Action Plan and Methodological Guidelines for

Data Generation and Disaggregation for Monitoring and Evaluation of SDGs

May 2018

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Statistics and Informatics Division

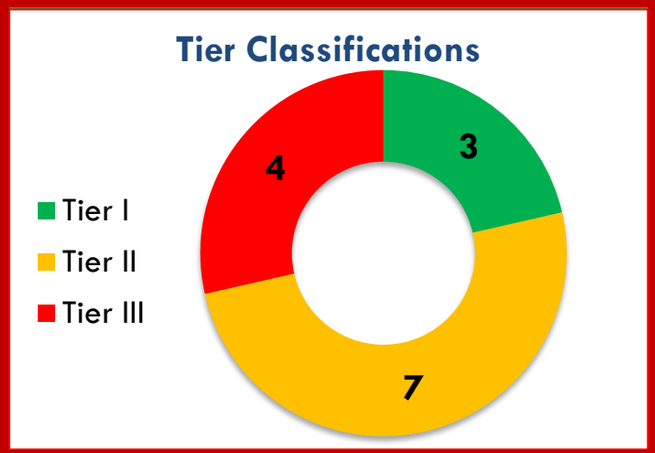
Ministry of Planning

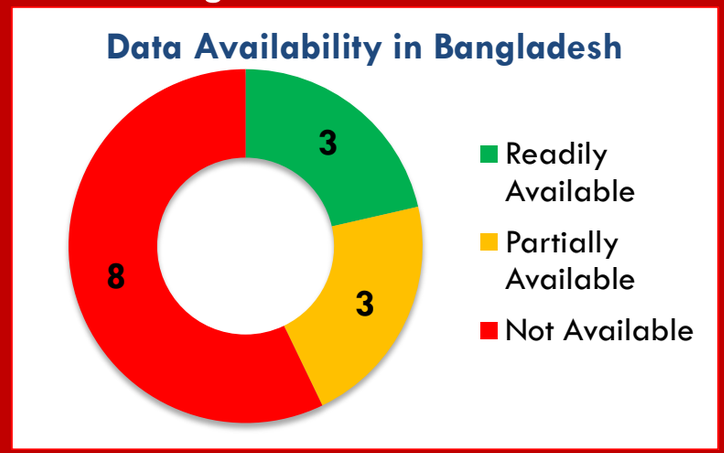

2

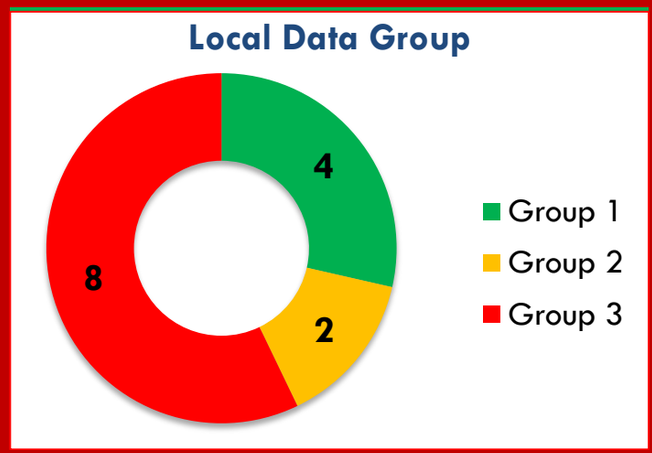

3

End Poverty in all its forms everywhere

Total Target 7, Total Indicators: 14








5

End Poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.90 a day											
1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	World Bank Partner Agency: ILO	Tier I	**Definition:** The indicator Proportion of population below the international poverty line is defined as the percentage of the population living on less than $1.90 a day at 2011 international prices. The 'international poverty line' is currently set at $1.90 a day at 2011 international prices. **Rationale and Concepts:** Poverty lines across countries vary in terms of their purchasing power, and they have a strong economic gradient, such that richer countries tend to adopt higher standards of living in defining poverty. But to consistently measure global absolute poverty in terms of consumption we need to treat two people with the same purchasing power over commodities the same way—both are either poor or not poor—even if they live in different countries. The welfare of people living in different countries can be measured on a common scale by adjusting for differences in the purchasing power of currencies. The commonly used $1 a day standard, measured in 1985 international prices and adjusted to local currency using PPPs, was chosen for World Development Report 1990. The international poverty line has to be periodically updated using new PPP price data to reflect these changes. The last change was in October 2015, when the World Bank adopted $1.90 as the international poverty line using the 2011 PPP. Prior to that, the 2008 update set the international poverty line at $1.25 using the 2005 PPP.	Regression model is used based on HIES data. World Bank calculates the estimates based on the microdata.	The World Bank typically receives data from National Statistical Offices (NSOs) directly. In other cases it uses NSO data received indirectly.	a) HIES, BBS b) PovcalNet, WB	a) HIES b) PovcalNet, WB	• Sex • Age • Employment status • Geographical location (urban/rural)	3 years	Group 1	1. World Bank will estimate the poverty based on HIES data. 2. Data by sex of Head of Household is available 3. by Disability can be generated at national level. 4. Multidimensional Poverty Analysis is required.

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
			The World Bank's Development Research Group maintains a database that is updated annually as new survey data become available (and thus may contain more recent data or revisions) and conducts a major reassessment of progress against poverty every year. PovcalNet [http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet] is an interactive computational tool that allows users to replicate these internationally comparable $1.90 and $3.10 a day global, regional and country-level poverty estimates and to compute poverty measures for custom country groupings and for different poverty lines. **Computation Methods and formula:** The current extreme poverty line is set at $1.90 a day in 2011 PPP terms, which represents the mean of the national poverty lines found in the same poorest 15 countries ranked by per capita consumption. The new poverty line maintains the same standard for extreme poverty - the poverty line typical of the poorest countries in the world - but updates it using the latest information on the cost of living in developing countries. When measuring international poverty of a country, the international poverty line at PPP is converted to local currencies in 2011 price and is then converted to the prices prevailing at the time of the relevant household survey using the best available Consumer Price Index (CPI). Then the poverty rate is calculated from that survey. All inter-temporal comparisons are real, as assessed using the country-specific CPI. Interpolation/extrapolation methods are used to line up the survey-based estimates with these reference years.								
Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions											
1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	World Bank Partner Agency: UNICEF	Tier I	**Definition:** The national poverty rate is the percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line. The rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, rural poverty line is used, the rural poverty line). Urban poverty rate is the percentage of the urban population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, urban poverty line is used, the urban poverty line). **Rationale:** Monitoring national poverty is important for country-specific development agendas. National poverty lines are used to make more	Household survey	National Statistic Office	HIES, BBS	HIES, BBS	• Sex • Age • Geographical locations	**3 Years**	**Group 1**	

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
			accurate estimates of poverty consistent with the country's specific economic and social circumstances, and are not intended for international comparisons of poverty rates. **Concepts:** In assessing poverty in a given country, and how best to reduce poverty according to national definitions, one naturally focuses on a poverty line that is considered appropriate for that country. Poverty lines across countries vary in terms of their purchasing power, and they have a strong economic gradient, such that richer countries tend to adopt higher standards of living in defining poverty. Within a country, the cost of living is typically higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Some countries may have separate urban and rural poverty lines to represent different purchasing powers. **Computation Methods and Formula:** The formula for calculating the proportion of the total, urban and rural population living below the national poverty line, or headcount $$P_0 = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(y_i < z) = \frac{N_p}{N}$$ Where $I(.)$ is an indicator function that takes on a value of 1 if the bracketed expression is true, and 0 otherwise. If individual consumption or income y_i is less than the national poverty line (for example, in absolute terms the line could be the price of a consumption bundle or in relative terms a percentage of the income distribution), then y_i is equal to 1 and the individual is counted as poor. N_p is the total, urban or rural number of poor. N is the total, urban or rural population.								
1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	National Gov. Partner Agencies: UNICEF, World Bank, UNDP	Tier II	**National definition and standard should be finalized. Global metadata yet not published.**	-	-	MPI, BBS		• Men/Women/Children • Age	3 Years	Group 3	• Methodological improvement is required • MPI can be applied on MICS microdata.

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
Target 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable											
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable.	ILO Partner Agency: World Bank	Tier II	**Concepts:** Definitions are based on the World Social Protection Inquiry and on ILO Recommendation No. 202 on Social Protection Floors. Social protection floors are nationally defined sets of basic social security guarantees that should ensure, as a minimum, that over the life cycle, all in need have access to essential health care and to basic income security which, together, secure effective access to goods and services defined as necessary at the national level. This should include at least access to essential health care, including maternity care; basic income security for children; basic income security for persons of working age who are unable to earn sufficient income, in particular in cases of sickness, unemployment, maternity and disability; and basic income security for older persons. **Definition:** This indicator reflects the proportion of the population covered by social protection floors or systems and includes the component proportion of unemployed who receive unemployment benefits which is defined as the number of unemployed persons receiving unemployment benefits divided by the total number of unemployment persons times 100. **Computation Methods and formula:** Proportion of population covered by social protection floors or systems = Number of persons covered by social protection floors or systems / Total population * 100 Sub-indicators: Number of unemployed persons receiving unemployment benefits / Total unemployment * 100 Employed women covered by maternity benefits / Total female employment * 100 Persons above the statutory pensionable age receiving an old-age pension / Population above the statutory pensionable age	Administrative Records and Household Survey using ASPIRE: The Atlas of Social Protection – Indicators of Resilience and Equity	ASPIRE: The Atlas of Social Protection – Indicators of Resilience and Equity, WB	ASPIRE: The Atlas of Social Protection – Indicators of Resilience and Equity	a) HIES, BBS b) MICS, BBS	• Sex • Age distinguishing new-borns, children and Older persons • Unemployed persons • Disabilities • Pregnancy • Work-injury victims • the poor and the vulnerable.	3 Years	Group 3	• MICS will provide partial data • Capacity building is required for data generation by all disaggregation types.
Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance											
1.4.1 Proportion	UN-	Tier III	The basic services included within the definitions of this indicator are	a) Household Surveys	National	Data not	To be	To be decided after	3-5 Years	Group 3	• Meta data has

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
of population living in households with access to basic services.	Habitat Partner Agencies: UNICEF, WHO		organized into these three categories. *Basic infrastructure services:* Water and sanitation, solid waste collection and management, mobility and transportation and energy: Several administrative and national surveys will be the main sources of this data. *Social services:* education, health care, emergency services, housing, childcare, and services for elderly and other groups with special needs: Several administrative and national surveys will be the main sources of this data. *Quality life services:* Public safety, urban planning, culture and entertainment, sport and public spaces: Several administrative and national surveys will be the main sources of this data.	b) Administrative Records c) Satellite image and remote sensing	Statistics Office and Line Agencies	Available	decided after finalization of Metadata	finalization of Metadata			not been approved yet. • UN-Habitat is the lead agency in the methodological developments for this indicator. UN-Habitat along with other partners will support the global reporting which will follow efforts of directly working with national statistical agencies for national level reporting. UN-Habitat and other partners including other private and regional commissions will lead the efforts of building national capacities to

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
											monitor and report on this indicator. The following partners are supporting the efforts of the further development of this indicator: WHO, UNICEF, UNDP and World Bank.
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	UN-Habitat and World Bank Partner Agencies: FAO, UNSD, UN Women, UNEP, IFAD"	Tier II	**Concepts:** The concepts below are based on the "Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Forests and Fisheries in the Context of National Food Security" (shorthand VGGT), which were endorsed by the United Nations World Committee on World Food Security in 2012 and therefore considered an internationally accepted standard. Other international frameworks using these concepts are the African Union Agenda on Land as laid out in the 2009 Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa and the 2014 Nairobi Action Plan on Large-Scale Land-Based Investments. **Definitions:** *Tenure:* How people, communities and others gain access to land and natural resources (including fisheries and forests) is defined and regulated by societies through systems of tenure. These tenure systems determine who can use which resources, for how long, and under what conditions. Tenure systems may be based on written policies and laws, as well as on unwritten customs and practices. No tenure right, including private ownership, is absolute. All tenure rights are limited by the rights of others and by the measures taken by states for public purposes (VGGT, 2012). *Tenure typology:* A tenure typology is country specific and refers to categories of tenure rights, for example customary, leasehold, public	a) Agriculture Census b) Household-level consumption/expenditure surveys c) multi-topic household surveys d) Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) e) Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)	NSO	Not Available	a) DCS, BBS b) GBVS, BBS c) MICS, BBS	• Sex • Type of tenure	3 years	Group 3	• Methodological improvement is required for tools development. • Proxy respondents will not be allowed in surveys.

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
			and freehold. Rights can be held collectively, jointly or individually and may cover one or more elements of the bundle of rights (the right of possession, of control, of exclusion, of enjoyment and of disposition). *Land governance:* Rules, processes and structures through which decisions are made regarding access to and the use (and transfer) of land, how those decisions are implemented and the way that conflicting interests in land are managed. States provide legal recognition for tenure rights through policies, law and land administration services, and define the categories of rights that are considered official. *Secure tenure rights:* comprised of two sub-components: (i) legally recognized documentation and (ii) perception of the security of tenure, which are both necessary to provide a full measurement of tenure security. *Legally recognized documentation:* Legal documentation of rights refers to the recording and publication of information on the nature and location of land, rights and right holders in a form that is recognized by government, and is therefore official. For purposes of computing SDG Indicator 1.4.2, the country specific metadata will define what documentation on land rights will be counted as legally recognized. *Perceived security of tenure:* Perception of tenure security refers to an individual's perception of the likelihood of involuntary loss of land, such as disagreement of the ownership rights over land or ability to use it, regardless of the formal status and can be more optimistic or pessimistic. Although those without land rights' documentation may frequently be perceived to be under threat, and those with documentation perceived as protected, there may be situations where documented land rights alone are insufficient to guarantee tenure security. Conversely, even without legally recognized documentation, individuals may feel themselves to be protected against eviction or dispossession. Therefore, capturing and analysing these diverse ranges of situations will enable a more comprehensive understanding of land tenure security, based on a country specific context. For purposes of constructing the indicator, we define perceptions of tenure to be secure if: (i) The landholder does not report a fear of involuntary loss of the land within the next five years due to, for example,								

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
			intra-family, community or external threats and (ii) The landholder reports having the right to bequeath the land. **Computation Method and formula:** Indicator 1.4.2 is composed of two parts: (A) measures the incidence of adults with legally recognized documentation over land among the total adult population; while (B) focuses on the incidence of adults who report having perceived secure rights to land among the adult population. Part (A) and part (B) provide two complementary data sets on security of tenure rights, needed for measuring the indicator. Part (A): $\frac{People\ (Adult)\ with\ legally\ recognized\ documentation\ over\ land}{Total\ adult\ population}$X10 0 Part (B): $\frac{People\ (adult) who\ perceive\ their\ rights\ as\ secure}{Total\ adult\ population}$x 100 Part A will be computed using national census data or household survey data generated by the national statistical system and/or administrative data generated by land agency (depending on data availability). Part B will be computed using national census data or household survey data that feature the perception questions globally agreed through the EGMs and standardized in a module with essential questions discussed in section 5.1.1). The indicator gives equal weight to both components. $Indicator\ 1.4.2 = 0.5 * part(A) + 0.5 * Part(B)$							
Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters											
1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to	United Nations Office for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)	Tier II	**Concept:** In this indicator, given the difficulties in assessing the full range of all affected (directly and indirectly), UNISDR proposes the use of an indicator that would estimate "directly affected" as a proxy for the number of affected. This indicator, while not perfect, comes from data widely available and could be used consistently across countries and	Administrative Record: National disaster loss database, reported to UNISDR	National disaster management agencies, civil protection agencies, and	Afected Persons only from: BDRS 2015, BBS	a) BDRS, BBS b) DDM, MoDMR	• By hazard type • By hazard family • By deaths/ missing • Age • Sex	3 Years	Group 3	• DDM will require to build/adjust national disaster loss

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
disasters per 100,000 population	Partner Agencies: UN-Habitat, UNEP, DESA Population Division		over time to measure the achievement of the Target B of the Sendai Framework. [a] An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators. **Definitions:** *Death:* The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event *Missing:* The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead although there is no physical evidence. The data on number of deaths and number of missing are mutually exclusive. *Affected:* People who are affected, either directly or indirectly, by a hazardous event. *Directly affected:* People who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. *Indirectly affected:* People who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructures, basic services, commerce, work or social, health and psychological consequences. **Computation Methods:** Computation methodology for several indicators is very comprehensive, very long (about 180 pages) and probably out of the scope of this Metadata. UNISDR prefers to refer to the outcome of the Open Ended Intergovernmental Working Group, which provides a full detailed methodology for each indicator and sub-indicator. Summation of data on related sub-indicators from national disaster loss databases divided by the sum of relative figures of global population data (e.g. World Bank or UN Statistics information). Affected people will be calculated as summation of sub-indicators. Several of sub-indicators will be calculated based on country averages of inhabitants per household, number of workers per hectare of agriculture, per livestock, per industry and per commerce.		meteorological agencies, and disaster data collected by line ministries			• Location of residence • Disability status			databases according to the recommendations and guidelines by the OEIWG. • Repeated indicator (11.5.1 and 13.1.1)

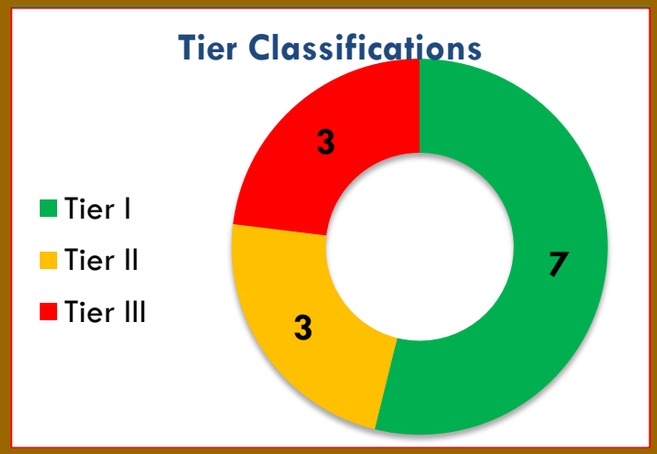
Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	United Nations Office for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) Partner Agencies: UNEP, FAO	Tier II	**Definition:** *Direct economic loss:* the monetary value of total or partial destruction of physical assets existing in the affected area. Direct economic loss is nearly equivalent to physical damage. **Computation Method:** The original national disaster loss databases usually register physical damage value (housing unit loss, infrastructure loss etc.), which needs conversion to monetary value according to the UNISDR methodology. The converted global value is divided by global GDP (inflation adjusted, constant USD) calculated from the World Bank Development Indicators.	Administrative Record: National disaster loss database, reported to UNISDR	National disaster management agencies	BDRS 2015, BBS	a) BDRS 2015, BBS b) DDM, MoDMR	• by event • by hazard type (e.g. disaggregation by climatological, hydrological, meteorological, geophysical, biological and extra-terrestrial for natural hazards is possible following IRDR classification) • By asset loss category (health/education/road etc.) • By transportation mode • By service sector • By division/district	3 Years	Group 3	• DDM will require to build/adjust national disaster loss databases according to the recommendations and guidelines by the OEIWG.
1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	United Nations Office for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) Partner Agencies: UNEP	Tier I	The indicator will build bridge between the SDGs and the Sendai Framework for DRR. Increasing number of national governments that adopt and implement national and local DRR strategies, which the Sendai Framework calls for, will contribute to sustainable development from economic, environmental and social perspectives.	Administrative Record: National Progress Report of the Sendai Monitor, reported to UNISDR	National Progress Report of the Sendai Monitor, reported to UNISDR	MoDMR	MoDMR	• Qualitative Indicator	-	Group 1	Repeated indicator (11.b.1 and 13.1.2)

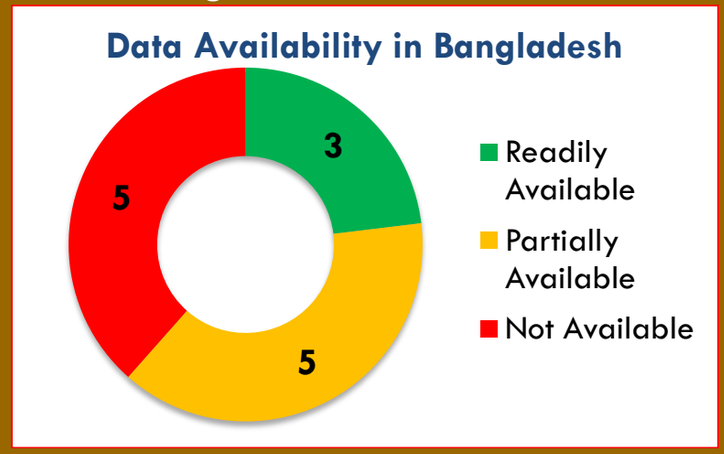
Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	United Nations Office for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)	Tier II	**Definition:** The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN Member States in March 2015 as a global policy of disaster risk reduction. One of the targets is: "Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020". In line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, disaster risk reduction strategies and policies should mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors, across different timescales and with targets, indicators and time frames. These strategies should be aimed at preventing the creation of disaster risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience. The open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction (OIEWG) established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) has developed a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, which was endorsed by the UNGA The relevant SDG indicators reflect the Sendai Framework indicators. Member States count the number of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with the national strategy and express it as a percentage of the total number of local governments in the country. Local governments are determined by the reporting country for this indicator, considering sub-national public administrations with responsibility to develop local disaster risk reduction strategies. It is recommended that countries report on progress made by the lowest level of government accorded the mandate for disaster risk reduction, as the Sendai Framework promotes the adoption and implementation of local disaster risk reduction strategies in every local authority. Each Member State will calculate the ratio of the number of local governments with local DRR strategies in line with national strategies and the total number of local governments.	Administrative Record: National Progress Report of the Sendai Monitor, reported to UNISDR	National Progress Report of the Sendai Monitor, reported to UNISDR	MoDMR	MoDMR	• Qualitative Indicator	-	Group 1	Repeated indicator (11.b.2 and 13.1.3)
Target 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions											
1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated	-	Tier III	No data for this indicator is currently available and its methodology is still under development	-	-	-	FD	-	-	-	-

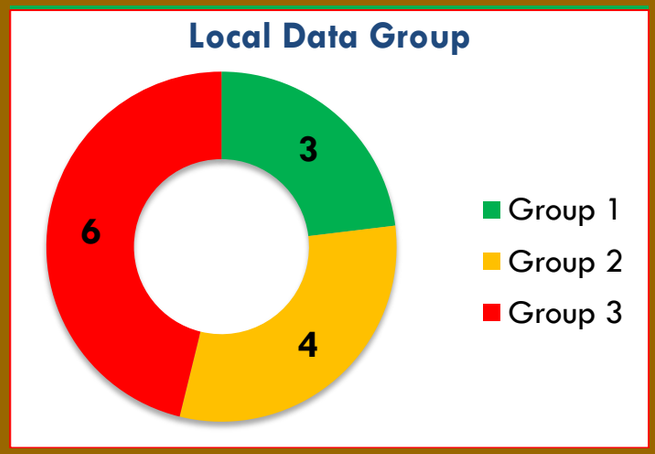
Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes											
1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Under discussion among agencies (ILO, UNESCO-UIS, WHO)	Tier II	Metadata for this indicator is not yet available	Administrative Record	-	FD	FD	• Sectors (education, health and social protection)	Annual	Group 2	FD should comply with the metadata for reporting subject to availability
1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP	-	Tier III	No data for this indicator is currently available and its methodology is still under development	Administrative Record	-	-	a) ERD b) FD	-	Annual	Group 3	FD should comply with the metadata for reporting subject to availability
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions											
1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	-	Tier III	No data for this indicator is currently available and its methodology is still under development	Administrative Record	-	-	a) FD b) DWA, MoWCA	-	Annual	Group 2	FD should comply with the metadata for reporting subject to availability

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

Total Target 8, Total Indicators: 13








19

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

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
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											
2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (UN FAO)	Tier I	**Concepts:** Undernourishment is defined as the condition by which a person has access, on a regular basis, to amounts of food that are insufficient to provide the energy required for conducting a normal, healthy and active life, given his or her own dietary energy requirements. Though strictly related, "undernourishment" as defined here is different from the physical conditions of "malnutrition" and "undernutrition" as it refers to the condition of insufficient intake of food, rather than to the outcome in terms of nutritional status. In French, Spanish and Italian the difference is marked by the use of the terms alimentation, alimentación, or alimentazione, instead of nutrition, nutrición or nutrizione, in the name of the indicator. A more appropriate expression in English that would render the precise meaning of the indicator might have been "prevalence of under-feeding" but by now the term "undernourishment" has long been associated with the indicator. While the undernourishment condition applies to individuals, due to conceptual and data-related considerations, the indicator can only be referred to a population, or group of individuals. The prevalence of undernourishment is thus an estimate of the percentage of individuals in a group that are in that condition, but it does not allow for the identification of which individuals in the group are, in fact, undernourished.	Individual dietary intake survey	NSO	Not Available	a) CMNS, BBS b) FAO c) HIES, BBS (data can be explored)	• Rural-urban • Division • Sex of Head of Household	3 Years	Group 3	HIES, BBS data can be explored or incorporate individual dietary intake in HIES data.

