land based pollution (nitrogen, phosphates, sediments) and associated area, depth and duration of anoxic periods and/or algal blooms."

Indicator 14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	Proportion of UK seas that achieve Good Environmental Status under the MSFD descriptors.	
Indicator 14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations		As per the global indicator, but adding OA more than just pH is needed (i.e. two parameters of the carbonate system need to be reported).
Indicator 14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Measure on the certification process of the Marine Stewardship Council, which is an accurate measure for increasing or decreasing threats to fish biodiversity. Existing measures of reporting under the CFP, on delivery of MSY as these are relevant to UK waters.	As per the global indicator, but complemented with a suite of BIP indicators with inter-linkages to other targets: The Living Planet Index (6.6, 14.1, 14.2, 14.5, 15.1, 15.2, 15.4, 15.5, 15.7, 15.8), The Red List Index (14.1, 14.2, 15.2, 15.4, 15.5, 15.7, 15.8), which will show population trends and conservation status of key species, and the amount of fish entering the UK that is legally and sustainably caught. Numbers of by catch individuals/weight of by catch.
Indicator 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	% of UK waters included in MPAs that together provide an effectively managed, ecologically coherent network.	Content of the MPA, health of the MPA, future environmental stressors impacting the MPA.
Indicator 14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a % of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries		As per the global indicator, with the inclusion of sustainable fisheries.
Indicator 14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	Number of individuals in SIDs and LDCs that are supported by UK research budget to carry out marine research and innovation.	
Indicator 14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	Number of FAO member states (as coastal, port, flag and market states, and in respect of their nationals) that have developed and are implementing national strategies to the FAO 'Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication'. Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition'.	

Indicator 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 Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources		How international negotiations the UK takes part in are advancing.

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

Indicator 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Measure of ecological status of existing woodland. Measure on how actively woodland is managed.	Area of ancient woodland restored back to native tree cover. Number of Ancient Trees recorded on the Ancient Tree Inventory, and monitoring those which die/ decline. Increase in area of native woodland AND tree cover (canopy outside woods) (National canopy map). Area of rhododendron ponticum permanently removed from all woodland (need accurate way of assessing this). Deer impact assessments showing improvement. Number of plant pests and diseases establishing in the UK each year and their impact. All disaggregated by forest type, and distinguish natural forests from plantations.
Indicator 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type		As per the global indicator, but additional measure of quality is also required, not just area.

Indicator 15.2.1	Proportion of certified UK woodland area. Amount of areas of new planting and restocking in the UK. Proportion of timber, palm oil and soy imported by the UK that is certified sustainable through a third-party certification/guarantee scheme.	Forest cover under sustainable forest management as measured through forest certification.
Indicator 15.5.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	Measure on the UK-scale Red list index. Recommend the use of the indices: C4: Status of UK priority species, C5 Birds of the wider countryside and at sea, C6 Insects of the wider countryside, C7 Plants of the wider countryside, & C8 Mammals of the wider countryside.	As per the global indicator, with the addition of the Living Planet Index.
Indicator 15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked		Forest context of regulatory risk to company's operations and supply chains Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked. Need for improved recording of wildlife crime incidents and offences by the police and of prosecutions
Indicator 15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Invasive Non Native Species (INNS), specifically the number of species established across more than 10% of Great Britain.	
Indicator 15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	Value of biodiversity integrated into decision making is under development. Need a measure that assesses the integration of ecosystem and biodiversity considerations into national and corporate accounting.	% change in the UK's natural capital accounts over time.
Indicator 15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Expenditure on UK biodiversity, international biodiversity. Amount of UK 'official development assistance' expenditure on nature in other countries.	As per global indicator, but split into two measures – ODA which focuses on UK expenditure on nature in other countries, as well as public expenditure in the UK itself.
Indicator 15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems		Amount of sustainable procured timber and related products by selected government.

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		
Indicator 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age		Number of child mortality deaths by assault and undetermined intent. Causes of death in children and young people.
Indicator 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		% of contacts to NSPCC hotline about physical abuse. Number of children subject to child protection plans or on registers. Number of recorded sexual offences against children.
Indicator 6.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation		% of contacts to NSPCC hotline about physical abuse. Number of children subject to child protection plans or on registers. Number of recorded sexual offences against children. Proportion/assessments of the extent of human trafficking in the UK.
Indicator 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18		Number of contacts to NSPCC hotline about physical abuse. Number of children subject to child protection plans or on registers. Number of recorded sexual offences against children.

Indicator 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		As per the global indicator, but focus on quantitative indicators provides a partial picture of the confidence citizens have in the justice system. Satisfaction with the level of effectiveness for reporting crime. Proportion of children and young people reporting positive view of police. Proportion of children convicted of an offence receiving custodial sentences (Gov Youth Justice Statistics (Eng/Wales) has rate of custodial sentences for youth offenders). Proportion of those who have experienced a dispute in the past 12 months and who have accessed a fair formal, informal, alternative or traditional dispute mechanism. Amount accessing legal advice and education and efforts are needed to collect qualitative data.
Indicator 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	As per the global indicator, but including the ratification and implementation of human rights treaties such as ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW and CERD as a demonstration of coherence between sustainable development, the rule of law and human rights. Financial availability of legal services and the impact of socio-economic status on access to justice.	Amount of unlawful and arbitrary detention (basis on length of detention, physical place of detention, prisons vs. dedicated holding facilities, stage of the judicial process, or detention not related to criminal law (e.g. migrants and asylum seekers).
Indicator 16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)		As per the global indicator, but adding the existence of public registers of the beneficial owners of companies in UK tax havens.
Indicator 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		As per the global indicator, but adding the existence of public registers of the beneficial owners of companies in UK tax havens, or ranking on the Financial Secrecy Index.
Indicator 16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services		As per the global indicator, but disaggregated by age to ensure accountability to children monitored