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
			Definition: The prevalence of undernourishment (PoU) (French: pourcentage de sous-alimentation; Spanish: porcentaje de sub-alimentación; Italian: prevalenza di sotto-alimentazione) is an estimate of the proportion of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normal active and healthy life. It is expressed as a percentage. **Computation Method and Formula:** The indicator is computed at the population level. To this aim, the population is represented by an "average" individual for which a probability distribution of the habitual daily dietary energy intake levels is modelled through a parametric probability density function (pdf). Once the pdf is characterized, the indicator is obtained as the cumulative probability that daily habitual dietary energy intakes (x) are below the lower bound of the range of normal dietary energy requirements for that representative, or average individual (MDER), as in the formula below: $PoU = \int_{-}(x<MDER)\, f(x \mid DEC; CV; Skew)\, dx$ where DEC, CV and Skew are the mean, coefficient of variation and skewness that characterize the distribution of habitual dietary energy consumption levels in the population.								
2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)	Tier II	**Concept:** Extensive research over more than 25 years has demonstrated that the inability to access food results in a series of experiences and conditions that are fairly common across cultures and socio-economic contexts and that range from being concerned about the ability to obtain enough food, to the need to compromise on the quality or the diversity of food consumed, to being forced to reduce the intake of food by cutting portion sizes or skipping meals, up to the extreme condition of feeling hungry and not having means to access any food for a whole day. Typical conditions like these form the basis of an experience-based food insecurity measurement scale. When analysed through sound statistical methods rooted in Item Response Theory, data collected through such scales provide the basis to compute theoretically consistent, cross country comparable measures of	Household based survey	NSO	Not Available	a) CMNS, BBS b) FIES, BBS	• Location • household income • composition (including for example presence and number of small children, members with disabilities, elderly members, etc.) • sex • age • education of the household head	3 Years	Group 3	BBS should conduct CMNS Survey asap.

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
			the prevalence of food insecurity. The severity of the food insecurity condition as measured by this indicator thus directly reflects the extent of households' or individuals' inability to regularly access the food they need. **Definition:** The indicator measures the percentage of individuals in the population who have experienced food insecurity at moderate or severe levels during the reference period. The severity of food insecurity, defined as a latent trait, is measured on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale global reference scale, a measurement standard established by FAO through the application of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale in more than 140 countries worldwide, starting in 2014. **Computation Method:** Data at the individual or household level is collected by applying an experience-based food security scale questionnaire within a survey. The food security survey module collects answers to questions asking respondents to report the occurrence of several typical experiences and conditions associated with food insecurity. The data is analysed using the Rasch model (also known as one-parameter logistic model, 1-PL), which postulates that the probability of observing an affirmative answer by respondent i to question j, is a logistic function of the distance, on an underlying scale of severity, between the position of the respondent, ai , and that of the item, bj. $$\text{Prob}\{X_{i,j} = \text{Yes}\} = \frac{\exp(a_i - b_j)}{1 + \exp(a_j - b_j)}$$ Parameters ai and bj can be estimated using maximum likelihood procedures. Parameters ai, in particular, are interpreted as a measure of the severity of the food security condition for each respondent and are used to classify them into classes of food insecurity. The FIES considers the three classes of (a) food security or mild food insecurity; b) moderate or severe food insecurity, and (c) severe food insecurity, and estimates the probability of being moderately or severely food insecure ($p$mod+sev) and the								

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
			probability of being severely food insecure ($p$sev) for each respondent, with $0<p\text{sev}<p\text{mod+sev}<1$. The probability of being food secure or mildly food insecure can be obtained as $p\text{fs}=1-p\text{mod+sev}$. Given a representative sample, the prevalence of food insecurity at moderate or severe levels (FImod+sev), and at severe levels (FIsev) in the population are computed as the weighted sum of the probability of belonging to the moderate or severe food insecurity class, and to the severe food insecurity class, respectively, of all individual or household respondents in a sample: (1) $\text{FI}_{\text{mod+sev}} = \sum_i p_{i_{\text{mod+sev}}} \times w_i$ and (2) $\text{FI}_{\text{sev}} = \sum_i p_{i_{\text{sev}}} \times w_i$ wnere wi are post-stratification weignts that indicate the proportion of individual or households in the national population represented by each element in the sample. It is important to note that if wi are individual sampling weights, then the prevalence of food insecurity refers to the total population of individuals, while if they are household weights, the prevalence refers to the population of households. For the calculation of the indicator 2.1.2, objective is to produce a prevalence of individuals. This implies that: if a survey is at household level, and provides household sampling weights, they should be transformed to individual sampling weights by multiplying the weights by the household size. This individual weighting system can then be used to calculate the individual prevalence rates in formulas (1) and (2)								
Target 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons											
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health	UNICEF, WHO, WB	Tier I	**Definition:** Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.	Household Survey	NSO	b) CMNS, BBS c) BDHS 2014, NIPORT	a) MICS, BBS b) CMNS, BBS c) BDHS,	• Sex • Age groups • Wealth • Mothers' education	3 Years	Group 1	

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age			**Computation Method:** Survey estimates are based on standardized methodology using the WHO Child Growth Standards as described elsewhere (Ref: Anthro software manual). Global and regional estimates are based on methodology outlined in UNICEF-WHO-The World Bank: Joint child malnutrition estimates - Levels and trends (UNICEF/WHO/WB 2012)				NIPORT	• Residence			
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	UNICEF, WHO, WB	Tier I	**Concepts:** The official MDG indicator is overweight as assessed using weight for height. Overweight can however also be assessed with other indicators such body mass index for age. In general BMI for age is not used in the joint dataset but has been considered in absence of any other available estimates. **Definition:** Prevalence of overweight (weight for height >+2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age. Survey estimates are based on standardized methodology using the WHO Child Growth Standards as described elsewhere (Ref: Anthro software manual). Global and regional estimates are based on methodology outlined in UNICEF-WHO-The World Bank: Joint child malnutrition estimates - Levels and trends (UNICEF/ WHO/ WB 2012)	Household Survey	NSO	b) CMNS, BBS c) BDHS 2014, NIPORT	a) MICS, BBS b) CMNS, BBS c) BDHS, NIPORT	• Sex • Age groups • Wealth • Mothers' education • Residence	3 Years	Group 1	
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											
2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Tier III	methodology is still under development	-	-	-	a) Cost of Production Survey, BBS b) DAE, oA c) BADC, MOA	Classes of farming/ pastoral/forestry/Enterprise size	3 Years	Group 3	
2.3.2 Average income of	Food and	Tier III	IAEG-SDG: Needs additional work on definition of "small scale	-	-	-	SMI, BBS	Classes of farming/	3 Years	Group 3	

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	Agriculture Organization of the United Nations		food producers"					pastoral/forestry/Enterprise size			
Target 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality											
2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Tier III	**Concepts:** The definition of sustainable agriculture developed by FAO in 1988 has been used in developing indicator 2.4.1. According to this definition, sustainable agriculture is "the management and conservation of the natural resource base, and the orientation of technological and institutional change in such a manner as to ensure the attainment and continued satisfaction of human needs for present and future generation. Such development conserves land, water, plant and animal genetic resources, is environmentally non-degrading, technically appropriate, economically viable and socially acceptable" (FAO, 1988). The term 'agricultural area' is defined as the sum of arable land, permanent crops and permanent meadows and pastures. It is a well-known and established indicator that is collected by statistical bodies in countries and compiled internationally by FAO. Definition SDG indicator 2.4.1 measures the percentage of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture. Formula: *SDG 2.4.1 = Area under productive and sustainable agriculture /Agricultural Area* Where: Agricultural area = arable land + permanent crops + permanent meadows and pastures The denominator agricultural area is the sum of arable land, area of permanent crops, permanent meadows and pastures. The numerator captures the three dimensions of sustainable production: environmental, economic and social. It corresponds to agricultural area of the farms that satisfy sub-indicators selected across all three dimensions.	Survey	National Statistical Office	a) Agri Census, BBS, SID b) DAE, MoA	a) Agri Census, BBS, SID b) DAE, MoA	• type of activity • other characteristics of the farm e.g. size.	2 Years	Group 3	Review of results of pilot studies necessary and more testing needed before indicator can be reclassified

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
			Computation Method and Formula: The SDG 2.4.1 indicator is obtained by dividing the area of sustainable agriculture by the total agricultural area: $$SDG\ 2.4.1 = \frac{AA_{sust}}{AA} * 100$$ where AA refers to agricultural area. Using notation, the total area under productive and sustainable agriculture is equal to the intersection of the agricultural areas that are economically, socially and environmentally sustainable. Assuming one sub-indicator per dimension, and using the notation above, indicator SDG 2.4.1 can thus be expressed as: $$SDG\ 2.4.1 \quad = \frac{AA_{eco-sust} \cap AA_{soc-sust} \cap AA_{env-sust}}{AA}$$ Where AA = *Total agricultural Area* $AA_{eco-sust}$ = *Agricultural area economically sustainable* $AA_{soc-sust}$ = *Agricultural area socially sustainable* $AA_{env-sust}$ = *Agricultural area envorionmentally sustainable* where there are three themes for each dimension, sustainability for that dimension is represented as for the economic dimension (as equivalently for the other dimensions): $$AA_{eco-sust} = AA_{sub1} \cap AA_{sub2} \cap AA_{sub3}$$ Where AA_{sub1} = *Sustainable agricultural area according to sub indicator of theme* 1 AA_{sub2} = *Sustainable agricultural area according to sub indicator of theme* 2 AA_{sub3} = *Sustainable agricultural area according to sub indicator of theme* 3 In order to operationalize the estimation, the following formula could be used: $$SDG\ 2.4.1 \quad = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} AA_i * S_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} AA_i}$$ Where: AA_i = *Agricultural area of farm i* S_i = *General assessment of sustainability of farm i* S_i = *0 when at least one sub-indicator is considered not sustainable*								

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
			$S_i = 1$ when all sub-indicators are considered sustainable or not applicable								
Target 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed											
2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (UN FAO)	Tier I	**Concepts:** Plant genetic resources Plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA): Any genetic material of plant origin of actual or potential value for food and agriculture. Accession: An accession is defined as a sample of seeds, planting materials or plants representing either a wild population, a landrace, a breeding line or an improved cultivar, which is conserved in a genebank. Each accession should be distinct and, in terms of genetic integrity, as close as possible to the sample provided originally. Active collection: An active collection is defined as a set of distinct accessions that is used for regeneration, multiplication, distribution, characterization and evaluation. Active collections are maintained in short to medium-term storage and usually duplicated in a base collection. Base collection: A base collection is defined as a set of unique accessions to be preserved for a medium to long-term period. Medium or long term conservation facilities: Biological diversity is often conserved ex situ, outside its natural habitat, in facilities called genebanks. In the case of plant genetic resources, genebanks conserve base collections under medium or long term storage conditions, in the form of seeds in cold rooms, plants in the field and tissues in vitro and/or cryopreserved. For the purpose of this indicator, in order to avoid duplicate counting at the national level, primarily base collections should be reported. An active collection could be exceptionally reported, only when, in the absence of a base collection, it also serves the function of the base collection. Animal genetic resources Breed: A breed is either a sub-specific group of domestic livestock with definable and identifiable external characteristics that enable it to be separated by visual appraisal from other similarly defined groups within the same species, or a group for which geographical and/or cultural separation from phenotypically similar groups has led to acceptance of its separate identity.	-	The officially nominated National Focal Points / National Coordinators.	a) MoA b) MoFL c) MoST d) MoEF	a) MoA b) MoFL c) MoST d) MoEF	• For both, plant and animal • components geographic disaggregation (national, regional, global)	Annual	Group 2	

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
			Medium or long term conservation facilities: Biological diversity is often conserved ex situ, outside its natural habitat, in facilities called genebanks. In the case of domestic animal diversity, ex situ conservation includes both the maintenance of live animals (in vivo) and cryoconservation. Cryoconservation is the collection and deep-freezing of semen, ova, embryos or tissues for potential future use in breeding or regenerating animals. Definition: The conservation of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture (GRFA) in medium or long term conservation facilities (ex situ in genebanks) represents the most trusted means of conserving genetic resources worldwide. Plant and animal GRFA conserved in these facilities can be easily used in breeding programmes as well, even directly on-farm. The measure of trends in ex situ conserved materials provides an overall assessment of the extent to which we are managing to maintain and/or increase the total genetic diversity available for future use and thus protected from any permanent loss of genetic diversity which may occur in the natural habitat, i.e. in situ, or on-farm. The two components of the indicator, plant and animal GRFA, are separately counted. Plant genetic resources The plant component is calculated as the number of accessions of plant genetic resources secured in conservation facilities under medium or long term conditions, where an 'accession' is defined as a distinct sample of seeds, planting materials or plants which is maintained in a genebank. Genebank Standards for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture set the benchmark for current scientific and technical best practices for conserving plant genetic resources, and support key international policy instruments for the conservation and use of plant genetic resources. These voluntary standards have been endorsed by the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture at its Fourteenth Regular Session. Animal genetic resources The animal component is calculated as the number of local breeds stored within a genebank collection with an amount of genetic material stored which is required to reconstitute the breed. Plant genetic resources The plant component of the indicator is calculated as the total number of unique accessions of plant genetic resources secured in medium to long term conservation facilities. This should include all the accessions in base								

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
			collections, and unique accessions stored in medium term conservation facilities, as active collections, only when these accessions should be considered to become part of the national base collections. Animal genetic resources For the animal component the indicator is calculated as the number of local breeds stored within a genebank collection with an amount of genetic material stored which is required to reconstitute the breed.								
2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	FAO	Tier I	**Concept:** This indicator was originally proposed for the Target 15.5, and it serves also as an indicator for the Aichi Target 13 "Genetic Diversity of Terrestrial Domesticated Animals" under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). It is described on the webpage of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP), a network of organizations, which have come together to provide the most up-to date biodiversity information possible for tracking progress towards the Aichi Targets. **Definition:** The indicator presents the percentage of livestock breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or of unknown risk of extinctions at a certain moment in time, as well as the trends for those percentages. The indicator is based on the most up to date data contained in FAO's Global Databank for Animal Genetic Resources DAD-IS (http://dad.fao.org/) at the time of calculation.	Global Databank for Animal Genetic Resources	National Coordinators for the Management of Animal Genetic Resources (NCs)	a) MoLF b) BARI, MoA	a) MoLF b) BARI, MoA	-	Annual	Group 2	
Target 2.a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries											
2.a.1: The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	FAO	Tier II	Agriculture refers to the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector, or Division A of ISIC Rev 4 (equal to Division A+B of ISIC Rev 3.2). Government Expenditures are based on the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) developed by the OECD and published by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). Definition: The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for Government Expenditures is defined as the Agriculture Share of Government Expenditures, divided by the Agriculture Share of GDP, where Agriculture refers to the agriculture, forestry, fishing	-	Department of Finance (or other central planning agency), National Statistics Office, and/or	a) BBS (NAW), SID b) GED c) FAO	a) BBS (NAW), SID b) GED c) FAO	Since this indicator is based on national accounts data and total central government expenditures, it does not allow for disaggregation by demographic characteristics or geographic location.	Annual	Group 2	

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
			and hunting sector. The measure in a currency-free index, calculated as the ratio of these two shares. National governments are requested to compile Government Expenditures according to the international Classification of Functions of Government (COFOC), and Agriculture Share of GDP according to the System of National Accounts (SNA). AOI = (Agriculture Share of Government Expenditures) / (Agriculture Share of GDP), where 1) Agriculture Share of Government Expenditures = (Central Government Expenditures on Agriculture) / (Total Central Government Outlays); and 2) Agriculture Share of GDP = (Agriculture Value-Added) / GDP Agriculture refers to the Division A of ISIC Rev 4 (Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting), equal to Division A+B of ISIC Rev 3.2.		Ministry of Agriculture						
2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	OECD Partner Agency: FAO	Tier I	**Concepts:** ODA: The DAC defines ODA as "those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and ii) each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent). **Definition:** Gross disbursements of total ODA and other official flows from all donors to the agriculture sector. **Computation Formula:** The sum of ODA and OOF flows from all donors to developing countries in the agriculture sector.	• Administrative Report • OECD	National aid agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs or Finance etc.	ERD	ERD and FD	• type of flow (ODA or OOF) • donor • recipient country • type of finance • type of aid (project agriculture sub-sector) etc.	Annual	Group 1	Both DAC and ODA figure should be compiled
Target 2.b: Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round											
2.b.1: Agricultural export	WTO	Tier I	**Definition:**	Administrative	WTO	a) MoC	a) MoC	• The indicator gives country and	Annual	Group 2	There is no

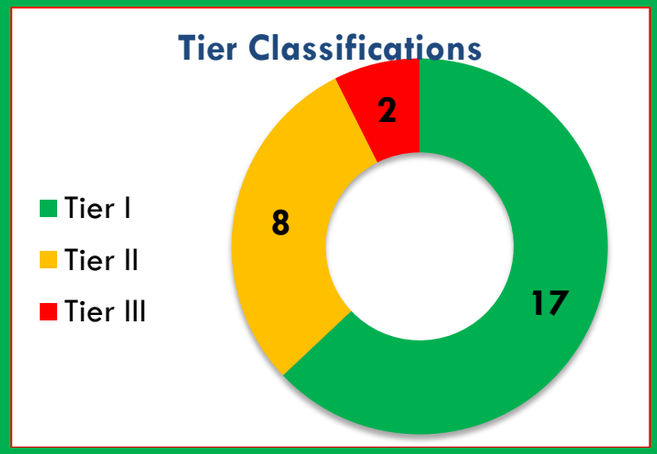
Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
subsidies			Agricultural export subsidies are defined as export subsidies budgetary outlays and quantities as notified by WTO Members in Tables ES:1 and supporting Tables ES:2 (following templates in document G/AG/2 dated 30 June 1995). **Data Cover:** • Notifications by WTO Members with export subsidy reduction commitments included in part IV of their Schedules; • Notifications of export subsidies by developing country Members pursuant to the provisions of article 9.4 of the Agreement on Agriculture. Other WTO Members are not entitled to use export subsidies and their notifications are therefore not recorded in the indicator series. Budgetary outlays and quantities are expressed in a currency (national or other) and in quantity units as per Member's notification practices. For Members with export subsidy reduction commitments included in part IV of their Schedules, the currency used in the notifications is similar to the one used in the Schedules. Data are available by country and by products or groups of products, according to Members' schedules for Members with export subsidy reduction commitments included in part IV of their Schedules and according to Member's notification practices in the case of developing country Members using export subsidies under the provisions of article 9.4 of the Agreement on Agriculture. **Computation Method:** The country level data come directly from Members' notifications to the WTO and are not subject to any computation by the WTO. Each WTO Member collects data following his own national practice to prepare his notification.	Record	Members' notifications in their Table ES:1 and supporting table ES:2 notifications, pursuant to the notification requirements and formats adopted by the WTO Committee on Agriculture and contained in document G/AG/2.	b) FD	b) FD	product-based information on the level of applied export subsidies, both • in terms of budgetary outlays and quantities.			agricultural export subsidies in Bangladesh

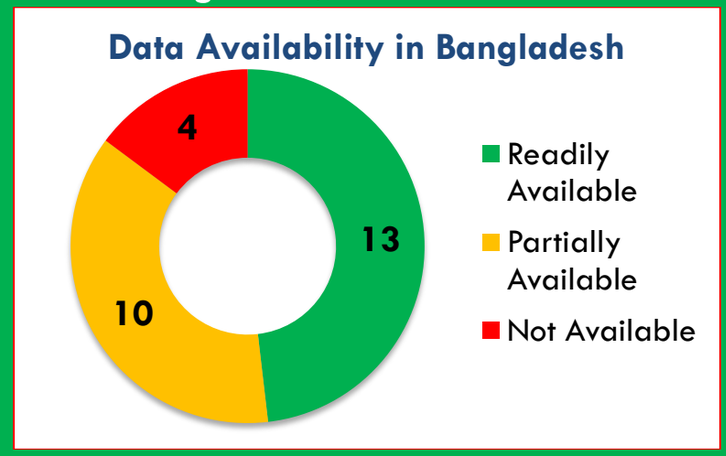
Target 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

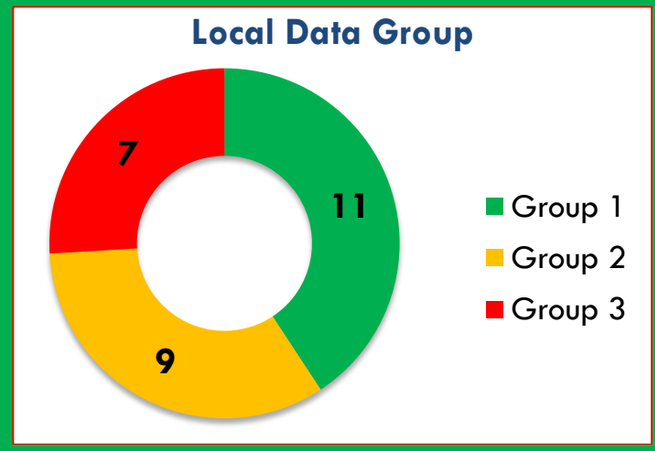
Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies	FAO	Tier II	**Definition:** The indicator of food price anomalies (IFPA) identifies abnormally high or low prices that occur for a food commodity price series over a given period of time. **Concepts:** The basis for the IFPA is a weighted sum of two compound growth rates (CGR). The use of two compound growth rates, quarterly and annual, aims to take into account the potential seasonal movements of food prices. A CGR is a geometric mean that assumes that a random variable grows at a steady rate, compounded over a specific period of time. Because it assumes a steady rate of growth the CGR smooths the effect of volatility of periodic price movements. The CGR is the growth in any random variable from time period t0 to t-n, raised to the power of one over the length of the period of time being considered. **Computation Method:** Step 1: Calculation of two compound growth rates, on a rolling quarterly and annual basis Step 2: Computing a weighted average and standard deviations for each of the compound growth rates. In the computation of both these moments of the distribution of the compound growth rates, declining time weights are used to make sure that more recent price dynamics are not overshadowed by past extreme events which could prevent the detection of significant market shocks on prices. Step 3: Identification of a price anomalies. First the normalized difference between the current months CGR from its historical mean for the quarterly and annual compound growths is calculated. Then the results for each CGR are summed using a weight of 0.6 for the results of the annual CGR and 0.4 for the quarterly CGR. When this sum exceeds one standard deviation, the change in price (positive or negative) is considered abnormal.	FPMA Price Tool, FAO	National line-ministries-mostly agricultural ministries	FAO	a) NAW, BBS, SID b) BTC, MoC c) FPMU, MoC	• Market (Rural/Urban, Retail/Wholesale) • Commodity (Cereals, Breads, Meat, Fish, Vegetables, Oils and Fats, Oilseeds, etc.) • Division/District	Monthly	Group 3	NAW, BBS should revise the commodity list and price collection schedule as required.

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

Total Target 13, Total Indicators: 27








34

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

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
Target 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births												
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	WHO **Partner Agencies:** UNFPA, DESA Population Division, World Bank	Tier I	**Concepts:** Definitions related to maternal death in ICD-10 Maternal death: The death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management (from direct or indirect obstetric death), but not from accidental or incidental causes. Pregnancy-related death: The death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the cause of death. Late maternal death: The death of a woman from direct or indirect obstetric causes, more than 42 days, but less than one year after termination of pregnancy. **Definition:** The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. It depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy or a single live birth. Maternal deaths: The annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, expressed per 100,000 live births, for a specified time period. **Computation Formula:** The maternal mortality ratio can be calculated by dividing recorded (or estimated) maternal deaths by total recorded (or estimated) live births in the same period and multiplying by 100 000. Measurement requires information on pregnancy status,	Vital registration systems, household surveys or other sources	NSO	a) SVRS, BBS b) BMMS, NIPORT	a) SVRS, BBS b) BMMS, NIPORT	• Income Group • Division/District • Location (Rural/Urban)	Annual	June, 2019	Group 1	SVRS should confirm disaggregation in reporting

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
			timing of death (during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy), and cause of death. The maternal mortality ratio can be calculated directly from data collected through vital registration systems, household surveys or other sources. There are often data quality problems, particularly related to the underreporting and misclassification of maternal deaths. Therefore, data are often adjusted in order to take these data quality issues into account. Some countries undertake these adjustments or corrections as part of specialized/confidential enquiries or administrative efforts embedded within maternal mortality monitoring programmes. MMR=PM ×(All female deaths at ages 15-49/Number of live births)								
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	UNICEF **Partner Agencies:** WHO, UNFPA	Tier I	**Definition:** Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (generally doctors, nurses or midwives) is the percentage of deliveries attended by health personnel trained in providing lifesaving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period, conducting deliveries on their own, and caring for newborns. Traditional birth attendants, even if they receive a short training course, are not included. **Computation Formula:** The number of women aged 15-49 with a live birth attended by a skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) during delivery is expressed as a percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in the same period.	Household surveys or administrative sources	Ministries of Health and National Statistical Offices	a) BBS (MICS), SID b) NIPORT (BDHS/UESD/ BMMS), MoHFW c) SVRS, BBS	a) SVRS, BBS b) MICS, BBS c) BDHS/ UESD/BMMS, NIPORT	• Residence (urban/rural) • Household wealth (quintiles) • Maternal age • Geographic regions (Division/District)	Annual	June, 2019	Group 1	SVRS report should ensure disaggregation as recommended
Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births												
3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate	UNICEF **Partner Agencies:** DESA Population Division, World Bank	Tier I	**Definition:** Under-five mortality is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births. **Concepts:** The under-five mortality rate as defined here is, strictly speaking, not a rate (i.e. the number of deaths divided by the number of population at risk during a certain period of time) but a probability of death derived from a life table and expressed as a rate per 1000 live births. **Computation Method:**	Population Census; Sample Survey (MICS/DHS); Civil Registration	National Statistics Office; Civil Registration Authority	a) SVRS, BBS b) MICS, BBS c) BDHS, NIPORT	a) SVRS, BBS b) MICS, BBS c) BDHS, NIPORT d) CRVS	• Sex • Age (neonatal, infant, child) • Wealth quintile • Residence (rural/urban) • Mother's education.	Annual	June, 2019	Group 1	

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
			The UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates are derived from national data from censuses, surveys or vital registration systems. The UN IGME does not use any covariates to derive its estimates. It only applies a curve fitting method to good-quality empirical data to derive trend estimates after data quality assessment. In most cases, the UN IGME estimates are close to the underlying data. The UN IGME aims to minimize the errors for each estimate, harmonize trends over time and produce up-to-date and properly assessed estimates. The UN IGME applies the Bayesian B-splines bias-reduction model to empirical data to derive trend estimates of under-five mortality for all countries.									
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	UNICEF **Partner Agencies:** DESA Population Division, World Bank	Tier I	**Definition:** The neonatal mortality rate is the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births. Neonatal deaths (deaths among live births during the first 28 completed days of life) may be subdivided into early neonatal deaths, occurring during the first 7 days of life, and late neonatal deaths, occurring after the 7th day but before the 28th completed day of life. **Computation Method:** The UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates are derived from national data from censuses, surveys or vital registration systems. The UN IGME does not use any covariates to derive its estimates. It only applies a curve fitting method to good-quality empirical data to derive trend estimates after data quality assessment. In most cases, the UN IGME estimates are close to the underlying data. The UN IGME aims to minimize the errors for each estimate, harmonize trends over time and produce up-to-date and properly assessed estimates. The UN IGME produces neonatal mortality rate estimates with a Bayesian spline regression model which models the ratio of neonatal mortality rate /(under-five mortality rate- neonatal mortality rate). Estimates of NMR are obtained by recombining the estimates of the ratio with UN IGME-estimated under-five mortality rate.	Population Census; Sample Survey (MICS/DHS); Civil Registration	National Statistics Office; Civil Registration Authority	a) SVRS, BBS b) MICS, BBS	a) SVRS, BBS b) MICS, BBS	• Sex • Age (neonatal, infant, child) • Wealth quintile • Residence • Mother's education • Geographic location (Division, District)	Annual	June, 2019	Group 1	
Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases												
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000	UNAIDS **Partner Agencie**	Tier II	**Definition:** The number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations as defined as the number of new HIV infections per 1000 person-years among the uninfected population.	Spectrum modelling, household or key	Team consisting of ministry of health,	UNAIDS	a) DGHS (NASP), MoHFW b) IEDCR, MoHFW c) UNAIDS	• General population • Key	3 Years	June, 2019	Group 2	

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	**s:** WHO, UNFPA		**Computation Method:** Longitudinal data on individuals are the best source of data but are rarely available for large populations. Special diagnostic tests in surveys or from health facilities can be used to obtain data on HIV incidence. HIV incidence is thus modelled using the Spectrum software. The software used to produce the estimates is Spectrum-developed by Avenir Health (www.avenirhealth.org)- and the Estimates and Projections Package, which is developed by the EastWest Center (www.eastwestcenter.org).	population surveys with HIV incidence-testing, Other possible data sources: Regular surveillance system among key populations	national AIDS advisory groups and development partners.			populations (men who have sex with men, sex workers, people who inject drugs, transgender people, prisoners) • Age groups (0-14, 15-24, 15-49, 50+ years), for key populations (< 25, 25+ years) • Mode of transmission (including mother-to-child transmission), • Place of residence (Rural/Urban) • Sex				
Indicator 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per	WHO	Tier I	**Definition:** The tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population as defined as the estimated number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV)	Case notification data	National TB Programmes, Ministries of	NTP, DGHS	a) HMSS, BBS b) NTP, DGHS c) WHO	• Sex • Age (children vs adults)	Annual	June, 2019	Group 1	

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
100,000 population			arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population. **Concepts:** Direct measurement requires high-quality surveillance systems in which underreporting is negligible, and strong health systems so that under-diagnosis is also negligible; otherwise indirect estimates are based on notification data and estimates of levels of underreporting and under-diagnosis. **Computation Method:** Estimates of TB incidence are produced through a consultative and analytical process led by WHO and are published annually. These estimates are based on annual case notifications, assessments of the quality and coverage of TB notification data, national surveys of the prevalence of TB disease and information from death (vital) registration systems. Estimates of incidence for each country are derived, using one or more of the following approaches depending on available data: (i) incidence= case notifications/estimated proportion of cases detected; (ii) capture-recapture modelling (iii) incidence = prevalence/duration of condition. Uncertainty bounds are provided in addition to best estimates. Details are available from TB impact measurement: policy and recommendations for how to assess the epidemiological burden of TB and the impact of TB control and from the online technical appendix to the WHO global tuberculosis report 2017 and https://arxiv.org/abs/1603.00278	combined with expert opinion about case detection Gaps; national TB prevalence surveys	Health							
3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	GMP of WHO	Tier I	**Definition:** Incidence of malaria is defined as the number of new cases of malaria per 1,000 people at risk each year. **Concepts:** Case of malaria is defined as the occurrence of malaria infection in a person whom the presence of malaria parasites in the blood has been confirmed by a diagnostic test. The population considered is the population at risk of the disease. **Comments and limitations:** The estimated incidence can differ from the incidence reported by a Ministry of Health	National Malaria Control Programme summarized in a DHIS2 application; DHS; Malaria Indicator Survey	National Malaria Control Program at the Ministry of Health	MCP	a) HMSS, BBS b) MCP, DGHS	• Division • District	Annual	December, 2020	Group 1	

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
			which can be affected by: • the completeness of reporting: the number of reported cases can be lower than the estimated cases if the percentage of health facilities reporting in a month is less than 100% • the extent of malaria diagnostic testing (the number of slides examined or RDTs performed) • the use of private health facilities which are usually not included in reporting systems. • the indicator is estimated only where malaria transmission occurs **Computation Method:** Malaria incidence (1) is expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population per year with the population of a country derived from projections made by the UN Population Division and the proportion at risk estimated by a country's National Malaria Control Programme. More specifically, the country estimates what is the proportion at high risk (H) and what is the proportion at low risk (L) and the population at risk is estimated as UN Population*H + UN population * L/2. The number of new cases, M, is estimated from the number of malaria cases reported by a Ministry of Health which is adjusted to take into account (i) incompleteness in reporting systems (ii) patients seeking treatment in the private sector, self-medicating or not seeking treatment at all, and (iii) potential overdiagnosis through the lack of laboratory confirmation of cases. The procedure, which is described in the World malaria report 2008 (2), combines data reported by NMCPs (reported cases, reporting completeness and likelihood that cases are parasite positive) with data obtained from nationally representative household surveys on health-service use. Briefly, $Cases_{public\ sector} = (Cases_{confirmed} + Cases_{presumed} \times Test\ positivity\ rate) / Reporting\ completeness$ $Cases_{private\ sector} = Cases_{public\ sector} \times Prop.\ seeking\ care_{private\ sector} / Prop.\ seeking\ care_{public\ sector}$ $Cases_{Not\ seeking\ treatment} = Cases_{public\ sector} \times Prop.\ not\ seeking\ care / Prop.\ seeking\ care_{public\ sector}$. To estimate the uncertainty around the number of cases, the test positivity rate was assumed to have a normal distribution centred on the Test positivity rate value and										

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
			standard deviation defined as $0.244 \times Test\ positivity\ rate^{0.5547}$ and truncated to be in the range 0, 1. Reporting completeness was assumed to have one of three distributions, depending on the value reported by the NMCP. If the value was greater than 80% the distribution was assumed to be triangular, with limits of 0.8 and 1 and the peak at 0.8. If the value was greater than 50% then the distribution was assumed to be rectangular, with limits of 0.5 and 0.8. Finally, if the value was lower than 50% the distribution was assumed to be triangular, with limits of 0 and 0.5 and the peak at 0.5 (3). The proportions of children for whom care was sought in the private sector and in the public sector were assumed to have a beta distribution, with the mean value being the estimated value in the survey and the standard deviation calculated from the range of the estimated 95% confidence intervals (CI) divided by 4. The proportion of children for whom care was not sought was assumed to have a rectangular distribution, with the lower limit 0 and upper limit calculated as: $1 - Prop.\ seeking\ care_{public\ sector} - Prop.\ seeking\ care_{private\ sector.}$ Values for the proportion seeking care were linearly interpolated between the years that have a survey, and were extrapolated for the years before the first or after the last survey. Missing values for the distributions were imputed using a mixture of the distribution of the country, with equal probability for the years where values were present or, if there was no value at all for any year in the country, a mixture of the distribution of the region for that year. The data were analysed using the R statistical software (4). Convolution of the distributions is made using the package "distr". **Treatment of missing values:** • At country level for missing values of the parameters (test positivity rate and reporting completeness) a distribution based on a mixture of the distribution of the available values is used, if any value exists for the country or from the region otherwise. Values for health seeking behaviour parameters are imputed by linear interpolation of the values when the surveys where made or extrapolation of the first or last survey. When no reported data is available the number of cases is interpolated taking into account the population growth.									
3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	WHO	Tier II	**Definition:** The number of new hepatitis B infections per 100,000 population in a given year is estimated from the prevalence of total antibodies against hepatitis B core antigen (Total anti-HBc) and hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) positive among children 5 years of age, adjusted for sampling design.	Administrative Data; Survey	Ministry of Health; NSO	a) HMSS, BBS	a) HMSS, BBS b) CDC Unit, DGHS c) WHO	• Place of residence (Rural/Urban) • Exposure to the birth dose hepatitis B	Annual	December, 2020	Group 2	• Final Metadata not yet available. • HMSS

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
			Computation Formula: Hepatitis B incidence= Number of survey participants with Total anti-HBc and HBsAg positive test/ Number in survey with Total anti-Hc/HBsAg result. Total anti-HBc reflect cumulated incidence in the first five years of life while HBsAg reflect chronic infections that may evolve towards chronic liver diseases. The sample of the serological survey must be drawn from the specific geographic region to be verified. For example, if the purpose is to estimate national transmission of HBV (including mother-to-child transmission) then the sampling should be geographically representative of the population. Convenience sampling is not appropriate. The sample size should be adequate to show with 95% confidence HBsAg prevalence of less than 1% with a precision of ± 0.5%. The target age is 5-years-old. Sampling 4 – 6-year old may be appropriate. The serosurvey is cross sectional and therefore a point estimate time. The shorter time periods of data collection are therefore preferred. Data on HBV birth dose exposure and B3 completion are drawn from official records. Where these are not available testing for HBsAb may be considered for the serosurvey. This is less preferable as it is more costly, but can also be done in addition. Specimen collection and transportation should be appropriate to minimize bias though specimen degradation in rural and remote areas. Where possible, it is advantageous to collect blood specimens for ELISA laboratory testing because the accuracy (sensitivity and specificity) is higher than for rapid tests. However, in some locations only rapid tests will be available hence test selection is resource dependent. This should be considered in designing overall study methodology. When an appropriate sampling strategy and size are used and quality testing assays and laboratory procedures are employed, the HBsAg prevalence in the serosurvey should be representative of the incidence of childhood HBV transmission in the specific geographic region in this age group.					vaccine (official records) • Exposure to three doses of hepatitis B vaccine				questionnaire should be modified for estimate the 'incidence' in place of prevalence.
3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	WHO	Tier I	**Definition:** Number of people requiring treatment and care for any one of the neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) targeted by the WHO NTD Roadmap and World Health Assembly resolutions and reported to WHO. **Concepts:** Treatment and care is broadly defined to allow for preventive, curative, surgical or rehabilitative treatment and care. In particular, it includes both: 1) Average annual number of people requiring mass treatment known as preventive chemotherapy (PC)	Administrative Source, NTD Database; WHO	NTD, WHO	a) WHO	a) CDC Unit, DGHS, MoHFW b) WHO	• By disease • age [pre-school-aged children (1-4 years), school-aged (5-14 years)	Annual	February 2019	Group 3	

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
			for at least one PC-NTD; and 2) Number of new cases requiring individual treatment and care for other NTDs. Other key interventions against NTDs (e.g. vector management, veterinary public health, water, sanitation and hygiene) are to be addressed in the context of other targets and indicators, namely Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and universal access to water and sanitation. **Computation Method:** Some estimation is required to aggregate data across interventions and diseases. There is an established methodology that has been tested and an agreed international standard. [http://www.who.int/wer/2012/wer8702.pdf?ua=1] 1) Average annual number of people requiring mass treatment known as PC for at least one PC-NTD: People may require PC for more than one PC-NTD. The number of people requiring PC is compared across the PC-NTDs, by age group and implementation unit (e.g. district). The largest number of people requiring PC is retained for each age group in each implementation unit. The total is considered to be a conservative estimate of the number of people requiring PC for at least one PC-NTD. Prevalence surveys determine when an NTD has been eliminated or controlled and PC can be stopped or reduced in frequency, such that the average annual number of people requiring PC is reduced. 2) Number of new cases requiring individual treatment and care for other NTDs: The number of new cases is based on country reports, whenever available, of new and known cases of Buruli ulcer, Chagas disease, cysticercosis, dengue, guinea-worm disease, echinococcosis, human African trypanosomiasis (HAT), leprosy, the leishmaniases, rabies and yaws. Where the number of people requiring and requesting surgery for PC-NTDs (e.g. trichiasis or hydrocele surgery) is reported, it can be added here. Similarly, new cases requiring and requesting rehabilitation (e.g. leprosy or lymphoedema) can be added whenever available. Populations referred to under 1) and 2) may overlap; the sum would overestimate the total number of people requiring treatment and care. The maximum of 1) or 2) is therefore retained at the lowest common implementation unit and summed to get conservative country, regional and global aggregates. By 2030, improved co-endemicity data and models will validate the trends obtained using this simplified approach.					and adults (= 15 years).				

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
Target 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being												
3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	WHO	Tier I	**Definition:** Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease. Probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, defined as the per cent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease, assuming that s/he would experience current mortality rates at every age and s/he would not die from any other cause of death (e.g., injuries or HIV/AIDS). This indicator is calculated using life table methods (see further details in section 3.3). **Concepts:** *Probability of dying:* The likelihood that an individual would die between two ages given current mortality rates at each age, calculated using life table methods. The probability of death between two ages may be called a mortality rate. *Life table:* A table showing the mortality experience of a hypothetical group of infants born at the same time and subject throughout their lifetime to a set of age-specific mortality rates. *Cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases:* ICD-10 underlying causes of death I00-I99, C00-C97, E10-E14 and J30-J98. **Computation Method:** There are 4 steps involved in the calculation of this indicator: 1. Estimation of WHO life tables, based on the UN World Population Prospects 2012 revision. 2. Estimation of cause-of-death distributions. 3. Calculation of age-specific mortality rates from the four main NCDs for each five-year age range between 30 and 70. 4. Calculation of the probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases.	Death registration systems with complete coverage; medical certification of cause of death; household surveys with verbal autopsy, and sample or sentinel registration systems	National statistics offices and/or ministries of health	WHO	a) SVRS, BBS b) WHO	• Sex • Age • Cause	Annual	June, 2019	Group 2	SVRS, BBS introduced ICD-10 and will ensure reporting from SVRS 2018 on the indicator
3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate	WHO	Tier I	**Definition:** The Suicide mortality rate as defined as the number of suicide deaths in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100 000. **Comments and limitations:** The complete recording of suicide deaths in death-registration systems requires good linkages with coronial and police systems, but can be seriously impeded by stigma,	Death registration systems with complete coverage; medical	National statistics offices and/or ministries of health	BP, PSD	a) BP, PSD b) SVRS, BBS	• Sex • Age group • Division/ District	Annual	June, 2019	Group 2	

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
			social and legal considerations, and delays in determining cause of death. Less than one half of WHO Member States have well-functioning death-registration systems that record causes of death. **Computation Method:** Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population) = (Number of suicide deaths in a year x 100,000) / Midyear population for the same calendar year The methods used for the analysis of causes of death depend on the type of data available from countries:	certification of cause of death using ICD-10; Household surveys with verbal autopsy; sample or sentinel registration systems; Special studies and surveillance systems								
Target 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol												
3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	WHO, UNODC	Tier III	Metadata yet to be finalized	-	-	- a) DNC, SSD, MoHA b) MIS, DGHS, MoHFW	c)	• by the settings, type of intervention for the population groups. • Age • Sex	Annual	December, 2020	Group 2	
3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita	WHO	Tier I	Definition: Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol Total alcohol per capita consumption (APC) is defined as the total (sum of recorded APC three-year average and unrecorded APC as a proportion of total) amount of alcohol consumed per adult (15+ years) over a calendar year, in litres of pure alcohol, adjusted for tourist consumption. Recorded alcohol consumption refers to official statistics at country level (production, import, export, and sales or taxation data),	Administrative Record	Ministries of Health; National statistical bureau/agencies (data on alcohol production	WHO	a) DNC, SSD b) WHO	• Sex • Age	Annual	December, 2019	Group 3	

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol			while the unrecorded alcohol consumption refers to alcohol which is not taxed and is outside the usual system of governmental control, such as home or informally produced alcohol (legal or illegal), smuggled alcohol, surrogate alcohol (which is alcohol not intended for human consumption), or alcohol obtained through cross-border shopping (which is recorded in a different jurisdiction). Tourist consumption takes into account tourists visiting the country and inhabitants visiting other countries. Positive figures denote alcohol consumption of outbound tourists being greater than alcohol consumption by inbound tourists, negative numbers the opposite. Tourist consumption is based on UN statistics, and data are provided by IHME. **Concepts:** Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption of pure alcohol is calculated as the sum of beverage specific alcohol consumption of pure alcohol (beer, wine, spirits, other) from different sources. The first priority in the decision tree is given to government national statistics; second are country-specific alcohol industry statistics in the public domain based on interviews or fieldwork (GlobalData (formerly Canadean), International Wine and Spirit Research (IWSR), Wine Institute; historically World Drink Trends) or data from the International Organisation of Vine and Wine (OIV); third is the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' statistical database (FAOSTAT), and fourth is data from alcohol industry statistics in the public domain based on desk review. For countries, where the data source is FAOSTAT the unrecorded consumption may be included in the recorded consumption. As from the introduction of the "Other" beverage-specific category, beer includes malt beers, wine includes wine made from grapes, spirits include all distilled beverages, and other includes one or several other alcoholic beverages, such as fermented beverages made from sorghum, maize, millet, rice, or cider, fruit wine, fortified wine, etc. For unrecorded APC, the first priority in the decision tree is given to nationally representative empirical data; these are often general population surveys in countries where alcohol is legal. In order to make the conversion into litres of pure alcohol, the alcohol content (% alcohol by volume) is considered to be as follows: Beer (barley beer 5%), Wine (grape wine 12%; must of grape 9%, vermouth 16%), Spirits (distilled spirits 40%; spirit-like 30%), and Other (sorghum, millet, maize beers 5%; cider 5%; fortified wine 17% and 18%; fermented wheat and fermented rice 9%; other fermented beverages 9%). Survey questions on consumption of unrecorded alcohol are converted into estimates per year of unrecorded APC. **Computation Method:**		and trade/sales); National monitoring centres on alcohol and drug use; National academic and monitoring centres concerned with population-based surveys of risk factors to health.							

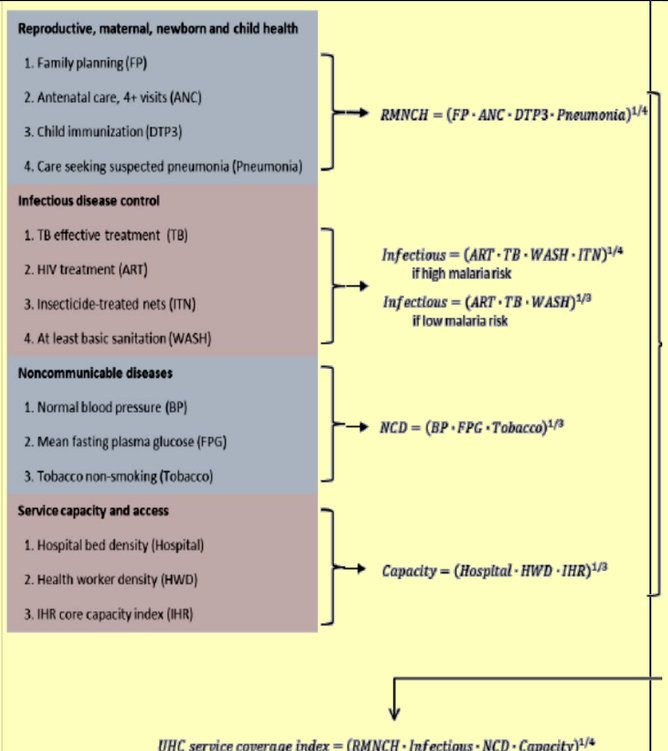
Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
			Numerator: The sum of the amount of recorded alcohol consumed per capita (15+ years), average during three calendar years, in litres of pure alcohol, and the amount of unrecorded alcohol per capita consumption (15+ years), during a calendar year, in litres of pure alcohol, adjusted for tourist consumption. *Denominator:* Midyear resident population (15+ years) for the same calendar year, UN World Population Prospects, medium variant.									
Target 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents												
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	WHO Partner Agency: UNCE	Tier I	**Definition:** Death rate due to road traffic injuries as defined as the number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population. **Concepts:** *Numerator:* Number of deaths due to road traffic crashes Absolute figure indicating the number of people who die as a result of a road traffic crash. *Denominator:* Population (number of people by country). **Computation Method:** Our model is based on the quality of data we received. As a health organization, we rely primarily on the submission of vital registration data from countries' Ministries of Health to WHO (through the official channels). These data, on all causes of death, are then analysed by our colleagues in the Health Information Systems department to decide on how good the data are, that is, determining if there is good completeness and coverage of deaths for all causes.	Road Safety Survey; Vital registration; certificate deaths data	Ministry of health, Ministry of interior and Ministry of transport	BP, PSD	a) BP, PSD b) SVRS, BBS	• Types of road users • Age • Sex • Income groups • Division/District	Annual	February, 2019	Group 2	SVRS, BBS introduced ICD-10 and will ensure reporting from SVRS 2018 on the indicator
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												
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with	DESA Population Division Partner Ageny: UNFPA, WHO	Tier I	**Definition:** The percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next child and who are currently using a modern contraceptive method. **Concepts:** The percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods is also referred to as the proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods. The components of the indicator are contraceptive prevalence (any method and modern methods) and unmet need for family planning. Contraceptive prevalence is the percentage of women who are	Nationally representative household survey-Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys (CPS), Demographic and Health	National Statistics Office	BDHS, NIPORT	a) MICS, BBS b) BDHS, NIPORT c) SVRS, BBS	• Age • Geographic location (Rural/Urban, Division/District) • Marital status • Socioecono	3-Year	June, 2019	Group 1	SVRS, BBS should revise the contraceptive module to generate data annually

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
modern methods			currently using, or whose sexual partner is currently using, at least one method of contraception, regardless of the method used. Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of women of reproductive age, either married or in a union, who want to stop or delay childbearing but are not using any method of contraception. For analytical purposes, contraceptive methods are often classified as either modern or traditional. Modern methods of contraception include female and male sterilization, the intra-uterine device (IUD), the implant, injectables, oral contraceptive pills, male and female condoms, vaginal barrier methods (including the diaphragm, cervical cap and spermicidal foam, jelly, cream and sponge), lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), emergency contraception and other modern methods not reported separately (e.g., the contraceptive patch or vaginal ring). Traditional methods of contraception include rhythm (e.g., fertility awareness-based methods, periodic abstinence), withdrawal and other traditional methods not reported separately. **Computation Method:** The numerator is the percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is currently using, at least one modern contraceptive method. The denominator is the total demand for family planning (the sum of contraceptive prevalence (any method) and the unmet need for family planning). Estimates are with respect to women who are married or in a union.	Surveys (DHS), Fertility and Family Surveys (FFS), Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)				mic status				
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	DESA Population Division Partner Ageny: UNFPA, WHO	Tier II	**Definition:** Annual number of births to females aged 10-14 or 15-19 years per 1,000 females in the respective age group. **Concepts:** The adolescent birth rate represents the risk of childbearing among females in the particular age group. The adolescent birth rate among women aged 15-19 years is also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19. **Computation Method:** The adolescent birth rate is computed as a ratio. The numerator is the number of live births to women aged 15-19 years, and the denominator an estimate of exposure to childbearing by women aged 15-19 years. The computation is the same for the age group 10-14 years. The numerator and the denominator are calculated differently for civil registration, survey and census data. In the case of survey data, the numerator is the number of live births obtained from	Civil Registration System; Population Census; Household Survey	Civil Registration Authority; National Statistics Office	SVRS, BBS	a) SRVRS, BBS b) BDHS, NIPORT c) MICS, BBS (covers 15-19 years only)	• Age • Education • Number of living children • Marital status • Socioeconomic status • Geographic location	Annual	June, 2019	Group 2	