Indicator 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group		Proportion of local authorities with child and youth participation strategy or mechanism in place.
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development		
Indicator 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	Proportion of tax paid as share of total revenue, by size class of company, split by UK, EU, OECD, USA, elsewhere based.	Proportion of UK support to developing countries.
Indicator 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)		ODA as proportion of GNI. Disaggregation of how ODA is spent.
Indicator 17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation	Number of agreements is meaningless. An ordinal classification of agreement content is to be developed, e.g. ambition level, and then agreements rated. This could be weighted by country size or financial flows related to agreement.	
Indicator 17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	As per global indicator, but focus on not 'approved' but 'paid' funding; if possible paid to final receivers in receiver countries, not governments in receiver countries.	
Indicator 17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries		As per global indicator, but include an assessment of the effectiveness of the initiatives, the long term sustainability of these initiatives and the empowerment of recipients of aid to build a sustainable future.
Indicator 17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	As per the global indicator, but include exports coming from companies paying living wages, respect environment sustainability, etc. Fairness of the price and share of supply chain value back to the producer country.	

Indicator 17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	Measure non-tariff market access barriers, assessing the elimination of unfair subsidies that price developing countries out of the market at UK and EU level. Measure on assessing market share of developing countries (and progress) broken down by sector etc.	
Indicator 17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	Measure of private debt. Measure of price stability (inflation) that includes assets prices (i.e. house prices).	As per global indicator but need an index to include environmental sustainability and good jobs.
Indicator 17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Measures on the quality and content of mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development.	
Indicator 17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	As per global indicator, with the explicit reference to the principle of policy space in trade negotiations with developing countries – monitoring the impact of trade negotiations in the UK or EU on developing countries' ability to develop economic, social and environmental sustainability.	
Indicator 17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships	As per the global indicator, with more in depth analysis and assessments.	Need a clear definition of SDG partnerships for this to work.
Indicator 17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	Progress measure on Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare (ISEW) or closely related Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI) should be reported. Personal consumption expenditure, weighted to account for inequality. Proportion of for beneficial non-market activity (e.g. volunteer work), Subjective well-being measure (e.g. life satisfaction)	
Indicator 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 % birth registration and 80 % death registration	Measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product.	
*note some responses have been allocated from elsewhere in the questionnaire		

Annex E
Sustainable Development Goals - Respondents

Name of Organisation	Name of Respondent	Sector
Accountability Advocates- Restless Development	Rafaella Galdeano	Civil Society
Advocates for International Development	Tim Hansen	Civil Society
Bioregional	Nicholas Schoon	Civil Society
Bristol University	Prof Penny Johnes	Academia
CDP	Shirin Reuvers	Business
Chair, Climate Action England	Chris Church	Civil Society
Chiltern Power Ltd	John Scott	Business
Christian Aid		Civil Society
Common Weal	Ben Wray	Networks
Fairtrade Foundation	Charles Trew, Tim Aldred, Shivani Reddy	Civil Society
Food Foundation	Anna Taylor	Civil Society
FundaMentalSDG/ King's College London)	(Nicole Votruba/ Graham Thornicroft	Academia
GODAN (Global Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition)		Networks
Health Poverty Action	Natalie Sharples	Civil Society
ICAEW		Networks
Institute and Faculty of Actuaries		Networks
Institute for Sustainability, Newcastle University	(in conjunction with Dr Graham Long, Prof Richard Dawson, Dr Anil Namdeo, Prof John Mathers, Dr Wendy Wrieden, Mr Joel Halligan, Prof Phil Taylor, Prof Tony Roskilly, Dr Neal Wade, Dr Peter O'Brien, Dr Claire Walsh, Dr Ilkka Leinonen, Dr Phil McGowan)	Academia
International Federation of Library Association and Institutions	Fiona Bradley	Networks
ISEAL Alliance		Networks
New Economics Foundation		Civil Society
Nourish Scotland		Civil Society
One Planet Bristol	Chris Richards	Civil Society
Ornamental Aquatic Trade Association	Pauline Davey	Business
Oxfam	Mohga Kamal-Yanni	Civil Society
Restless Development's Big Idea Accountability Advocates	Keya Khandaker	Civil Society
R-Outcomes Ltd	Tim Benson	Business
Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health	Dr Bhanu Williams and Dr Sebastian Taylor	Academia
RSPB	Simon Marsh	Civil Society
Seafish (the UK Sea Food Industry Authority)	Tom Pickerell	Networks
Sevenoaks District Council	Charles Nourhan	Public Body
STOPAIDS	Saoirse Fitzpatrick	Civil Society

The Bingham Centre for the Rule of Law (British Institute of International and Comparative Law)		Networks
Unicef UK		Civil Society
Woodland Trust (UK)	Christine Reid	Civil Society
WRAP (Waste and Resources Action Programme)	Andrew Parry (Special Advisor, Food & Drink)	Civil Society
WWF-UK		Civil Society

No company affiliation/individual responses

Ada Olaiya

Anna Marriott

Charles Seaford

Chris Bird

Daniel O'Neill

Daniela Schmidt

David Eyles

Diarmaid McDonald

Katie Wood

Ken Best

Leo Cheung

Martin Genner

Nathan Cantley

Oliver Zwirner

Simon Silvie

7 individuals chose to remain anonymous