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
			retrospective birth histories of the interviewed women who were 15-19 years of age at the time of the births during a reference period before the interview, and the denominator is person-years lived between the ages of 15 and 19 years by the interviewed women during the same reference period. The reported observation year corresponds to the middle of the reference period. For some surveys without data on retrospective birth histories, computation of the adolescent birth rate is based on the date of last birth or the number of births in the 12 months preceding the survey. With census data, the adolescent birth rate is computed on the basis of the date of last birth or the number of births in the 12 months preceding the enumeration. The census provides both the numerator and the denominator for the rates. In some cases, the rates based on censuses are adjusted for under registration based on indirect methods of estimation. For some countries with no other reliable data, the own-children method of indirect estimation provides estimates of the adolescent birth rate for a number of years before the census. If data are available, adolescent fertility at ages 10-14 years can also be computed.									
Target 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												
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-	WHO Partner Agencies: UNICEF, UNFPA, DESA Population Division	Tier II	**Definition:** Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population). The indicator is an index reported on a unitless scale of 0 to 100, which is computed as the geometric mean of 14 tracer indicators of health service coverage. **Concepts:** The index of health service coverage is computed as the geometric means of 14 tracer indicators. The 14 indicators are listed below and detailed metadata for each of the components are available online (http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/UHC_Tracer_Indicators_Metadata.pdf) and Annex 1. The tracer indicators are as follows, organized by four broad categories of service coverage: *I. REPRODUCTIVE, MATERNAL, NEWBORN AND CHILD HEALTH*	Household surveys; however, administrative data, facility data, facility surveys, and sentinel surveillance system data can be used for different indicator	Ministry of Health and National Statistical Office	WHO	a) DGHS, MoHFW b) BDHS, NIPORT c) HEU, MoHFW d) WHO e) SVRS, BBS f) HMSS, BBS g) MICS, BBS	• Geographic location (Division/District) • Residence (Urban/Rural) • Household wealth • Service coverage across key inequality dimensions • All 14 tracer	5 years	December, 2019	Group 3	Because indicator 3.b.3 is a component of this indicator and is a Tier III indicator, indicator 3.b.3 must have agreed methodology prior to indicator 3.8.1 being

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)			1. Family planning: Percentage of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who are married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods. 2. Pregnancy and delivery care: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in a given time period who received antenatal care four or more times. 3. Child immunization: Percentage of infants receiving three doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis containing vaccine. 4. Child treatment: Percentage of children under 5 years of age with suspected pneumonia (cough and difficult breathing NOT due to a problem in the chest and a blocked nose) in the two weeks preceding the survey taken to an appropriate health facility or provider. *II. INFECTIOUS DISEASES* 5. Tuberculosis: Percentage of incident TB cases that are detected and successfully treated. 6. HIV/AIDS: Percentage of people living with HIV currently receiving antiretroviral therapy. 7. Malaria: Percentage of population in malaria-endemic areas who slept under an insecticide-treated net the previous night [only for countries with high malaria burden]. 8. Water and sanitation: Percentage of households using improved sanitation facilities. *III. NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES* 9. Hypertension: Age-standardized prevalence of non-raised blood pressure (systolic blood pressure <140 mm Hg or diastolic blood pressure <90 mm Hg) among adults aged 18 years and older. 10. Diabetes: Age-standardized mean fasting plasma glucose (mmol/L) for adults aged 25 years and older. 11. Tobacco: Age-standardized prevalence of adults >=15 years not smoking tobacco in last 30 days. *IV. SERVICE CAPACITY AND ACCESS* 12. Hospital access: Hospital beds per capita, relative to a maximum threshold of 18 per 10,000 Population. 13. Health workforce: Health professionals (physicians, psychiatrists, and surgeons) per capita, relative to maximum thresholds for each cadre. 14. Health security: International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacity index, which is the average percentage of attributes of 13 core capacities that have been attained. **Computation Method:**					indicators				upgraded

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
			The index is computed with geometric means, based on the methods used for the Human Development Index. The calculation of the 3.8.1 indicator requires first preparing the 14 tracer indicators so that they can be combined into the index, and then computing the index from those values. The 14 tracer indicators are first all placed on the same scale, with 0 being the lowest value and 100 being the optimal value. For most indicators, this scale is the natural scale of measurement, e.g., the percentage of infants who have been immunized ranges from 0 to 100 percent. However, for a few indicators additional rescaling is required to obtain appropriate values from 0 to 100, as follows: • Rescaling based on a non-zero minimum to obtain finer resolution (this "stretches" the distribution across countries): prevalence of non-raised blood pressure and prevalence of nonuse of tobacco are both rescaled using a minimum value of 50%. rescaled value = (X-50)/(100-50)*100 • Rescaling for a continuous measure: mean fasting plasma glucose, which is a continuous measure (units of mmol/L), is converted to a scale of 0 to 100 using the minimum theoretical biological risk (5.1 mmol/L) and observed maximum across countries (7.1 mmol/L). rescaled value = (7.1 - original value)/ (7.1-5.1) *100 • Maximum thresholds for rate indicators: hospital bed density and health workforce density are both capped at maximum thresholds, and values above this threshold are held constant at 100. These thresholds are based on minimum values observed across OECD countries. rescaled hospital beds per 10,000 = minimum (100, original value / 18*100) rescaled physicians per 1,000 = minimum (100, original value / 0.9*100) rescaled psychiatrists per 100,000 = minimum (100, original value / 1*100) rescaled surgeons per 100,000 = minimum (100, original value / 14*100) Once all tracer indicator values are on a scale of 0 to 100, geometric means are computed within each of the four health service areas, and then a geometric mean is taken of those four values. If the value of a tracer indicator happens to be zero, it is set to 1 (out of 100) before computing the geometric mean. The following diagram illustrates the calculations.									

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
												
3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household	WHO Partner Agency: World Bank	Tier II	**Definition:** Proportion of the population with large household expenditure on health as a share of total household expenditure or income. Two thresholds are used to define "large household expenditure on health": greater than 10% and greater than 25% of total household expenditure or income. **Concepts:** Indicator 3.8.2 is defined as the "Proportion of the population with large household expenditure on health as a share of total household expenditure or income". In effect	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	National Statistical Offices in collaboration with Ministries of health	-	HIES, BBS	• Gender and age of the head of the household • Geographic location (rural/urban)	3-Year	December, 2018	Group 3	

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
expenditure or income			it is based on a ratio exceeding a threshold. The two main concepts of interest behind this ratio are household expenditure on health (numerator) and total household consumption expenditure or, when unavailable, income (denominator). **Numerator** Household expenditure on health is defined as any expenditure incurred at the time of service use to get any type of care (promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative, palliative or long-term care) including all medicines, vaccines and other pharmaceutical preparations as well as all health products, from any type of provider and for all members of the household. These health expenditures are characterized by a direct payments that are financed by a household's income (including remittances), savings or loans but do not include any third-party payer reimbursement. As such they only grant access to the health services and health products individuals can pay for, without any solidarity between the healthy and the sick beyond the household and solely based on the willingness and ability of the household to pay. Direct health care payments are labelled Out-Of-Pocket (OOP) payments in the classification of health care financing schemes (HF) of the international Classification for Health Accounts (ICHA). OOP health expenditures are the most unequitable source of funding for the health system. The components of a household's health care consumption expenditure so defined should be consistent with division 06 on health of the UN Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) which currently includes expenditures on medicines and medical products (06.1), outpatient care services (06.2) and inpatient care services (06.3) but is being expanded. . Further information on definitions and classifications (for example by provider, by beneficiary characteristics) of health expenditures should be consistent with the international classification for health accounts (http://www.who.int/health-accounts/methodology/en/) and its family of classifications. ICHA results from collaboration between OECD, Eurostat and the World Health Organization. **Denominator** Expenditure on household consumption and household income are both monetary welfare measures. Household consumption is a function of permanent income, which is a measure of a household's long term economic resources that determine living standards. Consumption is generally defined as the sum of the monetary values of all					• Quintiles of the household welfare measures (total household expenditure or income).					

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
			items (goods and services) consumed by the household on domestic account during a reference period. It includes the imputed values of goods and services that are not purchased but procured otherwise for consumption. Information on household consumption is usually collected in household surveys that may use different approaches to measure 'consumption' depending on whether items refer to durable or non-durable goods and/or are directly produced by households. The most relevant measure of income is disposable income as it is close to the maximum available to the household for consumption expenditure during the accounting period. Disposable income is defined as total income less direct taxes (net of refunds), compulsory fees and fines. Total income is generally composed of income from employment, property income, income from household production of services for own consumption, transfers received in cash and goods, transfers received as services. Income is more difficult to measure accurately due to its greater variability over time. Consumption is less variable over time and easier to measure. It is therefore recommended that whenever there is information on both household consumption and income the former is used. **Thresholds** It is recommended to use two thresholds for global reporting to identify large household expenditure on health as share of total household consumption or income: a lower threshold of 10% (3.8.2_10) and a higher threshold of 25% (3.8.2_25). With these two thresholds the indicator measures financial hardship. **Computation Method:** Population weighted average number of people with large household expenditure on health as a share of total household expenditure or income $$\frac{\sum_i m_i \omega_i 1\left(\frac{health\ expenditure\ of\ the\ household\ i}{total\ expenditure\ of\ the\ household\ i} > \tau\right)}{\sum_i m_i\ \omega_i}$$ where i denotes a household, 1() is the indicator function that takes on the value 1 if the bracketed expression is true, and 0 otherwise, mi corresponds to the number of household members of i, ωi corresponds to the sampling weight of household i, τ is a threshold identifying large household expenditure on health as a share of total household consumption or income (i.e. 10% and 25%). Household health expenditure and household expenditure or income are defined as explained in the "concept" section. F									
Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination												

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	WHO Partner Agency: UNEP	Tier I	**Definition:** The mortality attributable to the joint effects of household and ambient air pollution can be expressed as: Number of deaths, Death rate. Death rates are calculated by dividing the number of deaths by the total population (or indicated if a different population group is used, e.g. children under 5 years). Evidence from epidemiological studies have shown that exposure to air pollution is linked, among others, to the important diseases taken into account in this estimate: - Acute respiratory infections in young children (estimated under 5 years of age); - Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke) in adults (estimated above 25 years); - Ischemic heart diseases (IHD) in adults (estimated above 25 years); - Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) in adults (estimated above 25 years); and - Lung cancer in adults (estimated above 25 years). **Concepts:** The mortality resulting from exposure to ambient (outdoor) air pollution and household (indoor) air pollution from polluting fuels use for cooking was assessed. Ambient air pollution results from emissions from industrial activity, households, cars and trucks which are complex mixtures of air pollutants, many of which are harmful to health. Of all of these pollutants, fine particulate matter has the greatest effect on human health. By polluting fuels is understood kerosene, wood, coal, animal dung, charcoal, and crop wastes. **Computation Method:** Attributable mortality is calculated by first combining information on the increased (or relative) risk of a disease resulting from exposure, with information on how widespread the exposure is in the population (e.g. the annual mean concentration of particulate matter to which the population is exposed, proportion of population relying primarily on polluting fuels for cooking). This allows calculation of the 'population attributable fraction' (PAF), which is the fraction of disease seen in a given population that can be attributed to the exposure (e.g in that case of both the annual mean concentration of particulate matter and exposure to polluting fuels for cooking). Applying this fraction to the total burden of disease (e.g. cardiopulmonary disease expressed as deaths), gives the total number of deaths that results from exposure to that particular risk factor (in the example given above, to ambient and household air pollution).	Modeled Data and Survey Data	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment.	WHO	a) DGHS, MoHFW b) DoE, MoEF c) DIFE, MoLE d) WHO	• Sex • Age • Disease	Annual	December, 2019	Group 3	

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
			To estimate the combined effects of risk factors, a joint population attributable fraction is calculated, as described in Ezzati et al (2003). The mortality associated with household and ambient air pollution was estimated based on the calculation of the joint population attributable fractions assuming independently distributed exposures and independent hazards as described in (Ezzati et al, 2003). The joint population attributable fraction (PAF) were calculated using the following formula: PAF=1-PRODUCT (1-PAFi) where PAFi is PAF of individual risk factors. The PAF for ambient air pollution and the PAF for household air pollution were assessed separately, based on the Comparative Risk Assessment (Ezzati et al, 2002) and expert groups for the Global Burden of Disease (GBD) 2010 study (Lim et al, 2012; Smith et al, 2014). For exposure to ambient air pollution, annual mean estimates of particulate matter of a diameter of less than 2.5 um (PM25) were modelled as described in (WHO 2016, forthcoming), or for Indicator 11.6.2. For exposure to household air pollution, the proportion of population with primary reliance on polluting fuels use for cooking was modelled. Details on the model are published in. The integrated exposure-response functions (IER) developed for the GBD 2010 (Burnett et al, 2014) and further updated for the GBD 2013 study (Forouzanfar et al, 2015) were used. The percentage of the population exposed to a specific risk factor (here ambient air pollution, i.e. PM2.5) was provided by country and by increment of 1 ug/m3; relative risks were calculated for each PM2.5 increment, based on the IER. The counterfactual concentration was selected to be between 5.6 and 8.8 ug/m3, as described elsewhere (Ezzati et al, 2002; Lim et al, 2012). The country population attributable fraction for ALRI, COPD, IHD, stroke and lung cancer were calculated using the following formula: PAF=SUM(Pi(RR-1)/(SUM(RR-1)+1) where i is the level of PM2.5 in ug/m3, and Pi is the percentage of the population exposed to that level of air pollution, and RR is the relative risk. The calculations for household air pollution are similar and are explained in detailed elsewhere.									
3.9.2: Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to	WHO Partner Agency: UNEP	Tier I	**Definition:** The mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) as defined as the number of deaths from unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe WASH services) in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100,000.	Civil Registration System; Household Survey with ICD-10 classification	National statistics offices, Various line ministries and databases covering civil	WHO	a) DGHS, MoHFW b) SVRS, BBS c) WHO	• Geographic location (Rural/Urban) • Age group • Sex • Income groups	Annual	June, 2019	Group 2	SVRS, BBS need to consult with WHO to address ICD-10 codes for

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services			**Concepts:** Deaths attributable to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene focusing on inadequate WASH services, expressed per 100,000 population; The included diseases are the WASH attributable fractions of diarrhoea (ICD-10 code A00, A01, A03, A04, A06-A09), intestinal nematode infections (ICD-10 code B76- B77, B79) and protein-energy malnutrition (ICD-10 code E40-E46). **Computation Method:** The methods with agreed international standard have been developed, reviewed and published in various documents: http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/gbd_poor_water/en/ http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4255749/	s	registration with complete coverage and medical certification of cause of death.			(wealth quintile),				the particular indictor.
3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	WHO Partner Agency: UNEP	Tier I	**Definition:** The mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning as defined as the number of deaths of unintentional poisonings in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100 000. **Concepts:** Mortality rate in the country from unintentional poisonings per year. The ICD-10 codes corresponding to the indicator includes X40, X43-X44, X46-X49 **Computation Method:** The methods with agreed international standards have been developed, reviewed and published in various documents. Complete methodology is available at: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/GlobalCOD_method_2000_2012.pdf?ua=1	Death Registration System; Household surveys with verbal autopsy; Sample or sentinel registration systems; Special studies and Surveillance systems	Ministry of Health and National Statistics Office	WHO	a) SRVS, BBS b) IEDCR, MoHFW c) DGHS, MoHFW d) WHO	• Age group • Sex • Disease	Annual	June, 2019	Group 3	SVRS, BBS should incorporate ICT-10 codes corresponding to the indicator
Target 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate												
3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	WHO, WHO-FCTC	Tier I	**Definition:** The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who currently use any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless tobacco) on a daily or non-daily basis. **Concepts:** Tobacco use means use of smoked and/or smokeless tobacco products. "Current use" means use within the previous 30 days at the time of the survey, whether daily or non-daily use. Tobacco products means products entirely or partly made of the leaf tobacco as raw	Household Survey	National Statistics Office and Ministry of Health	WHO	a) GATS, BBS	• Sex • Age Group	3-Years	October, 2018	Group 1	GATS survey should conducted in every 3 years on a regular basis.

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
			material intended for human consumption through smoking, sucking, chewing or sniffing. "Smoked tobacco products" include cigarettes, cigarillos, cigars, cheroots, bidis, pipes, shisha (water pipes), roll-your-own tobacco, kretek and any other form of tobacco that is consumed by smoking. "Smokeless tobacco product" includes moist snuff, creamy snuff, dry snuff, plug, dissolvables, gul, loose leaf, red tooth powder, snus, chimo, gutkha, khaini, gudakhu, zarda, quiwam, dohra, tuibur, nasway, naas, naswar, shammah, toombak, paan (betel quid with tobacco), iq'mik, mishri, tapkeer, tombol and any other tobacco product that consumed by sniffing, holding in the mouth or chewing. Prevalence estimates have been "age-standardized" to make them comparable across all countries no matter the demographic profile of the country. This is done by applying each country's age-and-sex specific prevalence rates to the WHO Standard Population. The resulting rates are hypothetical numbers which are only meaningful when comparing rates obtained for one country with those obtained for another country. **Computation Method:** A statistical model based on a Bayesian negative binomial meta-regression is used to model prevalence of current tobacco smoking for each country, separately for men and women. A full description of the method is available as a peer-reviewed article in The Lancet, volume 385, No. 9972, p966–976 (2015). Once the age-and-sex-specific prevalence rates from national surveys were compiled into a dataset, the model was fit to calculate trend estimates from the year 2000 to 2030. The model has two main components: (a) adjusting for missing indicators and age groups, and (b) generating an estimate of trends over time as well as the 95% credible interval around the estimate. Depending on the completeness/comprehensiveness of survey data from a particular country, the model at times makes use of data from other countries to fill information gaps. To fill data gaps, information is "borrowed" from countries in the same UN sub-region. The resulting trend lines are used to derive estimates for single years, so that a number can be reported even if the country did not run a survey in that year. In order to make the results comparable between countries, the prevalence rates are age-standardized to the WHO Standard Population.									
Target 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												

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
3.b.1: Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	WHO, UNICEF	Tier I	**Definition:** *Coverage of DTP containing vaccine (3rd dose):* Percentage of surviving infants who received the 3 doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis containing vaccine in a given year. *Coverage of Measles containing vaccine (2nd dose):* Percentage of children who received two dose of measles containing vaccine according to nationally recommended schedule through routine immunization services. *Coverage of Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in the schedule):* Percentage of surviving infants who received the recommended doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine. *Coverage of HPV vaccine (last dose in the schedule):* Percentage of 15 years old girls received the recommended doses of HPV vaccine. **Concepts:** In accordance with its mandate to provide guidance to Member States on health policy matters, WHO provides global vaccine and immunization recommendations for diseases that have an international public health impact. National programmes adapt the recommendations and develop national immunization schedules, based on local disease epidemiology and national health priorities. National immunization schedules and number of recommended vaccines vary between countries, with only DTP polio and measles containing vaccines being used in all countries. The target population for given vaccine is defined based on recommended age for administration. The primary vaccination series of most vaccines are administered in the first two years of life. *Coverage of DTP* containing vaccine measure the overall system strength to deliver infant vaccination. *Coverage of Measles containing vaccine* ability to deliver vaccines beyond first year of life through routine immunization services. *Coverage of Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine:* adaptation of new vaccines for children. *Coverage of HPV vaccine:* life cycle vaccination. **Computation Method:** WHO and UNICEF jointly developed a methodology to estimate national immunization coverage form selected vaccines in 2000. The methodology has been refined and reviewed by expert committees over time. The methodology was published and reference is available under the reference section. Estimates time series for WHO recommended vaccines produced and published annually since 2001.	Household Survey (MICS, DHS); National Health Information Systems or National Immunization systems; National immunization registries	Ministries of Health; Immunization programmes; National Statistics Office	BDHS, MICS	a) MICS, BBS b) SVRS, BBS c) BDHS, NIPORT	• Geographical location (Rural/Urban) • Division/District • Sex	Annual	December, 2019	Group 1	

Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
			The methodology uses data reported by national authorities from countries administrative systems as well as data from immunization or multi indicator household surveys.									
3.b.2: Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	OECD	Tier I	**Definition:** Gross disbursements of total ODA from all donors to medical research and basic health sectors. **Rationale:** Total ODA flows to developing countries quantify the public effort that donors provide to developing countries for medical research and basic health. **Concepts:** ODA: The DAC defines ODA as "those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and ii) each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent). **Computation Method:** The sum of ODA flows from all donors to developing countries for medical research and basic health.	Creditor Reporting System	Aid Agencies, ministries of foreign affairs or finance, etc.	ERD	a) ERD b) MoHFW	• Providing Country	Annual	December, 2019	Group 2	
3.b.3: Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	WHO	Tier III	No data for this indicator is currently available and its methodology is still under development	-	-	-	a) BHFS, NIPORT	-	Annual	December, 2019	Group 3	
Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed												

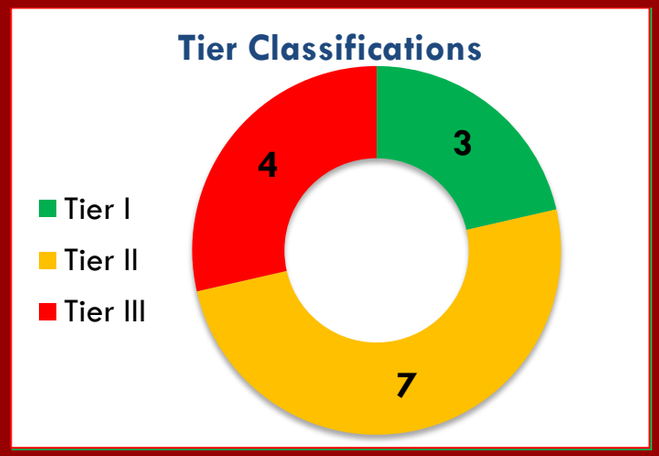
Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
countries and small island developing States												
3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	WHO	Tier I	**Definition:** *Density of physicians:* The density of physicians is defined as the number of physicians, including generalists and specialist medical practitioners per 1000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) unit group codes included in this category are 221, 2211 and 2212 of ISCO-08. *Density of nursing and midwifery personnel:* The density of nursing and midwifery personnel is defined as the number of nursing and midwifery personnel per 1000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 codes included in this category are 2221, 2222, 3221 and 3222. *Density of dentistry personnel:* The density of dentistry personnel is defined as the number of dentists, dental technician/assistants and related occupation personnel per 1000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 codes included in this category are 2261, 3214 (excluding medical prosthetic related technicians) and 3251. *Density of pharmaceutical personnel:* The density of pharmaceutical personnel is defined as the number of pharmacists, pharmaceutical, technicians/assistants and related occupation personnel per 1000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 codes included in this category are 2262 and 3213. **Computation Method:** Though, traditionally, this indicator has been estimated using 2 measurements: density of physicians, and density of nursing and midwifery personnel. In the context of the SDG agenda, the dataset is expanded to physicians, nursing personnel, midwifery personnel, dentistry personnel and pharmaceutical personnel. The dataset is planned to progressively move to cover all health cadres. The method of estimation for number of physicians (including generalist and specialist medical practitioners) depending on the nature of the original data source may include practising physicians only or all registered physicians. The figures for number of nursing and midwifery include nursing personnel and midwifery personnel, whenever available. In many countries, nurses trained with	Administrative Information Systems; population censuses, labour force and employment surveys and health facility assessments.	Ministry of Health and National Statistics Office	WHO, MoHFW	a) MIS, DGHS, MoHFW b) QLFS, BBS c) WHO	• Type of health worker	Annual	June, 2019	Group 1	

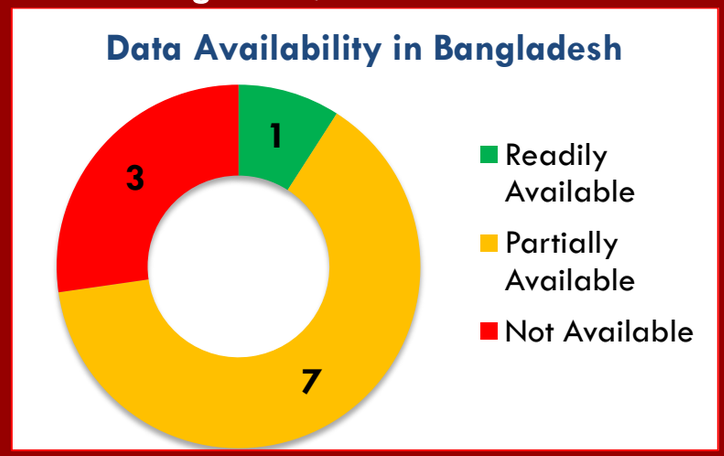
Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
			midwifery skills are counted and reported as nurses. This makes the distinction between nursing personnel and midwifery personnel difficult to draw. The figures for number of dentistry personnel include dentists, dental technicians/assistants and related occupations. Due to variability of data sources, the professional-level and associate-level occupations may not always be distinguishable. The figures for number of pharmaceutical personnel include pharmacists, pharmaceutical technicians/assistants and related occupations. Due to variability of data sources, the professional level and associate-level occupations may not always be distinguishable. In general, the denominator data for workforce density (i.e. national population estimates) are obtained from the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects database. In cases where the official health workforce report provides density indicators instead of counts, estimates of the stock were then calculated using the population estimated from the United Nations Population Division's World population prospects database (2015).									
Target 3.d: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks												
3.d.1: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	WHO	Tier I	**Definition:** Percentage of attributes of 13 core capacities that have been attained at a specific point in time. The 13 core capacities are: (1) National legislation, policy and financing; (2) Coordination and National Focal Point communications; (3) Surveillance; (4) Response; (5) Preparedness; (6) Risk communication; (7) Human resources; (8) Laboratory; (9) Points of entry; (10) Zoonotic events; (11) Food safety; (12) Chemical events; (13) Radio nuclear emergencies. **Concepts:** *Attributes:* one of a set of specific elements or characteristics that reflect the level of performance or achievement of a specific indicator. *Core capacity:* the essential public health capacity that States Parties are required to have in place throughout their territories pursuant to Articles 5 and 12, and Annex 1A of the IHR (2005) requirements by the year 2012. Eight core capacities are defined in this document. *Indicator:* a variable that can be measured repeatedly (directly or indirectly) over time	Key informant survey	National IHR Focal Points	a) DGHS, MoHFW b) WHO	a) DGHS, MoHFW b) WHO	• Not Required	Annual	June, 2019	Group 1	

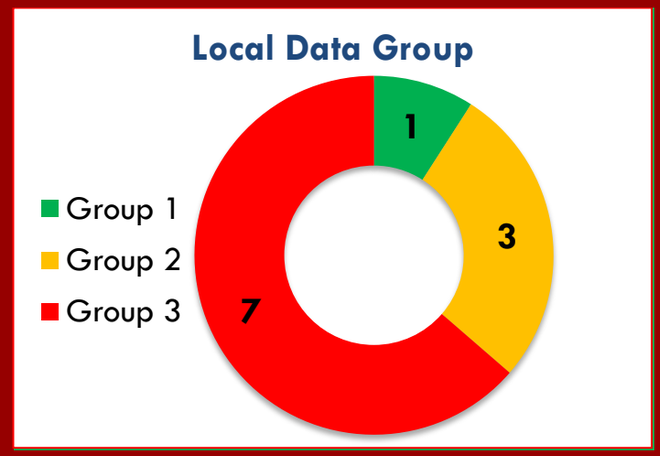
Goals and targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Rationale, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Timeline/ Action Plan for Data Publishing	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*12*
			to reveal change in a system. It can be qualitative or quantitative, allowing the objective measurement of the progress of a programme or event. The quantitative measurements need to be interpreted in the broader context, taking other sources of information (e.g. supervisory reports and special studies) into consideration and they should be supplemented with qualitative information. *The capability levels:* Each attribute has been assigned a level of maturity, or a 'capability level.' Attainment of a given capability level requires that all attributes at lower levels are in place. In the checklist, the status of core capacity development is measured at four capability levels: Level < 1: prerequisites (foundational level); Level 1: inputs and processes; Level 2: outputs and outcomes; Level 3: additional. **Computation Method:** (Number of 'yes' to level 1 and 2 questions) / (Total number of level 1 and 2 questions) per core capacity									

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

Total Target 10, Total Indicators: 11







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

targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes											
4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	UNESCO-UIS **Partner Agencies:** OECD	Tier III (a)/ Tier II (b,c)	**Definition:** Percentage of children and young people in Grade 2 or 3 of primary education, at the end of primary education and the end of lower secondary education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (a) reading and (b) mathematics. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common reading and mathematics scales currently in development. **Concepts:** Minimum proficiency level is the benchmark of basic knowledge in a domain (mathematics or reading) measured through learning assessments. For example, the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) reading test has six proficiency levels, of which Level 2 is described as the minimum proficiency level. In Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) and Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS), there are four proficiency levels: Low, Intermediate, High and Advanced. Students reaching the Intermediate benchmark are able to apply basic knowledge in a variety of situations, similar to the idea of minimum proficiency. Currently, there are no common standards validated by the international community or countries. The indicator shows data published by each of the agencies and organizations specialised in cross-national learning assessments. **Computation Method:** The indicator is calculated as the percentage of children and/or young people at the relevant stage of education achieving or exceeding a pre-defined proficiency level in a given subject. Performance above the minimum level, PLtn,s, above minimum = p where p is the percentage of students in a learning assessment at stage of education n, in subject s in any year (t-i) where 0 ? i ? 5, who has achieved the level of proficiency that is	Cross-national learning assessments	Ministry of Education, National Statistical Offices and other data providers	a) LAS, BBS b) LASI, DSHE, MoE	a) LAS, BBS b) LASI, DSHE, MoE c) MICS, BBS	• Age or age-group • Sex • Location • Socio-economic status • Migrant status • Ethnicity • Disability status	Annual	Group 2	• Common reading and mathematics scales currently in development • LAS, BBS should incorporate the tools for children to assess reading and mathematics skills.

targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
			greater than a pre-defined minimum standard, Smin. The minimum standard is defined by the global education community taking into consideration regional differences.								
Target 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education											
4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	UNICEF **Partner Agencies:** UNESCO-UIS, OECD	Tier III	**Definition:** The proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being is currently being measured by the percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on-track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, socio-emotional and learning. **Computation Method:** The number of children under the age of five who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being divided by the total number of children under the age of five in the population multiplied by 100.	Household Survey	NSO	MICS (ECDI), BBS	MICS, BBS	• Age • Sex • Place of residence • Wealth quintiles • Caregiver education and other background characteristics.	3 years	Group 3	Information provided based on provisional metadata.
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	UNESCO-UIS **Partner Agencies:** UNICEF, OECD	Tier I	**Definition:** The participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex as defined as the percentage of children in the given age range who participate in one or more organized learning programme, including programmes which offer a combination of education and care. Participation in early childhood and in primary education are both included. The age range will vary by country depending on the official age for entry to primary education. **Concepts:** An organized learning programme is one which consists of a coherent set or sequence of educational activities designed with the intention of achieving pre-determined learning outcomes or the accomplishment of a specific set of educational tasks. Early childhood and primary education programmes are examples of organized learning programmes. Early childhood and primary education are defined in the 2011 revision of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011). Early childhood education is typically designed with a holistic approach to support children's early cognitive, physical, social and emotional development and to introduce young children to organized instruction outside the family context. Primary education offers learning and educational activities designed to provide students with fundamental skills in reading, writing and mathematics and establish a solid foundation for learning and understanding core areas of knowledge and personal development. It focuses on learning at a basic level of complexity with little, if any, specialisation. The official primary entry age is the age at which children are obliged to start primary education according to national legislation or policies. Where more than one age is specified, for example, in different parts of a country, the most common official entry age (i.e. the age at which most children in the country are expected	Household Survey; Administrative Record on enrolment	NSO; Ministry of Primary Education	a) LAS, BBS b) APSC, DPE c) MICS, BBS	a) MICS, BBS b) APSC, DPE	• Age • Sex • Location • Income	3 Years	Group 2	Levels of education defined in the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) should be followed to ensure international comparability of resulting indicators.

targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
			to start primary) is used for the calculation of this indicator at the global level. **Computation Method:** The number of children in the relevant age group who participate in an organized learning programme is expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age range. The indicator can be calculated both from administrative data and from household surveys. If the former, the number of enrolments in organized learning programmes are reported by schools and the population in the age group one year below the official primary entry age is derived from population estimates. For the calculation of this indicator at the global level, population estimates from the UN Population Division are used. If derived from household surveys, both enrolments and population are collected at the same time. PROL0t1,AG(a-1) = E0t1,AG(a-1) SAPAG(a-1) *where: PROL0t1,AG(a-1)= participation rate in organized learning one year before the official entry age a to primary education* *E0t1,AG(a-1) = enrolment in early childhood or primary education (ISCED levels 0 and 1) aged one year below the official entry age a to primary education* *SAPAG(a-1) = school-age population aged one year below the official entry age a to primary education*							
Target 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university											
4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	UNESCO-UIS **Partner Agencies:** OECD, Eurostat, ILO	Tier II	**Definition:** The percentage of youth and adults in a given age range (e.g. 15-24 years, 25-64 years, etc.) participating in formal or non-formal education or training in a given time period (e.g. last 12 months). **Concepts:** Formal education and training is defined as education provided by the system of schools, colleges, universities and other formal educational institutions that normally constitutes a continuous 'ladder' of full-time education for children and young people, generally beginning at the age of 5 to 7 and continuing to up to 20 or 25 years old. In some countries, the upper parts of this 'ladder' are organized programmes of joint part-time employment and part-time participation in the regular school and university system. Non-formal education and training is defined as any organized and sustained learning activities that do not correspond exactly to the above definition of formal education. Non-formal education may therefore take place both within and outside educational institutions and cater to people of all ages. Depending on national contexts, it may cover educational programmes to impart adult literacy, life-skills, work-skills, and general culture.	Household Survey; Population Census; Administrative Record	National Statistical Offices; Ministry of Education	a) LAS, BBS b) BES, BANBEIS	a) LAS, BBS b) BES, BANBEIS	• Age • Sex • Location • Income	3 Years	Group 3	

targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
			Computation Method: The number of people in selected age groups participating in formal or non-formal education or training is expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age. PRAGi = EAGi PAGi where: *PRAGi= participation rate of the population in age group i in formal and non-formal education and training* *EAGi= enrolment of the population in age group i in formal and non-formal education and training* *PAGi= population in age group i i = 15-24, 15 and above, 25-64 etc*								
Target 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship											
4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	UNESCO-UIS ITU **Partner Agency:** OECD	Tier II	**Definition:** The proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill as defined as the percentage of youth (aged 15-24 years) and adults (aged 15 years and above) that have undertaken certain computer-related activities in a given time period (e.g. last three months). **Concepts:** Computer-related activities to measure ICT skills include: – Copying or moving a file or folder – Using copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document – Sending e-mails with attached files (e.g. document, picture, and video) – Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet – Connecting and installing new devices (e.g. modem, camera, printer) – Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software – Creating electronic presentations with presentation software (including text, images, sound, video or charts) – Transferring files between a computer and other devices – Writing a computer program using a specialised programming language A computer refers to a desktop computer, a laptop (portable) computer or a tablet (or similar handheld computer). **It does not include equipment with some embedded computing abilities, such as smart TV sets or cell phones.** **Computation Method:** The indicator is calculated as the percentage of people in a given population who have responded	School or household survey	NSO; MoE	Not Available	LAS, BBS	• Age or age-group • Sex • Location • Socio-economic status	3 Years	Group 3	

targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
			'yes' to a selected number of variables e.g. the use of ICT skills in various subject areas or learning domains, the use of ICT skills inside or outside of school and/or workplace, the minimum amount of time spend using ICT skills inside and outside of school and/or workplace, availability of internet access inside or outside of school and/or workplace, etc. PICTa = ICTa Pa where: *PICTa,s = percentage of people in age group a who have ICT skill s* *ICTa,s = number of people in age group a who have ICT skill s* *Pa = population in age group a*								
Target 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations											
4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	UNESCO-UIS **Partner Agency:** OECD	Tier I/II/III depending on indice	**Definition:** Parity indices require data for the specific groups of interest. They represent the ratio of the indicator value for one group to that of the other. Typically, the likely more disadvantaged group is placed in the numerator. A value of exactly 1 indicates parity between the two groups. **Concepts:** See metadata for relevant underlying indicator. **Computation Method:** The indicator value of the likely more disadvantaged group is divided by the indicator value of the other sub-population of interest. DPI = [Indi]d [Indi]a *where:* *DPI= the Dimension (Gender, Wealth, Location, etc.) Parity Index* *Indi= the Education 2030 Indicator i for which an equity measure is needed.* *d= the likely disadvantaged group (e.g. female, poorest, etc.)* *a= the likely advantaged group (e.g. male, richest, etc.)*	The sources are the same as for the underlying indicators for this goal.	Same as the underlying indicators	a) BES, BANBEIS b) APSC, DPE c) EHS, BBS	a) BES, BANBEIS b) APSC, DPE c) LAS, BBS d) MICS, BBS	• Not Applicable	3 Years	Group 3	Underlying indicators data should ensure the parity indices
Target 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy											
4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level	UNESCO-UIS	Tier II	**Definition:** The proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) and of adults (aged 15 years and above) have achieved or exceeded a given level of proficiency in (a) literacy and (b) numeracy. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to **new common literacy and numeracy scales**	Household Survey	National Statistical Offices; Ministries	LAS, BBS	LAS, BBS	• Age-group • Sex • Location • Income	3 Years	Group 3	

targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	**Partner Agency:** WB, OECD		**currently in development**. **Concepts:** The fixed level of proficiency is the benchmark of basic knowledge in a domain (literacy or numeracy) measured through learning assessments. Currently, there are no common standards validated by the international community or countries. The indicator shows data published by each of the agencies and organizations specialised in cross-national learning assessments. **Computation Method:** Proportion of youth and adults who have achieved above the minimum threshold of proficiency as defined for large-scale (sample representative) adult literacy assessment: Performance achieve above minimum level, PLta,s,above minimum= p. where p is the proportion of youth and adults at a national or cross-national adult literacy assessment at age group a, in learning domain s in any year (t-i) where 0 ? i ? 5, who has achieved above the minimum level of proficiency.		of Education, and other data providers			• Type of skill			
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	UNESCO-UIS **Partner agencies:** OECD, UNEP, UN WOMEN	Tier III	**Definition:** 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. **Concepts:** *Education for Sustainable Development (ESD):* empowers learners to take informed decisions and responsible actions for environmental integrity, economic viability and a just society, for present and future generations, while respecting cultural diversity. It is about lifelong learning and is an integral part of quality education. *Global Citizenship Education (GCED):* GCED nurtures respect for all, building a sense of belonging to a common humanity and helping learners become responsible and active global citizens. GCED aims to empower learners to assume active roles to face and resolve global challenges and to become proactive. contributors to a more peaceful, tolerant, inclusive and secure world. **Computation Method:** The method of reporting this indicator has still to be defined. It will be based on an evaluation of reports submitted by countries describing how they are mainstreaming global citizenship education and education for sustainable development in their education policies and systems.	Administrative Record, Household Survey	-	-	a) MoE d) MoPME	None	Annually	Group 3	Information based on provisional metadata
Target 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											

targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	UNESCO-UIS **Partner agencies:** UNICEF, OECD, UNEP	Tier II	**Definition:** The percentage of schools by level of education (primary education) with access to the given facility or service. **Concepts:** *Electricity:* Regularly and readily available sources of power (e.g. grid/mains connection, wind, water, solar and fuel-powered generator, etc.) that enable the adequate and sustainable use of ICT infrastructure for educational purposes. *Internet for pedagogical purposes:* Internet that is available for enhancing teaching and learning and is accessible by pupils. Internet is defined as a worldwide interconnected computer network, which provides pupils access to a number of communication services including the World Wide Web and carries e-mail, news, entertainment and data files, irrespective of the device used (i.e. not assumed to be only via a computer) and thus can also be accessed by mobile telephone, tablet, PDA, games machine, digital TV etc.). Access can be via a fixed narrowband, fixed broadband, or via mobile network. *Computers for pedagogical use:* Use of computers to support course delivery or independent teaching and learning needs. This may include activities using computers or the Internet to meet information needs for research purposes; develop presentations; perform hands-on exercises and experiments; share information; and participate in online discussion forums for educational purposes. A computer is a programmable electronic device that can store, retrieve and process data, as well as share information in a highly-structured manner. It performs high-speed mathematical or logical operations according to a set of instructions or algorithms. Computers include the following types: - *A desktop computer* usually remains fixed in one place; normally the user is placed in front of it, behind the keyboard; - *A laptop* computer is small enough to carry and usually enables the same tasks as a desktop computer; it includes notebooks and netbooks but does not include tablets and similar handheld devices; and - *A tablet* (or similar handheld computer) is a computer that is integrated into a flat touch screen, operated by touching the screen rather than using a physical keyboard. *Adapted infrastructure* is defined as any built environment related to education facilities that are accessible to all users, including those with different types of disability, to be able to gain access to use and exit from them. *Accessibility* includes ease of independent approach, entry, evacuation and/or use of	Administrative data from schools and other providers of education or training	Ministry of Education; National Statistical Office	a) BES, BANBEIS b) APSC, DPE c) APSQLS, DPE	a) BES, BANBEIS b) APSC, DPE c) APSQLS, DPE	• Level of education	Annual	Group 2	

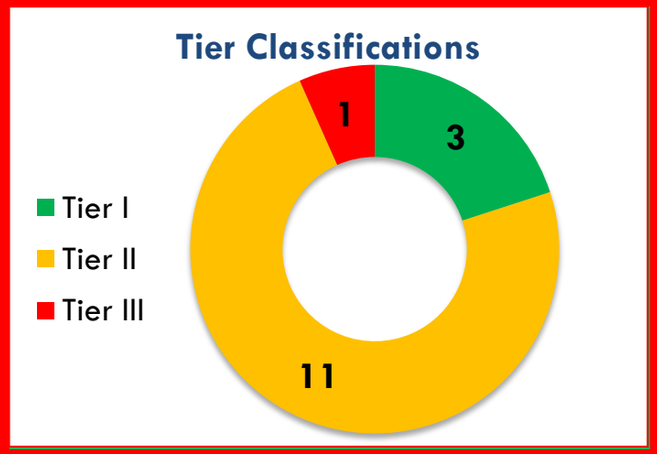
targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
			a building and its services and facilities (such as water and sanitation), by all of the building's potential users with an assurance of individual health, safety and welfare during the course of those activities. *Adapted materials* include learning materials and assistive products that enable students and teachers with disabilities/functioning limitations to access learning and to participate fully in the school environment. *Accessible learning materials* include textbooks, instructional materials, assessments and other materials that are available and provided in appropriate formats such as audio, braille, sign language and simplified formats that can be used by students and teachers with disabilities/functioning limitations. *Basic drinking water* is defined as a functional drinking water source (MDG 'improved' categories) on or near the premises and water points accessible to all users during school hours. *Basic sanitation facilities* are defined as functional sanitation facilities (MDG 'improved' categories) separated for males and females on or near the premises. *Basic handwashing facilities* are defined as functional handwashing facilities, with soap and water available to all girls and boys. **Computation Method:** The number of schools in a given level of education with access to the relevant facilities is expressed as a percentage of all schools at that level of education. PSn,f = Sn,f Sn Where: *PSn,f= percentage of schools at level n of education with access to facility f* *Sn,f= schools at level n of education with access to facility f* *Sn= total number of schools at level n of education*							
Target 4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries											
4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	OECD **Partner agencies:** UNESCO-UIS	Tier I	**Definition:** Gross disbursements of total ODA from all donors for scholarships. **Concepts:** *ODA:* The DAC defines ODA as "those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are	Administrative Record	DAC statistics	DAC statistics	DAC statistics	• Donor • Recipient country • Type of finance	Annual	Group 3	Bangladesh is not in the DAC list as scholarship provider

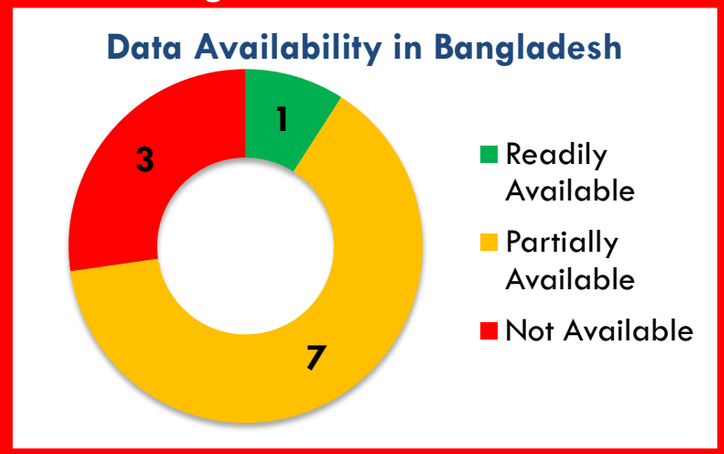
targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
			i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and ii) each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent). (http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/officialdevelopmentassistancedefinitionandcoverage.htm). *Scholarships:* Financial aid awards for individual students and contributions to trainees. The beneficiary students and trainees are nationals of developing countries. Financial aid awards include bilateral grants to students registered for systematic instruction in private or public institutions of higher education to follow full-time studies or training courses in the donor country. Estimated tuition costs of students attending schools financed by the donor but not receiving individual grants are not included here, but under item imputed student costs (CRS sector code 1520). Training costs relate to contributions for trainees from developing countries receiving mainly non-academic, practical or vocational training in the donor country. **Computation Method:** The sum of ODA flows from all donors to developing countries for scholarships.							
Target 4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States											
4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	UNESCO-UIS **Partner agencies:** OECD	Tier II	**Definition:** The percentage of teachers by level of education taught (pre-primary, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education) who have received at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country. **Concepts:** A teacher is trained if they have received at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country. **Computation Method:** The number of teachers in a given level of education who are trained is expressed as a percentage of all teachers in that level of education. PTTn = TTn Tn where:	Administrative Record	Ministry of Education	a) BES, BANBEIS b) APSC, DPE	a) BES, BANBEIS b) APSC, DPE	• Sex • Level of education • Type of institution (public/private)	Annual	Group 1	BES and APSC should follow the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)

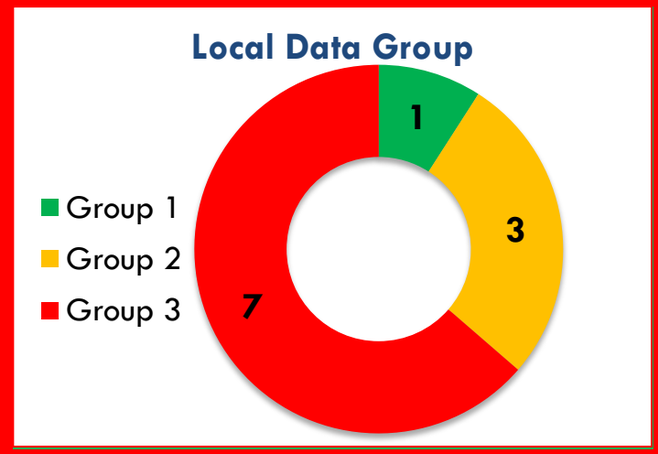
targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
			PTTn= percentage of trained teachers at level n of education *TTn= trained teachers at level n of education* *Tn= total teachers at level n of education* *n= 02 (pre-primary), 1 (primary), 2 (lower secondary), 3 (upper secondary) and 23 (secondary)*								

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Total Target 9, Total Indicators: 14








77

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

targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere											
5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non- discrimination on the basis of sex	UN Women, World Bank, OECD Development Centre **Partner Agency:** OHCHR	Tier II	**Definitions:** Indicator 5.1.1 measures Government efforts to put in place legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality. The indicator is based on an assessment of legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality. The assessment is carried out by national counterparts, including National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and/or National Women's Machinery (NWMs), and legal practitioners/researchers on gender equality, using a questionnaire comprising 45 yes/no questions under four areas of law: (i) overarching legal frameworks and public life; (ii) violence against women; (iii) employment and economic benefits; and (iv) marriage and family1. The areas of law and questions are drawn from the international legal and policy framework on gender equality, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which has 189 States parties, and the Beijing Platform for Action. As such, no new internationally agreed standard on equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex was needed. The primary sources of information relevant for indicator 5.1.1 are legislation and policy/action plans. There are 45 questions under 4 Areas which are available in detailed metadata (Please see https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-01-01.pdf). The areas are: Area 1: Overarching legal frameworks and public life; Area 2: Violence against women; Area 3: Employment and economic	Primary sources/official Government documents, in particular laws, policies/action plans	National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and/or National Women's Machinery (NWMs)	a) MoWCA b) BBS	c) MoWCA d) BBS	Four areas of law: • Overarching legal frameworks and public life; • Violence against women; • Employment and economic benefits; and • Marriage and family	Bi-annual	Group 2	• MoWCA should set a focal point for generating data through with collaboration of BBS.

targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
			benefits; and Area 4: Marriage and family. **Concepts:** Article 1 of CEDAW provides a comprehensive definition of discrimination against women covering direct and indirect discrimination and article 2 sets out general obligations for States, in particular on required legal frameworks, to eliminate discrimination against women. Article 1 of CEDAW states: "… the term "discrimination against women" shall mean any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field". The term "legal frameworks" is defined broadly to encompass laws, mechanisms and policies/plans to 'promote, enforce and monitor' gender equality. Legal frameworks that "promote" are those that establish women's equal rights with men and enshrine non-discrimination on the basis of sex. Legal frameworks that "enforce and monitor' are directed to the realization of equality and non-discrimination and implementation of laws, such as policies/plans, establishment of enforcement and monitoring mechanisms, and allocation of financial resources. **Scoring:** The indicator is based on an assessment of legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality using a questionnaire comprising 45 Yes/No questions under four areas of law drawn from the international legal and policy framework on gender equality, in particular CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action. The answers to the questions are coded with simple "Yes/No" answers with "1" for "Yes" and "0" for "No". For questions 1 and 2 only, they may be scored "N/A" in which case they are not included as part of the overall score calculation for the area.								

targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
			The scoring methodology is the unweighted average of the questions under each area of law calculated by: $$Ai = \frac{q1 + \cdots + qmi}{mi}$$ Where Ai refers the area of law i; mi refers to the total number of questions under the area of law i;3 q1+...+qmi refers to the sum of the coded questions under the area of law and where qi="1" if the answer is "Yes" and qi="0" if the answer is "No". Results of the four areas are reported as percentages as a dashboard: $\langle A1, A2, A3, A4 \rangle$. The score for each area (a number between 0 and 100) therefore represents the percentage of achievement of that country in that area, with 100 being best practice met on all questions in the area. The choice of presenting all four area scores without further aggregation is the result of adopting the posture that high values in one area in a given country need not compensate in any way the country having low values in some other area, and that a comprehensive examination of the value of those four numbers for each country is potentially more informative than trying to summarize all four numbers into a single index.								
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											
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	UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNODC **Partner Agencies:** UNSD, UNDP	Tier II	**Definition:** This indicator measures the percentage of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older who have experienced physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months. **Concepts:** According to the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993), Violence against Women is "Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. Violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not be limited to, the following: Physical, sexual	Household Survey	National Statistics Office	VAW, BBS	GBVS (VAWS), BBS	• Form of violence • Age • Income • Wealth • Education • Ethnicity (including indigenous status) • Disability status • Geographic location	3 Years	Group 1	

targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
			and psychological violence occurring in the family [. . .]". See here for full definition: http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/48/a48r104.htm Intimate partner violence includes any abuse perpetrated by a current or former partner within the context of marriage, cohabitation or any other formal or informal union. The different forms of violence included in the indicator are defined as follows: 1. Physical violence consists of acts aimed at physically hurting the victim and include, but are not limited to, pushing, grabbing, twisting the arm, pulling the hair, slapping, kicking, biting or hitting with the fist or object, trying to strangle or suffocate, burning or scalding on purpose, or threatening or attacking with some sort of weapon, gun or knife. 2. Sexual violence is defined as any sort of harmful or unwanted sexual behaviour that is imposed on someone. It includes acts of abusive sexual contact, forced engagement in sexual acts, attempted or completed sexual acts without consent, incest, sexual harassment, etc. In intimate partner relationships, experiencing sexual violence is commonly defined as being forced to have sexual intercourse, having sexual intercourse out of fear for what the partner might do, and/or being forced to so something sexual that the woman considers humiliating or degrading. 3. Psychological violence includes a range of behaviours that encompass acts of emotional abuse and controlling behaviour. These often coexist with acts of physical and sexual violence by intimate partners and are acts of violence in themselves. For a more detailed definition of physical, sexual and psychological violence against women see Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women- Statistical Surveys (UN, 2014). **Computation Method:** This indicator calls for breakdown by form of violence and by age group and yields the following for each form of violence or forms of violence: *1. Physical violence:* Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who experience physical violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months divided						• Frequency of violence			

targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
			by the number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) in the population multiplied by 100. *2. Sexual violence:* Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who experience sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months divided by the number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) in the population multiplied by 100. *3. Psychological violence:* Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who experience psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months divided by the number of ever partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) multiplied by 100. *4. Any form of physical and/or sexual violence:* Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who experience physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months divided by the number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) multiplied by 100. *5. Any form of physical, sexual and/or psychological violence:* Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who experience physical, sexual and/or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months divided by the number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) multiplied by 100.							
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	UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNODC **Partner Agencies:** UNSD, UNDP	Tier II	**Definition:** This indicator measures the percentage of women and girls aged 15 years and older who have experienced sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the previous 12 months. Definition of sexual violence against women and girls is presented in the next section (Concepts). **Concepts:** According to the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993), Violence against Women is "Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. Violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not be limited to, the following: […], Physical,	Household Survey	National Statistics Office	VAW, BBS	GBVS (VAWS), BBS	• Age • place of occurrence • income/wealth • education, ethnicity (including indigenous status) • disability status • geographic location	3 Years	Group 1	

targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
			sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution [. . .]". See here for full definition: http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/48/a48r104.htm Sexual violence is defined as any sort of harmful or unwanted sexual behaviour that is imposed on someone. It includes acts of abusive sexual contact, forced engagement in sexual acts, attempted or completed sexual acts without consent, incest, sexual harassment, etc. However, in most surveys that collect data on sexual violence against women and girls by non-partners the information collected is limited to forcing someone into sexual intercourse when she does not want to, as well as attempting to force someone to perform a sexual act against her will or attempting to force her into sexual intercourse. For a more detailed definition of sexual violence against women see Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women-Statistical Surveys (UN, 2014). **Computation Method:** This indicator calls for disaggregation by age group and place of occurrence. No standard definitions and methods have been globally agreed yet to collect data on the place where the violence occurs, therefore this is not presented at this point in the computation method below. Number of women and girls aged 15 years and above who experience sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months divided by the number of women and girls aged 15 years and above in the population multiplied by 100.					• relationship with the perpetrator (including sex of perpetrator) • frequency and type of sexual violence			
Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation											
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	UNICEF **Partner Agencies:** WHO, UNFPA,	Tier II	**Definition:** Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18. **Concepts:** Both formal (i.e., marriages) and informal unions are covered under	Household Survey	National Statistical Office	a) MICS, BBS b) BDHS, NIPORT	a) MICS, BBS b) GBVS (VAW), BBS	• Age • Income • Place of residence • Geographic	3 Years	Group 1	

targets and Indicators	Custodian Agency (ies)	Tier Classifications	Definition, Concept, Computation Methods and formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Remarks
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
	UN Women, DESA Population Division		this indicator. Informal unions are generally defined as those in which a couple lives together for some time, intends to have a lasting relationship, but for which there has been no formal civil or religious ceremony (i.e., cohabitation). **Computation Method:** Number of women aged 20-24 who were first married or in union before age 15 (or before age 18) divided by the total number of women aged 20-24 in the population multiplied by 100.					location • Education • Ethnicity			
5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	UNICEF **Partner Agencies:** UNFPA, WHO	Tier II	**Definition:** Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting is currently being measured by the proportion of girls aged 15-19 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting. **Concepts:** Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) refers to "all procedures involving partial or total removal of the female external genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons" (World Health Organization, Eliminating Female Genital Mutilation: An interagency statement, WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, OHCHR, UNHCR, UNECA, UNESCO, UNDP, UNAIDS, WHO, Geneva, 2008, p.4). **Computation Method:** Number of girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone FGM/C divided by the total number of girls and women aged 15-49 in the population multiplied by 100.	Household Survey	National Statistical Office	Not Available	Not required	• Age • Income • Place of residence • Geographic location • Ethnicity • Education	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable in Bangladesh Context.
Target 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate											
5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location								•			

Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and	Indicator 5.5.1(a):	Inter-Parliamentary	Tier II	Concepts: Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, also known	Official statistics	Inter-Parliamentary	(Compendium of Gender	(Compendium of Gender	The indicator can be disaggregated for analysis	Annual	Group 1	

effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	Union (IPU)		as the number of members of parliament. Seats are usually won by members in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect election, rotation of members and by-election. Definition: The proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments, currently as at 1 February of reporting year, is currently measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats. National parliaments can be bicameral or unicameral. This indicator covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments. Seats are usually won by members in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect election, rotation of members and byelection. Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament. Computation Method: The proportion of seats held by women in national parliament is derived by dividing the total number of seats occupied by women by the total number of seats in parliament.	received from parliaments.	Union (IPU) member parliaments	Statistics) BBS, SID	Statistics) BBS, SID	by geographical region and sub-region, legislature type (single or lower, parliamentary or presidential), the method of filling seats (directly elected, indirectly elected, appointed) and the use of special measures.			

				There is no weighting or normalising of statistics.								
	Indicator 5.5.1(b): Proportion of seats held by women in local governments	UN-Women	Tier II	Concepts: Local government is one of the sub-national spheres of government and a result of decentralization, a process of transferring political, fiscal, and administrative powers from the central government to subnational units of government distributed across the territory of a country to regulate and/or run certain government functions or public services on their own. The definition of local government follows the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) distinction between central, state, and local government (para 4.129). Local government consists of local government units, defined in the SNA as "institutional units whose fiscal, legislative and executive authority extends over the smallest geographical areas distinguished for administrative and political purposes" (para 4.145). What constitutes local government of a given country is defined by that country's national legal framework, including national constitutions and local government acts or equivalent legislation. Each local government unit typically includes a legislative/ deliberative body and an executive body. Legislative/ deliberative bodies, such	Administrative data	Data are provided by Electoral Management Bodies and/or in coordination with National Statistical Offices.	a) LPAD b) LGD	a) LPAD b) LGD	Data on elected positions in legislative/deliberative bodies of local government have to be disaggregated by sex to enable the calculation of the indicator.	Annual	Group 1	

				as councils or assemblies, are formal entities with a prescribed number of members as per national or state legislation. They are usually elected by universal suffrage and have decision-making power, including the ability to issue by-laws, on a range of local aspects of public affairs. Executive bodies, consisting of an executive committee or a mayor, may be elected, appointed or nominated and they prepare and execute decisions made by the legislative/ deliberative body. Elected positions are the most common manner of selection of local government members. They are selected in local elections, based on a system of choosing political office holders in which the voters cast ballots for the person, persons or political party that they desire to see elected. The category of elected positions includes both elected persons who competed on openly contested seats and persons selected during the electoral processes on reserved seats or through a candidate quota. By comparison, members selected on appointed positions (the least common manner of selection of local government members) are nominated, typically by government officials from higher-ranking tiers of government. Appointed members of local government are more frequent among								

				the leadership positions, such as the heads of the executive body, representatives of specific groups (e.g., women, disadvantaged groups, youth); and, temporary committees/delegations/caretakers appointed by government officials when a council has been dissolved. Definition: Indicator 5.5.1(b) measures the proportion of positions held by women in local government. It is expressed as a percentage of elected positions held by women in legislative/ deliberative bodies of local government. Computation Method: The method of computation is as follows: $Indicator\ 5.5.1(b) = (Number\ of\ seats\ held\ by\ women) \times 100 / Total\ number\ of\ seats\ held\ by\ women\ and\ men$ Unit: %								
	Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions	International Labour Organization (ILO)	Tier I	Concepts: The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) organizes jobs into a clearly defined set of groups according to the tasks and duties undertaken in the job. The first version of ISCO was published in 1958 and since then, ISCO has been revised in 1968, 1988 and 2008. Employed persons are all persons of working age who during a specified brief period, such as one week or one day, were in the following categories:	Household survey	National Statistical Office	a) BBS (LFS), SID b) Compendium of Gender Statistic		This indicator requires no disaggregation per se, although employment statistics both by sex and by occupation are needed to calculate it.	Annual	Group 1	

				a) paid employment (whether at work or with a job but not at work); or b) self-employment (whether at work or with an enterprise but not at work). Definition: This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in senior and middle management. For the purposes of this indicator, senior and middle management correspond to major group 1 in both ISCO-08 and ISCO-88 minus category 14 in ISCO-08 (hospitality, retail and other services managers) and minus category 13 in ISCO-88 (general managers), since these comprise mainly managers of small enterprises. If statistics are not disaggregated at the sub-major level, then major group 1 of ISCO-88 and ISCO-08 could be used as a proxy. Computation Method: Proportion of women in managerial positions = (Women employed in ISCO-08 category 1 - Women employed in ISCO-08 category 14) / (All persons employed in ISCO-08 category 1 - all persons employed in ISCO-08 category 14) * 100 or Proportion of women in managerial positions = (Women employed in ISCO-88 category 1 - Women employed in ISCO-88 category 13) / (All persons employed in ISCO-88 category 1 - all persons employed in ISCO-88 category 13) * 100								

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	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	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Tier II	Concepts: A union involves a man and a woman regularly cohabiting in a married like relationship. Definition: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years (married or in union) who make their own decision on all three selected areas i.e. can say no to sexual intercourse with their husband or partner if they do not want; decide on use of contraception; and decide on their own health care. Only women who provide a "yes" answer to all three components are considered as women who "make her own decisions regarding sexual and reproductive". Whilst the aspiration of the indicator is to measure, among the three components, women's decision – making on reproductive health care, current data provides information on women's decision- making on health care in general. A woman is considered to have autonomy in reproductive health decision making and to be empowered to exercise their reproductive rights if they (1) can say "NO' to sex with their husband/partner if they do not want to, (2) decide on use/ non-use of contraception and (3) decide on health care for themselves. Computation Method: Numerator: Number of married or in union women aged 15-49 years old: – who can say "no" to sex; and – for	Household Survey	Agencies responsible for the DHS at national level.	a)NIPORT (BDHS), MoHFW b) BBS (MICS), SID	a)NIPORT (BDHS), MoHFW b) BBS (MICS), SID	Disaggregation is possible by age, geographic location, place of residence, education, and wealth quintile.		Group 1	

				whom the decision on contraception is not mainly made by the husband/partner; and – for whom decision on health care for themselves is not usually made by the husband/partner or someone else Only women who satisfy all three empowerment criteria are included in the numerator. Denominator: Total number women aged 15-49 years old), who are married or in union. Proportion = Numerator X 100/Denominator								
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education		Tier III									Metadata yet to be finalized.

5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Tier II	Concepts Definition of all concepts and terms associated with the indicator are reported below: Agricultural land: In compliance with the classification proposed by the World Census of Agriculture 2020 (WCA 2020), land is considered 'agricultural land' according to its use. Moreover, a reference period is usually required in order to characterize the use of a specific area of agricultural land and identify subcategories.In particular, following the WCA 2020, agricultural land includes: • land under temporary crops1 • land under temporary meadows and pastures2 • land temporarily fallow3 • land under permanent crops4 • land under permanent meadows and pastures5 It excludes: • land under farm buildings and farmyards • forest and other wooded land • area used for aquaculture (including inland and coastal waters if part of the holding) • other area not elsewhere classified Since the indicator 5.a.1 focuses on agricultural land, it excludes all the forms of land that are not considered 'agricultural', including land under farm buildings and farmyards. Definition: The indicator is divided in two sub-indicators. Sub-indicator (a) is a prevalence measure. It measures the prevalence of people in the agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land,	Population and Housing Census, Agricultural Survey or Household Survey	National Statistical Office. If agricultural surveys are used, the responsible organization will be the Ministry of Agriculture or, more generally, the organization responsible for agricultural surveys at country level.	BBS (Agriculture Census/ Agriculture Sample Census/ NHD), SID	BBS (Agriculture Census/ Agriculture Sample Census/ NHD), SID	We can distinguish between levels of disaggregation which are 'mandatory' for the global monitoring and levels of disaggregation which are recommended especially for the country level analysis, as they provide an in-sight for policy making. 'mandatory' levels of disaggregation 'recommended' levels of disaggregation (not exhaustive list) • [for sub-indicator (a)] sex of the individuals [for both sub-indicators] • Income level • age group • ethnic group • geographic location (urban/rural) • tenure type • type of legally recognized document		Group 2	

				disaggregated by sex. No. people in agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land * 100, by sex Total agricultural population Sub-indicator (b) focusses on the gender parity, measuring the extent to which women are disadvantaged in ownership / tenure rights over agricultural land. No. women in the agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land * 100 Total in the agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land. Computation Method: The indicator 5.a.1 considers as owners or holders of tenure rights all the individuals in the reference population (agricultural population) who: - Are listed as 'owners' or 'holders' on a certificate that testifies security of tenure over agricultural land OR - Have the right to sell agricultural land OR - Have the right to bequeath agricultural land The presence of one of the three proxies is sufficient to define a person as 'owner' or 'holder' of tenure rights over agricultural land. The advantage of this approach is its applicability to different countries. Indeed, based on the analysis of the seven EDGE pilot countries, these proxies provide the most robust measure of ownership/tenure rights that is comparable across countries with							

				diverse prevalence of documentation. In fact, individuals may still have the right to sell or bequeath an asset in the absence of legally recognized document, therefore the indicator combines documented ownership / tenure rights with the right to sell or bequeath to render it comparable across countries.								
	Indicator 5.a.2: Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Tier II	Concepts: The indicator tracks progress on legal reforms that guarantee women's land rights (including customary) in terms of ownership and/or control. The indicator refers to customary law. The inclusion of the customary dimension in the indicator is very important because in many contexts in which these systems prevail, women's land rights tend to be denied or insecure. However, the enormous diversity of customs and social norms that govern customary land among countries and their unwritten nature, create a significant challenge for assessing whether the proxies are present in these systems. To solve this issue, it is proposed that the customary dimension will be considered only when the formal legal framework recognizes customary land tenure. Finally, the indicator refers to			LPAD	LPAD	N/A	Bi-annual	Group 2	

				ownership and/or control of land which are two critical but different dimensions regarding women's land rights. Land ownership refers to the legally recognised right to acquire, to use and to transfer landed property, while the control over land is associated with the ability to make decisions over land. Definition: Indicator 5.a.2 looks at the extent to which the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control. The indicator "measures" the level to which a country's legal framework supports women's land rights, by testing that framework against six proxies drawn from international law and internationally accepted good practices , in particular the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) ratified by 189 countries, and the Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of the Tenure of Land Fisheries and Forestry (VGGT) endorsed unanimously by Committee of Food Security (CFS) members in 2012. The six proxies through which indicator 5.a.2 is monitored are the following: Proxy A: Joint registration of land compulsory or encouraged through economic incentives Proxy B: Compulsory spousal consent for land transactions Proxy C: Women's and								

				girls' equal inheritance rights Proxy D: Allocation of financial resources to increase women's ownership and control over land Proxy E: In legal systems that recognise customary land tenure, existence of explicit protection of the land rights of women Proxy F: Mandatory quotas for women's participation in land management and administration institutions. Computation Method: The qualitative and legal nature of this indicator required the development of nuanced and articulated methodology that could be feasible, universally relevant and meaningful. The computation of results under Indicator 5.a.2 involves three different steps: (1) assignments of a "stage of incorporation" for each proxy, (2) classification of country according the number of proxies located in primary or primary and secondary legislation and (3) consolidation of all country results for global reporting. Step 1: Assignment of stage of incorporation for each proxy Countries collect the information for each of the six proxies and then is computed by stage of incorporation in the policy and legal framework, using a scale from 0 to 3. Each number refers to the stage of incorporation of the proxy into the policy and legal framework, as laid out hereunder.1 Stage 0: Proxy is absent / could not be located in the legal and								

				policy framework. Stage 1: A policy is in place, incorporating the proxy. Stage 2: Primary legislation includes the proxy Stage 3: Secondary legislation contains the proxy Non-Applicable (NA): The proxy does not apply to the country. Step 2: Classification categories of country The country will then be classified according to the total number of proxies found in primary legislation or primary and secondary legislation. Given that not in all countries customary land tenure rules exist or customary law is recognised (related to proxy E), for the purpose of computation a two-scale (or dual) approach has been developed: For countries where customary land tenure is NOT recognised in the legal framework (either via statute or the constitution), regardless of whether it exists de facto or not, Proxy E is marked non-applicable and the country will be assessed out of the five remaining proxies. For countries where customary land tenure is recognised in the legal framework, the country will be assessed against all six proxies. Under the methodology all proxies have an equal weight. This implies that no dimension is more important than another in terms of supporting gender equality in land ownership and/or control.							

5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	Tier I	Concepts: An individual owns a mobile cellular phone if he/she has a mobile cellular phone device with at least one active SIM card for personal use. Mobile cellular phones supplied by employers that can be used for personal reasons (to make personal calls, access the Internet, etc.) are included. Individuals who have only active SIM card(s) and not a mobile phone device are excluded. Individuals who have a mobile phone for personal use that is not registered under his/her name are also included. An active SIM card is a SIM card that has been used in the last three months. A mobile (cellular) telephone refers to a portable telephone subscribing to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provides access to the PSTN. This includes analogue and digital cellular systems and technologies such as IMT-2000 (3G) and IMT-Advanced. Users of both postpaid subscriptions and prepaid accounts are included. Definition: The proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex is defined as the 'proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex'. Computation Method: Countries can collect data on this indicator through national household surveys. This indicator is calculated by	Household Survey	National Statistical Office (NSO)	a) BBS (LFS/ ICT USE/ HIES), SID b) BTRC, PTD	a) BBS (LFS/ ICT USE/ HIES), SID b) BTRC, PTD	For countries that collect this indicator through a national household survey, and if data allow breakdown and disaggregation, the indicator can be broken down not only by sex but also by region (geographic and/or urban/rural), by age group, by educational level, by labour force status, and by occupation	Annual	Group 1	

				dividing the total number of in-scope individuals who own a mobile phone by the total number of in-scope individuals.								
Target 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	Indicator 5.c.1: Percentage of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	UN Women in collaboration with OECD and UNDP.	Tier II	Concepts and definitions Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicator 5.c.1 seeks to measure government efforts to track budget allocations for gender equality throughout the public finance management cycle and to make these publicly available. This is an indicator of characteristics of the fiscal system. It is not an indicator of quantity or quality of finance allocated for gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE). The indicator measures three criteria. The first focuses on the intent of a government to address GEWE by identifying if it has programs/policies and resource allocations to foster GEWE. The second assesses if a government has planning and budget tools to track resources for GEWE throughout the public financial management cycle. The third focuses on transparency by identifying if a government has provisions to make allocations for GEWE publicly available. The indicator aims to encourage national governments to develop appropriate budget tracking	Electronic Questionnaire	Response to questionnaire completed by Ministries of Finance—as part of national statistical systems—or Budget Office in coordination with National Statistical Offices and relevant sectoral ministries and national women's machineries.	a) FD b) MoWCA	a) FD b) MoWCA	(a)The following two country classification global proportions will also be reported $(Number\ of\ countries\ that\ \boldsymbol{do\ not\ meet}\ requirements) \times 100\ Total\ number\ of\ countries$ Last updated: (b) Additional disaggregation by region as follows: $(Number\ of\ countries\ in\ \boldsymbol{region\ x}\ with\ country\ \boldsymbol{classification\ y}) \times 100\ Total\ number\ of\ countries\ in\ \boldsymbol{region}$ Where x refers to the region of analysis and y refers to the country classification based on the questionnaire.		Group 2	

				and monitoring systems and commit to making information about allocations for gender equality readily available to the public. Computation Method: The method of computation is as follows: $Indicator\ 5.c.1 = (Number\ of\ countries\ that\ \boldsymbol{fully}\ meet\ requirements) \times 100\ Total\ number\ of\ countries$ Unit: %							

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

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Custodian Agency	Tier Classifications	Concept and definition	Calculation formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Periodicity/ Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group	Co
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	World Health Organization (WHO) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Tier II	Concepts: Improved drinking water sources include the following: piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tube wells; protected dug wells; protected springs; packaged water; delivered water and rainwater. A water source is considered to be 'located on premises' if the point of collection is within the dwelling, yard, or plot. 'Available when needed': households are able to access sufficient quantities of water when needed. Definition: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services is currently being measured by the proportion of population using an improved basic drinking water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination. 'Improved' drinking water sources include: piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tubewells; protected dug wells; protected springs; packaged water; delivered water and rainwater. Calculation formula: Household surveys and censuses currently provide information on types of basic drinking water sources listed above, and also indicate if sources are on premises. These data sources often have information on the availability of water and increasingly on the quality of water at the household level, through direct testing of drinking water for faecal or chemical contamination. These data will be combined with data on availability and compliance with drinking water quality standards (faecal and chemical) from administrative reporting or regulatory bodies. The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) estimates access to basic services for each country, separately in urban and rural areas, by fitting		Household survey or census administrative survey	National statistics offices, Ministries of water, sanitation, health, environment. Regulators of water and sanitation services	a) BBS (MICS/ SVRS), SID b) UNJMP	a) BBS (MICS/ SVRS), SID b) UNJMP	Disaggregation by place of residence (urban/rural) and socioeconomic status (wealth, affordability) is possible for all countries. Disaggregation by other stratifiers of inequality (subnational, gender, disadvantaged groups, etc.) will be made where data permit. Drinking water services will be disaggregated by service level (including no services, basic, and safely managed services)	Annual	Group 1	

				a regression line to a series of data points from household surveys and censuses. This approach was used to report on use of 'improved water' sources for MDG monitoring. The JMP is evaluating the use of alternative statistical estimation methods as more data become available.					following the JMP drinking water ladder.			
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	World Health Organization (WHO) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Tier II	Concepts: Improved sanitation facilities include the following: flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets. Safely disposed in situ; when pit latrines and septic tanks are not emptied, the excreta may still remain isolated from human contact and can be considered safely managed. For example, with the new SDG indicator, households that use twin pit latrines or safely abandon full pit latrines and dig new facilities, a common practice in rural areas, would be counted as using safely managed sanitation services. Treated offsite; not all excreta from toilet facilities conveyed in sewers (as wastewater) or emptied from pit latrines and septic tanks (as faecal sludge) reaches a treatment site. For instance, a portion may leak from the sewer itself or, due to broken pumping installations, be discharged directly to the environment. Similarly, a portion of the faecal sludge emptied from containers may be discharged into open drains, to open ground or water bodies, rather than being transported to a treatment plant. And finally, even once the excreta reaches a treatment plant a portion may remain untreated, due to dysfunctional treatment equipment or inadequate treatment capacity, and be discharged to the environment. For the purposes of SDG monitoring, adequacy of treatment will initially be assessed based on the reported level of treatment. A handwashing facility with soap and water: a handwashing facility is a device to contain, transport or regulate the flow of water to facilitate handwashing. This indicator is a proxy of actual handwashing practice, which has been found to be more accurate than other proxies such as self-reports of handwashing practices.	Household survey or census administrative survey	National statistics offices, Ministries of water, sanitation, health, environment. Regulators of water and sanitation services.	a) BBS (MICS/ SVRS), SID b) UNJMP	a) BBS (MICS/ SVRS), SID b) UNJMP	Disaggregation by place of residence (urban/rural) and socioeconomic status (wealth, affordability) is possible for all countries. Disaggregation by other stratifies of inequality (subnational, gender, disadvantaged groups, etc.) will be made where data permit. Sanitation services will be disaggregated by service level (including no services, basic, and safely managed services).	Annual	Group 1	

				Definition: The Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water is currently being measured by the proportion of the population using a basic sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site. 'Improved' sanitation facilities include: flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets. Population with a basic handwashing facility: a device to contain, transport or regulate the flow of water to facilitate handwashing with soap and water in the household. Calculation formula: Household surveys and censuses provide data on use of types of basic sanitation facilities listed above, as well as the presence of handwashing materials in the home. The percentage of the population using safely managed sanitation services is calculated by combining data on the proportion of the population using different types of basic sanitation facilities with estimates of the proportion of faecal waste which is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site. The JMP estimates use of basic sanitation facilities for each country, separately in urban and rural areas, by fitting a regression model to a series of data points from household surveys and censuses. This approach was used to report on use of 'improved sanitation' facilities for MDG monitoring. The JMP is evaluating the use of alternative statistical estimation methods as more data become available.								

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	Indicator 6.3.1: Proportion of wastewater safely treated	World Health Organization (WHO) United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)	Tier II	Concepts: System of Environmental and Economic Accounting for Water, adopted by Statistical Commission in 2014. This accounting structure means that these activities cover the whole economy and are considered for each industry, which are defined according to the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC), and covering 1) abstraction and distribution of water, 2) discharge, reuse and treatment of wastewater, and 3) consumption and returns of water back to the environment, in this accounting structure, disaggregated by industry in a standardised way. Economic activities by ISIC broadly covers agriculture, hazardous industries and other economic activities. Definition: This indicator covers households and the entire economy, and builds on the monitoring framework of JMP, UNSD/UNEP Water Questionnaire for non OECD/Eurostat countries, OECD/Eurostat Questionnaire for OECD countries, AQUASAT, IBNET. Statistical methods for measurement of wastewater treatment is aligned with the SEEA21 statistical standard and associated definitions, classifications and treatment categories (Encompasses all wastewater generated and treated by the economy. Treatment Categories will be consistent, as much as possible within the context of global monitoring purposes, with those defined in the SEEA and International Recommendations for Water Statistics. In addition, combining UNIDO industries database ISIC standard Classification system will allow for data to be disaggregated for industrial/commercial wastewater into various economic activities, as well as differentiate hazardous industries from the rest. USEPA has harmonized hazardous waste classification with EU regulations compliment ISIC codes for all waste classes. The household portion of wastewater is the same indicator as 6.2.1, and the monitoring of that will be interlinked to JMP monitoring for 6.2.1. Over the last 25 years the JMP has established global norms and standards for monitoring drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. Computation Method:	Household Survey.	National statistics offices, Ministries of water, sanitation, health, environment. Regulators of sanitation services.	a) DPHE, LGD b) LGD (WASA for city corporation) c) MICS	a) DPHE, LGD b) LGD (WASA for city corporation) c) MICS	This indicator is disaggregated for households and non-households (industrial and commercial establishments, as per the classification of ISIC Rev4).		Group 2	

				The calculation of the indicator value as derived from the framework is the amount treated (off-site and on-site) divided by the total amount of waste produced. Data on treatment of domestic wastewater will come from the multi- purpose indicator 6.2.1. Data on volumes of industrial wastewater can be estimated from inventories of industries, which will be available in the majority of Member States disaggregated by ISIC classifications. The breakdown of treated wastewater can be calculated based on compliance records, related to national standards. Unless verified otherwise, through audited compliance records, the waste generated will be considered untreated.							
	Indicator: 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	UN Environment (United Nations Environment Programme)	Tier II	Concepts: The concepts and definitions used in the methodology have been based on existing international frameworks and glossaries (WMO 2012) unless where indicated otherwise below. Aquifer: Geological formation capable of storing, transmitting and yielding exploitable quantities of water. Classification of water quality: If at least 80% of the monitoring values for prescribed parameters in a water body comply with their respective target values, the water body is classified as having a “good” water quality status. Each water body is classified as being of “good” or “not good” status. Groundwater: Subsurface water occupying the saturated zone. Groundwater body: A distinct volume of groundwater within an aquifer or aquifers (EU 2000). Groundwater bodies that cross river basin district (RBD) boundaries should be divided at the boundary with each separate portion of the groundwater body being reported separately along with its respective RBD. Lake: Inland body of standing surface water of significant extent. Non-point-source pollution: Pollution of water bodies from dispersed sources such as fertilizers, chemicals and pesticides used in agricultural activities. Parameter: Water quality variable or characteristic of water quality, also called a determinand. Point source pollution: Pollution with a precisely located origin. Pollution (of water): Introduction into water of any undesirable substance which renders the water unfit for its intended use. Pollutant: Substance		1. GEMS/Water National Focal Points in relevant Ministries, Water Authorities, etc. or their nominated representative.	a) DPHE, LGD b) DoE, MoEF		The indicator can be disaggregated by water body type (river, lake, groundwater) and river basin district. This disaggregated data can support informed decision-making at the national and sub-national scale to monitor and improve water quality management measures.		Group 2	

				which disrupts and interferes with the equilibrium of a water system and impairs the suitability of using the water for a desired purpose. Reservoir: Body of water, either natural or man-made, used for storage, regulation and control of water resources. Last updated: 09 May 2018 River: Large stream which serves as the natural drainage for a basin. River basin: Geographical area having a common outlet for its surface runoff. River basin district: Area of land, made up of one or more neighbouring river basins together with their associated groundwaters (EU, 2000). River water body: A coherent section of a river that is discrete (does not overlap with another water body) and is significant rather than arbitrarily designated. Stream: Flowing body of water in a natural surface channel. Surface water: Water which flows over, or lies on, the ground surface. Note: Indicator 6.3.2 does not include the monitoring of water quality in wetlands under monitoring level 1. Target value: A value (or range) for any given water quality parameter that indicates the threshold for a designated water quality, such as good water quality rather than acceptable water quality. Toxic substance: Chemical substance which can disturb the physiological functions of humans, animals and plants. Transboundary waters: Surface or ground waters which mark, cross or are located on boundaries between two or more States; wherever transboundary waters flow directly into the sea, these transboundary waters end at a straight line across their respective mouths between points on the lowwater line of the banks (UNECE, 1992). Water quality index: The measured water quality results for all parameters combined into a numeric value for each monitoring location. These scores are then aggregated over the time of the assessment period. The index score can range between zero (worst) to 100 (best). Definition: The indicator is defined as the proportion of water bodies in the country that have good ambient water quality. Ambient water quality refers to natural, untreated water in rivers, lakes and groundwaters and represents a combination of natural influences together with the impacts of all anthropogenic							

				activities. The indicator relies on water quality data derived from in situ measurements and the analysis of samples collected from surface and groundwaters. Water quality is assessed by means of core physical and chemical parameters that reflect natural water quality related to climatological and geological factors, together with major impacts on water quality. The continuous monitoring of all surface and groundwaters is economically unfeasible and not required to sufficiently characterize the status of ambient water quality in a country. Therefore, countries select river, lake and groundwater bodies that are representative and significant for the assessment and management of water quality to monitor and report on indicator 6.3.2. The quality status of individual water bodies is classified based on the compliance of the available water quality monitoring data for the core parameters with target values defined by the country. The indicator is computed as the proportion of the number of water bodies classified as having good quality (i.e. with at least 80 % compliance) to the total number of assessed water bodies, expressed as a percentage. Computation Method: The indicator is computed by first classifying all assessed water bodies based on the compliance of the monitoring data collected for selected parameters at monitoring locations within the water body with parameter-specific target values: $Cwq = nc\,nm \times 100$ Where Cwq is the percentage compliance [%]; nc is the number of monitoring values in compliance with the target values; nm is the total number of monitoring values. A threshold value of 80% compliance is defined to classify water bodies as “good” quality. Thus, a body of water is classified as having a good quality status if at least 80% of all monitoring data from all monitoring stations within the water body are in compliance with the respective targets. In a second step, the classification results are used to compute the indicator as the proportion of the number of water bodies classified as having a good quality status to the total number of classified water							

				bodies expressed in percentage: $WBGQ = ng\ nt \times 100$ Where $WBGQ$ is the percentage of water bodies classified as having a good quality status; ng is the number of classified water bodies classified as having a good quality status; nt is the total number of monitored and classified water bodies.								
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	Indicator 6.4.1: Change in water-use efficiency over time	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Tier II	Concepts: • Water use: water that is received by an industry or households from another industry or is directly abstracted. • Water abstraction: water removed from the environment by the economy. • Water use for irrigation (km³/year) o Annual quantity of water used for irrigation purposes. It includes water from renewable freshwater resources, as well as water from over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or abstraction of fossil groundwater, direct use of agricultural drainage water, (treated) wastewater, and desalinated water. • Water use for livestock (watering and cleaning) (km³/year) o Annual quantity of water used for livestock purposes. It includes water from renewable freshwater resources, as well as water from over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or abstraction of fossil groundwater, direct use of agricultural drainage water, (treated) wastewater, and desalinated water. It includes livestock watering, sanitation, cleaning of stables, etc. If connected to the public water supply network, water used for livestock is included in the services water use. • Water use for aquaculture (km³/year) o Annual quantity of water used for aquaculture. It includes water from renewable freshwater resources, as well as water from over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or abstraction of fossil groundwater, direct use of agricultural drainage water, (treated) wastewater, and desalinated water. Aquaculture is the farming of aquatic organisms in inland and coastal areas, involving intervention in the rearing process to enhance production and the individual or corporate ownership of the stock being cultivated. • Water use for the MIMEC sectors (km³/year) o Annual quantity of water used for the MIMEC sector. It includes water from	Administrative data	Technical and economic institutions provide their relevant data, sometimes through the National Statistical Office (NSO), particularly for the economic data.	a) DPHE, LGD b) DoE, MoEF c) DAE, MoA d) WARPO, MoWR	a) DPHE, LGD b) DoE, MoEF c) DAE, MoA d) WARPO, MoWR	The indicator covers all the economic sectors according to the ISIC classification, providing the means for more detailed analysis of the water use efficiency for national planning and decision-making. It is advisable to further disaggregate the indicator, according to the following criteria: • Economically, a more refined subdivision of the economic sector can be done using ISIC		Group 2	

				renewable freshwater resources, as well as over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or abstraction of fossil groundwater and use of desalinated water or direct use of (treated) wastewater. This sector refers to self-supplied industries not connected to the public. • Water use for the services sectors (km³/year) o Annual quantity of water used primarily for the direct use by the population. It includes water from renewable freshwater resources, as well as over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or abstraction of fossil groundwater and the use of desalinated water or direct use of treated wastewater. It is usually computed as the total water used by the public distribution network. It can include that part of the industries, which is connected to the municipal network. • Value added (gross) o Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 4. • Arable land o Arable land is the land under temporary agricultural crops (multiple-cropped areas are counted only once), temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens and land temporarily fallow (less than five years). The abandoned land resulting from shifting cultivation is not included in this category. Data for “Arable land” are not meant to indicate the amount of land that is potentially cultivable. • Permanent crops o Permanent crops are the land cultivated with long-term crops which do not have to be replanted for several years (such as cocoa and coffee); land under trees and shrubs producing flowers, such as roses and jasmine; and nurseries (except those for forest trees, which should be classified under "forest"). Permanent meadows and pastures are excluded from land under permanent crops.					Rev.4 by the following groups: ▪ Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (ISIC A); ▪ Mining and Quarrying (ISIC B); ▪ Manufacturing (ISIC C); ▪ Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply (ISIC D); ▪ Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities (ISIC E), by ▪ Water Collection, Treatment and Supply (ISIC 36) ▪ Sewerage (ISIC 37) ▪ Construction (ISIC F) ▪ Other industries (sum of remaining			

				• Proportion of irrigated land on the total cultivated land o Part of cultivated land that is equipped for irrigation, expressed in percentage. Definition: The change in water use efficiency over time (CWUE). The change in the ratio of the value added to the volume of water use, over time. Water Use Efficiency (WUE) is defined as the volume of water used divided by the value added of a given major sector1 . Following ISIC 4 coding, sectors are defined as: 1. agriculture; forestry; fishing (ISIC A), hereinafter "agriculture"; 2. mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; constructions (ISIC B, C, D and F), hereinafter "MIMEC"; 3. all the service sectors (ISIC E and ISIC G-T), hereinafter "services". The unit of the indicator is expressed in Value/Volume, commonly USD/m3 . Computation Method: Water use efficiency is computed as the sum of the three sectors listed above, weighted according to the proportion of water used by each sector over the total use. In formula: $WUE = Awe \times PA + Mwe \times PM + Swe \times PS$ Where: WUE = Water use efficiency Awe = Irrigated agriculture water use efficiency [USD/m3] Mwe = MIMEC water use efficiency [USD/m3] Swe = Services water use efficiency [USD/m3] PA = Proportion of water used by the agricultural sector over the total use PM = Proportion of water used by the MIMEC sector over the total use PS = Proportion of water used by the service sector over the total use The computing of each sector is described below. Water use efficiency in irrigated agriculture is calculated as the agricultural value added per agricultural water use, expressed in USD/m3 . In formula: $Awe = GVAa \times (1 - Cr)\,Va$ Where: Awe = Irrigated agriculture water use efficiency [USD/m3] GVAa = Gross value added by agriculture (excluding river and marine fisheries and forestry) [USD] Cr = Proportion of agricultural GVA produced by rainfed agriculture Va = Volume of water used by the agricultural sector (including irrigation, livestock and aquaculture) [m3] The volume of water used by					industries) • Geographically, computing the indicator by river basin, watershed or administrative units within a country.		

				the agricultural sectors (V) is collected at country level through national records and reported in questionnaires, in units of m3 /year. Agricultural value added in national currency is obtained from national statistics, converted to USD and deflated to the baseline year. Cr can be calculated from the proportion of irrigated land on the total Arable land and Permanent crops (hereinafter "cultivated land", as follows: $Cr = 1\,1 + Ai\,(1 - Ai\,) * 0.375$ Where: Ai = proportion of irrigated land on the total cultivated land, in decimals 0.375 = generic default ratio between rainfed and irrigated yields Last updated: 12 February 2018 More detailed estimations are however possible and encouraged at country level. Water efficiency of the MIMEC sectors (including power production): MIMEC value added per unit of water used for the MIMEC sector, expressed in USD/m3 . In formula: $Mwe = GVAm\,Vm$ Where: Mwe = Industrial water use efficiency [USD/m3] GVAm = Gross value added by MIMEC (including energy) [USD] Vm = Volume of water used by MIMEC (including energy) [m3] MIMEC water use (Vm) is collected at country level through national records and reported in questionnaires, in units of m3 /year. MIMEC value added is obtained from national statistics, deflated to the baseline year. Services water supply efficiency is calculated as the service sector value added (ISIC 36-39 and ISIC 45-98) divided by water used for distribution by the water collection, treatment and supply industry (ISIC 36), expressed in USD/m3 . In formula: $Swe = GVAs\,Vs$ Where: Swe = Services water use efficiency [USD/m3] GVAs = Gross value added by services [USD] Vs = Volume of water used by the service sector [m3] Data on volumes of used and distributed water are collected at country level from the municipal supply utilities records and reported in questionnaires, in units of km3 /year or million m3 /year. Services value added is obtained from national statistics, deflated to the baseline year. Change in water use efficiency (CWUE) is computed as the ratio of water use efficiency (WUE) in time t minus water use efficiency in time t-1, divided by water							

				use efficiency in time t-1 and multiplied by 100: $CWUE = WUEt - WUEt{-}1\, WUEt{-}1 * 100$ It must be noted that computing the indicator in an aggregated manner, i.e. total GDP over total water use, would lead to an overestimation of the indicator. That is due to the fact that, for the agricultural sector, only the value produced under irrigation has to be counted in calculating the indicator. Hence, the Last updated: 12 February 2018 sum of the value added of the various sectors used in these formulas is not equivalent to the total GDP of the country.							
	Indicator 6.4.2: Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Tier I	Concepts: This indicator provides an estimate of pressure by all sectors on the country's renewable freshwater resources. A low level of water stress indicates a situation where the combined withdrawal by all sectors is marginal in relation to the resources, and has therefore little potential impact on the sustainability of the resources or on the potential competition between users. A high level of water stress indicates a situation where the combined withdrawal by all sectors represents a substantial share of the total renewable freshwater resources, with potentially larger impacts on the sustainability of the resources and potential situations of conflicts and competition between users. Total renewable freshwater resources (TRWR) are expressed as the sum of internal and external renewable water resources. The terms "water resources" and "water withdrawal" are understood here as freshwater resources and freshwater withdrawal. Internal renewable water resources are defined as the long-term average annual flow of rivers and recharge of groundwater for a given country generated from endogenous precipitation. . External renewable water resources refer to the flows of water entering the country, taking into consideration the quantity of flows reserved to upstream and downstream countries through agreements or treaties. Total freshwater withdrawal (TWW) is the volume of freshwater extracted from its source (rivers, lakes, aquifers) for agriculture,	Data from projects, international surveys or results and publications from national and international research centres	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water and Ministry of Environment, and sometimes channelled through the National statistical Offic	a) WDB, MoWR b) BADC/BMDA, MOA c) UNSC	a) WDB, MoWR b) BADC/BMDA, MOA c) UNSC	The indicator can be disaggregated to show the respective contribution of different sectors to the country's water stress, and therefore the relative importance of actions needed to contain water demand in the different sectors (agriculture, municipalities and industry).		Group 1	

				industries and municipalities. It is estimated at the country level for the following three main sectors: agriculture, municipalities (including domestic water withdrawal) and industries. Freshwater withdrawal includes primary freshwater (not withdrawn before), secondary freshwater (previously withdrawn and returned to rivers and groundwater, such as discharged wastewater and agricultural drainage water) and fossil groundwater. It does not include nonconventional water, i.e. direct use of treated wastewater, direct use of agricultural drainage water and desalinated water. TWW is in general calculated as being the sum of total water withdrawal by sector minus direct use of wastewater, direct use of agricultural drainage water and use of desalinated water. Environmental water requirements (Env.) are the quantities of water required to sustain freshwater and estuarine ecosystems. Water quality and also the resulting ecosystem services are excluded from this formulation which is confined to water volumes. This does not imply that quality and the support to societies which are dependent on environmental flows are not important and should not be taken care of. Methods of computation of Env. are extremely variable and range from global estimates to comprehensive assessments for river reaches. For the purpose of the SDG indicator, water volumes can be expressed in the same units as the TWW, and then as percentages of the available water resources. Definition: The level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources is the ratio between total freshwater withdrawn by all major sectors and total renewable freshwater resources, after taking into account environmental water requirements. Main sectors, as defined by ISIC standards, include agriculture; forestry and fishing; manufacturing; electricity industry; and services. This indicator is also known as water withdrawal intensity. Computation Method: The indicator is computed as the total freshwater withdrawn							

				(TWW) divided by the difference between the total renewable freshwater resources (TRWR) and the environmental water requirements (Env.), multiplied by 100. All variables are expressed in km3 /year (109 m3 /year). Stress (%) = TWW / (TRWR - Env.) * 100 It is proposed to classify the level of water stress in three main categories (levels): low, high and very high. The thresholds for the indicator could be country specific, to reflect differences in climate and national water management objectives. Alternatively, uniform thresholds could be proposed using existing literature and taking into account environmental water requirements.							
Target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	Indicator 6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Tier I	Concepts: The concept of IWRM is measured in 4 main components: 1. Enabling environment: this includes the policies, laws, plans and strategies which create the 'enabling environment' for IWRM. 2. Institutions: includes the range and roles of political, social, economic and administrative institutions that help to support the implementation of IWRM. 3. Management Instruments: The tools and activities that enable decision-makers and users to make rational and informed choices between alternative actions. 4. Financing: Budgeting and financing made available and used for water resources development and management from various sources. The indicator is based on a national survey structured around these four main components (UNEP 2016). Each component is split into two parts: questions concerning the 'National level' and 'Other levels' respectively. 'Other levels' includes sub-national (including provinces/states for federated countries), basin level, and the transboundary level as appropriate. Definition: The indicator degree of implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), measured in per cent (%) from 0 (implementation not yet started) to 100 (fully implemented) is currently being measured in terms of different stages of development and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). The definition of IWRM is based	Survey	Ministry of Water in coordination with Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Lands and Agriculture, Ministry of Industry and Mining etc	WDB, MoWR	WDB, MoWR	The nature of the target, indicator and survey does not lend itself to disaggregation by sex, age group, income etc. However, social equality is an integral part of IWRM, and there are questions which directly address issues such as gender, vulnerable groups, geographic coverage and broad stakeholder		

				on an internationally agreed definition, and is universally applicable. IWRM was officially established in 1992 and is defined as "a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximise economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems." (GWP 2010). Computation Method: 1. The survey contains 32 questions divided into the four main components described above. 2. Each question is given a score between 0 and 100, in increments of 10, based on the following 6 main categories: Very low (0)● Low (20)● Medium-low (40)● Medium-high (60)● High (80)● Very high (100)● Note that guidance is provided for each threshold for each question, to ensure objective and comparable results. 3. The un-weighted average of the question scores within each of the four components is calculated to give a score of 0 – 100 for each component. 4. The component scores are averaged (un-weighted) to give the indicator score, expressed as a percentage between 0 and 100.					participation in water resources development and management. These questions provide an indication of the national and sub-national situation regarding social equality.			
	Indicator 6.5.2: Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	International Hydrological Programme of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO-IHP) United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)	Tier II	Concepts: "The proposed monitoring has as basis the spatial coverage of transboundary basins shared by each country, and focuses on monitoring whether these are covered by cooperation arrangements that are operational. The criteria needing to be met for the cooperation on a specific basin being considered "operational" seeks to capture whether the arrangement(s) indeed provide an adequate basis for cooperation in water management. Transboundary basins are basins of transboundary waters, that is, of any surface waters (notably rivers, lakes) or groundwaters which mark, cross or are located on boundaries between by two or more states. For the purpose of the calculation of this indicator, for surface waters, the basin is the extent of the catchment area; for groundwater, the area considered is the extent of the aquifer. Arrangement for water cooperation: a bilateral or multilateral treaty,	Administrative record	Ministries or agencies responsible for water resources.	a) MoWR (JRC) b) MoFA	a) MoWR (JRC) b) MoFA	Data would be most reliably collected at the national level. Basin level data can also be disaggregated to country level (for national reporting) and aggregated to regional and global level.			

				convention, agreement or other formal arrangement, such as memorandum of understanding) between riparian countries that provides a framework for cooperation on transboundary water management. Agreements or other kind of formal arrangements may be interstate, intergovernmental, interministerial, interagency or between regional authorities. Operational: For an agreement or other kind of formal arrangement (e.g. a memorandum of understanding) for cooperation between the riparian countries to be considered operational, all the following criteria needs to be fulfilled: - There is a joint body, joint mechanism or commission (e.g. a river basin organization) for transboundary cooperation - There are regular formal communications between riparian countries in form of meetings - There is a joint or coordinated water management plan(s), or joint objectives have been set - There is a regular exchange of data and information. Definition: The proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation is defined as the proportion of transboundary basins area within a country with an operational arrangement for water cooperation. It is derived by adding up the surface area in a country of those transboundary surface water catchments and transboundary aquifers (i.e. 'transboundary' basins) that are covered by an operational arrangement and dividing the obtained area by the aggregate total area in a country of all transboundary basins (both catchments and aquifers). The result is multiplied by 100 to obtain it expressed as percentage share. Computation Method: Step 1 Identify the transboundary surface waters and aquifers While the identification of transboundary surface water is straightforward, the identification of transboundary aquifers requires investigations. If there are no transboundary surface waters or groundwaters, reporting is not applicable. Step 2 Calculate the surface area of each transboundary basin and the total sum Commonly at least the basins of the rivers and lakes							

				have been delineated through topographic maps and the basin area is known or easily measurable. The total transboundary surface area in the country is the sum of the surface areas in the country of each of the transboundary basins and aquifers (expressed in km2). Transboundary areas for different types of systems (e.g. river basin and aquifer) or multiple aquifers may overlap. The area of transboundary aquifers, even if located within a transboundary river basin, should be added to be able to track progress of cooperation on transboundary aquifers. The calculations can most easily be carried with Geographical Information Systems (GIS). Once generated, with appropriate tools for spatial analysis, the shapes of the surface catchments and the aquifers can be used to report both disaggregated (for the surface water basin or aquifer) and aggregated (agreement exists on either one). Step 3 Review existing arrangements for transboundary cooperation in water management and verify which transboundary waters are covered by a cooperation arrangement Some operational arrangements for integrated management of transboundary waters in place cover both surface waters and groundwaters. In such cases, it should be clear that the geographical extent of both is used to calculate the indicator value. In other cases, the area of application may be limited to a border section of the watercourse and in such cases only the corresponding area should be considered as potentially having an operational arrangement for calculating the indicator value. At the end of this step, it should be known which transboundary basins are covered by cooperation arrangements (and their respective areas). Step 4 Check which of the existing arrangements for transboundary cooperation in water management are operational The following check-list allows determining whether the cooperation arrangement on a particular basin or in relation to a particular co-riparian country is operational: - existence of a joint body, joint mechanism or commission for transboundary cooperation - regularity of formal communication in form of meetings - existence of joint or coordinated water management plan(s), or of joint objectives -								

				regular exchange of information and data If any of the conditions is not met, the cooperation arrangement cannot be considered operational. This information is currently available in countries and can also be withdrawn from global, regional or basin reporting systems. Step 5 Calculate the indicator value, that is, the area share by adding up the surface area in the country of those transboundary surface water basins or aquifers that are covered by an operational cooperation arrangement and dividing it by the total summed up area in the country of all transboundary basins (including aquifers), multiplied by 100 to obtain a percentage share.							
Target 6.6: By 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	Indicator 6.6.1: Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	UN Environment (United Nations Environment Programme)	Tier II	Concepts: The concepts and definitions used in the methodology have been based on existing international frameworks and glossaries unless where indicated otherwise below. Water-related ecosystems – includes five categories: 1) vegetated wetlands, 2) rivers and estuaries, 3) lakes, 4) aquifers, and 5) artificial waterbodies. For purposes of this methodology, the text refers only to these five ecosystem category terminologies. The majority of water-related ecosystem types monitored in Indicator 6.6.1 contain freshwater, with the exception of mangroves and estuaries which contain brackish waters and are included in Indicator 6.6.1. Ecosystems containing or within salt waters are not included as these are covered within other SDG indicators (Goal 14). Other categories of wetlands aligning with the Ramsar Convention definitions are captured within the ecosystem category of 'vegetated wetlands'. Vegetated Wetlands – the water-related ecosystem category of vegetated wetlands includes swamps, fens, peatlands, marshes, paddies, and mangroves. This definition is closely related to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands definition of wetlands, which is: "areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres" with the exception that salt waters are not included in Indicator 6.6.1		1. GEMS/Water National Focal Points, in consultation with NSOs 2. Satellite data from ESA and NASA	a) DoE, MoEF b) WDB, MoWr c) BFD, MoEF d) WARPO, MoWR		Disaggregated at different spatial scales i.e.. National, basin, and ecosystem type.		

				reporting (as they are covered in SDG 14) and with the exception that vegetated wetlands are distinct from the other ecosystem categories of lakes, rivers and estuaries, aquifers, and artificial waterbodies. Vegetated wetlands have been separated as their own ecosystem category because of their importance for target achievement and because the methodology for monitoring them with earth observations is unique from other open waters. The data generated by applying this methodology will also generate data required by countries to report to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. Artificial Waterbodies – the water-related ecosystem category of artificial waterbodies includes open waterbodies created by humans such as reservoirs, canals, harbors, mines and quarries. While it is recognized that these are not traditional water ecosystems which should be protected and restored, in some countries they hold a noteworthy amount of freshwater and have thus been included. Open Water – as any area of surface water unobstructed by aquatic vegetation. This includes the following 3 water-related ecosystem categories: rivers and estuaries, lakes, and artificial waterbodies. Extent – has been expanded beyond spatial extent to capture additional basic parameters needed for the protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems. Extent includes three components: the spatial extent or surface area, the quality, and the quantity of water-related ecosystems. Change – a shift from one condition of extent to another over time within a water-related ecosystem, measured against a point of reference. Definition: The indicator includes five categories: 1) vegetated wetlands, 2) rivers and estuaries, 3) lakes, 4) aquifers, and 5) artificial waterbodies. For purposes of this methodology, the text refers only to these five ecosystem category terminologies. To address its complexity, Indicator 6.6.1 has been divided into 5 SubIndicators to capture the various data sources and methodologies required for monitoring components of the Indicator. Data sources come from a combination of ground							

				sampling and earth observations. Depending on the type of ecosystem and the type of extent being measured, the data collection methodology can also differ greatly. A progressive monitoring approach with two levels is proposed: Level 1: 2 Sub-Indicators based on globally available data from earth observations which will be validated by countries against their own methodologies and datasets: • Sub-Indicator 1 – spatial extent of water-related ecosystems • Sub-Indicator 2 – water quality of lakes and artificial water bodies Level 2: Data collected by countries through 3 Sub-Indicators: • Sub-Indicator 3 – quantity of water (discharge) in rivers and estuaries • Sub-Indicator 4 – water quality imported from SDG Indicator 6.3.2 • Sub-Indicator 5 – quantity of groundwater within aquifers. Computation Method: The 5 Sub-Indicators are computed separately and thus Indicator 6.6.1 is comprised of 5 stand-alone methodologies. Sub-Indicator 1: Spatial Extent of Water-related Ecosystems The methodology for this Sub-Indicator describes how Earth observations are generated and processed into a global spatial extent of water-related ecosystems dataset. The basic premise of this approach is that different land covers, such as snow, bare rock, vegetation, and water, reflect different wavelengths of light. Satellites continually circulate our earth, capturing images and wavelengths reflected from every location on the globe. For any one location on earth, thousands of images can be combined to classify the site's land cover. Advanced computing technology can be programmed to digest all of these images and split the earth into land cover type pixels, one of which is open water. Open water is defined as any area of surface water unobstructed by aquatic vegetation. Thus, changes in the spatial extent of open water locations over a long period of time can be discerned including new and lost waterbodies or seasonal changes. To distinguish one water-related ecosystem type from another, further processing of this open water data is required in conjunction with other datasets. The data generated on open water is further distinguished into lakes, rivers and estuaries							

				versus artificial waterbodies. In addition, vegetated wetlands are discerned through further processing. The method to detect vegetated wetlands from Earth observations is based on an approach which detects the physical properties of wetland areas (e.g. soil moisture and vegetation water content) from multi-temporal SAR (Synthetic Aperture Radar) and optical satellite imagery, combined with other geospatial datasets related to the topography of the area, the hydrography of the watershed and its drainage network, and the soil types. The resulting datasets obtained from earth observations on the spatial extent of vegetated wetlands and artificial waterbodies are excluded from the calculation of spatial extent values for lakes, rivers and estuaries, to prevent duplication of spatial extent estimations. Thus, three global datasets are generated through this methodology annually: spatial extent of lakes, rivers, and estuaries; spatial extent of artificial waterbodies; and spatial extent of vegetated wetlands. These national spatial extent datasets are provided to countries to validate. Once validated, the annual Last updated: 09 May 2018 datasets are used to calculate percentage change of spatial extent over time, using a 2001-2005 baseline period. Subsequent five year averages are compared to this baseline. Percentage Change in Spatial Extent $= (\beta - \gamma)\ \beta \times 100$ Sub-Indicator 2: Water Quality of Lakes and artificial water bodies The methodology for this Sub-Indicator describes how Earth observations are generated and processed into two datasets of chlorophyll a (Chl) and total suspended solids (TSS) within lakes globally. Earth observations can only provide information on concentrations of in-water materials that affect the colour of water. These materials include Chl, which is the primary pigment in phytoplankton (the primary source of food on the food-chain), and TSS. The concentrations of Chl and TSS can be used as proxies to infer other important waterbody characteristics. Chl and TSS results are derived using empirical algorithms, generated for each individual pixel to ensure the spatial variability within each lake is fully captured. Results are averaged over a year for each lake to produce lake-wide Chl								

				and TSS concentrations and small localized fluctuations in concentration of these two parameters are not shown. On any one day, the pixels representing each concentration of Chl or TSS are quantified and a lake-wide average is determined for that day. The change in concentration of both Chl and TSS can be determined from comparing an annual average against the baseline. This annual average Chl and TSS will be averaged every 5 years, which will be compared to the Chl and TSS baselines to generate a percentage change. The locations where percentage change is excessive can be targeted for increased water quality monitoring and management. Sub-Indicator 3: Quantity (Discharge) of Water in Rivers and Estuaries The methodology for this Sub-Indicator describes different techniques for countries to implement to monitor river and estuary discharge. These techniques can include gauging stations or discharge meters. The methodology does not prescribe the type of discharge measurement technique because selection should be based on the size and type of the waterbody, terrain and velocity of water flow, the desired accuracy of measurement, as well as finances available. However, any discharge data collected by countries must adhere to the following minimum criteria: • Discharge data from each river/estuary monitored should be collected at least once per month. This data should then be averaged to obtain an annual average discharge per river/estuary monitored. • Each basin should have at minimum of one sampling location, at the point where its water exits into another basin or crosses a national boundary. Countries will submit 5 years of data on annual average discharges per basin to the custodian agencies. The data from these 5 years will be averaged to smooth short-term variability. To generate national percentage change of discharge over time, a common reference period for all basins must be established. This baseline period will be used to calculate percentage change of discharge for any subsequent 5-year period. To calculate percentage change in discharge for each five year period following the reference period, the following							

				formula is used: Where β = the average national spatial extent from 2001-2005 Where γ = the average national spatial extent of any other 5 year period Last updated: 09 May 2018 Percentage Change in Discharge = (β − γ) β × 100 Sub-Indicator 4: Quality of Water-related Ecosystems The methodology for this Sub-Indicator is described in SDG Indicator 6.3.2. The data collected for Indicator 6.3.2 is utilized for Sub-Indicator 4 to inform a calculation of percentage change over time in waterbodies with good ambient water quality. Sub-Indicator 5: Quantity of Groundwater within Aquifers The methodology for this Sub-Indicator describes a simplified technique for countries to monitor groundwater quantity within aquifers. The volume of groundwater stored in an aquifer is most traditionally estimated using a combination of parameters but for the purposes of Indicator 6.6.1 monitoring, the 'head' or level of groundwater within an aquifer can solely be measured as a proxy for groundwater volume within an aquifer. Measuring the level of groundwater within an aquifer is done through the use of boreholes. The methodology does not prescribe the number of boreholes to be monitored per aquifer because the distribution of groundwater can be variable depending on the location and characteristics of aquifers. However, any groundwater level data collected by countries must adhere to the following minimum criteria: • Point measurements of groundwater level within aquifers should be collected at least twice per year. This data should then be averaged to obtain an annual average groundwater level per aquifer monitored. Understanding the seasonal and other short term changes is a necessary aspect of management of groundwater but should only be considered as part of the local management of the groundwater. • Each aquifer monitored should have at minimum one borehole that can be used for groundwater level measurements. Countries will submit 5 years of data on annual average groundwater level per basin to the custodian agencies, which will be averaged to smooth short-term variability. To								

				generate national percentage change of discharge over time, a common reference period for all basins must be established. This baseline period will be used to calculate percentage change of groundwater quantity for any subsequent 5-year period. To calculate percentage change in quantity for each five year period following the reference period, the following formula is used: Percentage Change in Quantity $= (\beta - \gamma)\,\beta \times 100$								
Target 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	Indicator 6.a.1: Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	World Health Organization (WHO) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	Tier I	Concepts: "International cooperation and capacity-building support" implies aid (most of it quantifiable) in the form of grants or loans by external support agencies. The amount of water and sanitation-related Official Development Assistance (ODA) can be used as a proxy for this, captured by OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS). ODA is defined as flows of official financing administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective, and which are concessional in character with a grant element of at least 25 per cent (using a fixed 10 per cent rate of discount). By convention, ODA flows comprise contributions of donor government agencies, at all levels, to developing countries ("bilateral ODA") and to multilateral institutions. ODA receipts, from a recipient perspective, comprise disbursements by bilateral donors and multilateral institutions. Lending by export credit agencies—with the pure purpose of export promotion. "Developing countries" refer to countries, which are eligible to receive official development assistance. This limits the scope of reporting to those countries receiving water and sanitation ODA, and the number of such countries is expected to decrease going forward. Water and sanitation-related activities and programmes include those for water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) (targets 6.1, 6.2), wastewater and water quality (6.3), water efficiency (6.4), water resource management (6.5), and water-related ecosystems (6.6). As per target 6.a wording, it includes activities and programmes for water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies. A government coordinated spending plan is defined as a financing plan/budget for the water and		Ministries with responsibilities related to finance, water supply and sanitation, agriculture, water resources development and management, environment, and foreign affairs	ERD	ERD	Subsector disaggregation (basic vs. large systems)		Group 1	

				sanitation sector, clearly assessing the available sources of finance and strategies for financing future needs. Definition: Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a governmentcoordinated spending plan is defined as the proportion of total water and sanitation-related Official Development Assistance (ODA) disbursements that are included in the government budget. Computation Method: The indicator is computed as the proportion of total water and sanitation-related ODA that is included in the government budget, i.e. the amount of water and sanitation-related ODA in the government budget divided by the total amount of water and sanitation-related ODA. The numerator on water and sanitation-related ODA in the government budget will be obtained from the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) survey for the 2016-2017 cycle. The question on external funding collects data on the amount of donor funds that were included in government budget. Data for 2015 ODA disbursements through GLAAS will be available by end-2016. The scope of the question on external funding has been expanded beyond WASH for the 2016- 17 cycle to address all targets under SDG 6, including wastewater and water quality, water efficiency, water resource management, and water-related ecosystems. The denominator on total water and sanitation-related ODA disbursements will be obtained through OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) (purpose codes 14000-series for the water sector and purpose code 31140 for agricultural water resources). Data on ODA disbursements for 2015 will be made available through CRS in December 2016.								
Target 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving	Indicator 6.b.1: Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational	World Health Organization (WHO) United Nations Environment Programme	Tier I	Concepts: Stakeholder participation is essential to ensure the sustainability of water and sanitation management options over time, e.g. the choice of appropriate solutions for a given social and economic context, and the full understanding of the impacts of a certain development decision. Defining the procedures in policy or law for the participation of local communities is vital to	Survey	Ministries with responsibilities related to water supply and	LGD	LGD		2 years		

water and sanitation management	policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	(UNEP) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)		ensure needs of all the community is met, including the most vulnerable and also encourages ownership of schemes which in turn contributes to their sustainability. Local administrative units refers to non-overlapping sub-districts, municipalities, communes, or other local community-level units covering both urban and rural areas to be defined by the government. Policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management would define a formal mechanism to ensure participation of users in planning water and sanitation activities. A policy or procedure is considered to be established if the mechanism for participation of local communities is defined in law or has been formally approved and published. It is considered to be operational if the policy or procedure is being implemented, with appropriate funding in place and with means for verifying that participation took place. 'Water and sanitation' includes all areas of management related to each of the targets under SDG 6, namely: water supply (6.1), sanitation and hygiene (6.2), wastewater treatment and ambient water quality (6.3), efficiency and sustainable use (6.4), integrated water resources management (6.5) and water-related ecosystems (6.6). Definition: The indicator assesses the percentage of local administrative units (as defined by the national government) that have an established and operational mechanism by which individuals and communities can meaningfully contribute to decisions and directions about water and sanitation management. The indicator Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management is currently being measured by the Proportion of countries with clearly defined procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities in planning program in water and sanitation management, and hygiene promotion and the Proportion of countries with high level of users/communities participating in planning programs in water		sanitation, agriculture, water resources development and management, and environment						

				and sanitation management, and hygiene promotion. Computation Method: The UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) questionnaire provides information on whether there are “clearly defined procedures in laws or policies for participation by service users (e.g. households) and communities in planning programs”. For countries that have data available from the local administrative unit level, they are asked to provide data on the number of local administrative units for which policies and procedures for local participation (i) exist, and (ii) are operational, as well as (iii) the number of local administrative units assessed, and (iv) the total number of units in the country. The indicator is computed as (ii) the number of local admin units with operation policies and procedures for local participation divided by (iv) the total number of local administrative units in the country. Both numerator and denominator will be obtained through the GLAAS survey for the 2016-2017 cycle.								

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

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Indicator 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity	World Bank (WB)	Tier I	Definition: Proportion of population with access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity.	Household Survey/Census	National Statistical Offices	a) BBS (SVRS/MICS), SID b) PD	a) BBS (SVRS/ MICS), SID b) PD	Disaggregation of access to electricity by rural or urban place of residence is possible for all countries.	Annual	Group 1	
	Indicator 7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	World Health Organization (WHO)	Tier I	Concepts: Current global data collection focuses on the primary fuel used for cooking, categorized as solid or nonsolid fuels, where solid fuels are considered polluting and non-modern, while non-solid fuels are considered clean. This single measure captures a good part of the lack of access to clean cooking fuels, but fails to collect data on type of device or technology is used for cooking, and also fails to capture other polluting forms of energy use in the home such as those used for lighting and heating. New evidence-based normative guidance from the WHO (i.e. WHO Guidelines for indoor air quality guidelines: household fuel combustion), highlights the importance of addressing both fuel and the technology for adequately protecting public health. These guidelines provide technical recommendations in the form of emissions targets for as to what fuels and technology (stove, lamp, and so on) combinations in the home are clean. These guidelines also recommend against the use of unprocessed coal and discourage the use kerosene (a non-solid but highly	Household Survey/ Census	National Statistical Offices	a) BBS (SVRS/MICS), SID b) NIPORT (BDHS), MoHFW	a) BBS (SVRS/ MICS), SID b) NIPORT (BDHS), MoHFW	Disaggregated estimates for different end-uses (i.e. cooking, heating and lighting; with expected improvements in household surveys, this will be possible for heating and lighting for all countries. Disaggregation of access to clean fuel and technologies for cooking by rural or urban place of residence is possible for all countries. Gender disaggregation by main user (i.e. cook) of cooking energy will be available with expected improvements in household surveys Gender disaggregation of	Annual	Group 1	

				polluting fuel) in the home. They also recommend that all major household energy end uses (e.g. cooking, space heating, lighting) use efficient fuels and technology combinations to ensure health benefits. For this reason, the technical recommendations in the WHO guidelines, access to modern cooking solution in the home will be defined as "access to clean fuels and technologies" rather than "access to non-solid fuels." This shift will help ensure that health and other "nexus" benefits are better counted, and thus realized. Definition: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology is calculated as the number of people using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating and lighting divided by total population reporting that any cooking, heating or lighting, expressed as percentage. "Clean" is defined by the emission rate targets and specific fuel recommendations (i.e. against unprocessed coal and kerosene) included in the normative guidance WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion. Computation Method: Estimates for countries with no available surveys were obtained as follows: When survey data is available for a country, the regional population-weighted mean is used to derive					head of household for cooking, lighting and heating is available Gender equality Energy is a service provided at the household, rather than individual level. Nonetheless, it is used differentially by men and women and has different impacts on their health and well-being. What will be possible, in principle, is to report energy access disaggregated by the main user of cooking energy. In addition, WHO's Household energy database includes country data from thirty countries on the time spent by children collecting fuelwood and water disaggregated by sex. With the improvements in data collection via the below mentioned survey harmonization process, data will be available reporting			

				aggregate estimates at a regional or global level, however no country point estimate is given for that country is reported Countries classified as high-income with a Gross National Income (GNI) of more than US$ 12,746.- per capita are assumed to have made a complete transition to using clean fuels and technologies as the primary domestic energy source for cooking and the primary reliance on polluting (unclean) fuels and technologies use is reported to be less than 5% and assumed as zero for regional and global estimates. For estimating the fraction of the population relying on clean fuels and technologies for heating and lighting, the same methodology using survey data to derive country estimates for a particular year will be used using the same above mentioned assumptions.					time spent exclusively on fuel collection rather than in combination with water collection.			
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	Indicator 7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	International Energy Agency (IEA) United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) United Nations' inter-agency mechanism on energy (UN Energy) SE4ALL Global Tracking Framework Consortium	Tier I	Concepts: Renewable energy consumption includes consumption of energy derived from: hydro, solid biofuels, wind, solar, liquid biofuels, biogas, geothermal, marine and waste. Total final energy consumption is calculated from national balances and statistics as total final consumption minus non-energy use. Comments with regard to specific renewable energy resources: Solar energy consumption includes solar PV and solar thermal● Liquid biofuel energy consumption includes biogasoline, biodiesels and	Industry surveys or household surveys	National statistical office	PD->SREDA	PD->SREDA	Disaggregation of the data on consumption of renewable energy, e.g. by resource and end-use sector, could provide insights into other dimensions of the goal, such as affordability and reliability. For solar energy, it may also be of interest to disaggregate between grid and off-	Annual	Group 1	

		(SE4ALL Global Tracking Framework Consortium)		other liquid biofuels● Solid biofuel consumption includes fuelwood, animal waste, vegetable waste, black liquor,● bagasse and charcoal Waste energy covers energy from renewable municipal waste● Definition: The renewable energy share in total final consumption is the percentage of final consumption of energy that is derived from renewable resources. Computation Method: It is calculated by dividing consumption of energy from all renewable sources by total final energy consumption. Renewable energy consumption is derived from three tables of the IEA world energy statistics and balances: total final consumption, electricity output and heat output. All volumes reported in the total final consumption table are taken as reported. Since volumes for electricity and heat in the final consumption table are not broken down by technology, electricity and heat output tables are used instead to break down final consumption of electricity and heat by technology. The allocation by technology is done by deriving the share of technology in electricity and heat output tables and multiplying that share by final energy consumption of electricity and heat, respectively. For instance, if total final consumption table reports 150 TJ for					grid capacity.			

				biogas energy, while total final consumption of electricity is 400 TJ and heat 100 TJ, and the share of biogas in total electricity output is 10 percent and 5 percent in heat, the total reported number for biogas consumption will be 195 TJ (150 TJ+400TJ*10%+100TJ*5%).								
Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	Indicator 7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	International Energy Agency (IEA) United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) United Nations' Inter-agency Mechanism on Energy (UN Energy) SE4ALL Global Tracking Framework Consortium (SE4ALL Global Tracking Framework Consortium)	Tier I	Concepts: Total energy supply, as defined by the International Recommendations for Energy Statistics (IRES), as made up of production plus net imports minus international marine and aviation bunkers plus-stock changes. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the measure of economic output. For international comparison purposes, GDP is measured in constant terms at purchasing power parity. Definition: Energy intensity is defined as the energy supplied to the economy pet unit value of economic output. Computation Method: Energy intensity is obtained by dividing total energy supply over GDP.	Energy balances	National statistical office	a) SREDA, PD b) BERC, EMRD c) HCU, EMRD d) IEA	a) SREDA, PD b) BERC, EMRD c) HCU, EMRD d) IEA	Disaggregation of energy intensity, e.g. by sector, by industry (e.g. cement, steel) or by type of vehicle (e.g. cars, trucks) etc.	5 years	Group 1	
Target 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	Indicator 7.a.1: International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	Tier II	Definition: The flows are covered through two complementary sources. OECD: The flows covered by the OECD are defined as all official loans, grants and equity investments received by countries on the DAC List of ODA Recipients from foreign governments and multilateral agencies, for the purpose of clean energy research and development and renewable energy	Official and private resource flows	National administration	ERD	ERD	Data from the CRS can be disaggregated by type of flow (ODA or OOF), by donor, recipient country, type of finance, type of aid (project, agriculture sub-sector, etc.). Data in IRENA are	Annual	Group 2	

fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.	production, including in hybrid systems.			production, including in hybrid systems extracted from the OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) with the following sector codes: • 23210 Energy generation, renewable sources – multiple technologies - Renewable energy generation programmes that cannot be attributed to one single technology (codes 23220 through 23280 below). Fuelwood/charcoal production should be included under forestry 31261. • 23220 Hydro-electric power plants - Including energy generating river barges. • 23230 Solar energy - Including photo-voltaic cells, solar thermal applications and solar heating. • 23240 Wind energy - Wind energy for water lifting and electric power generation. • 23250 Marine energy - Including ocean thermal energy conversion, tidal and wave power. • 23260 Geothermal energy - Use of geothermal energy for generating electric power or directly as heat for agriculture, etc. • 23270- Biofuel-fired power plants Use of solids and liquids produced from biomass for direct power generation. Also includes biogases from anaerobic fermentation (e.g. landfill gas, sewage sludge gas, fermentation of energy crops and manure) and thermal processes (also known as syngas); waste fired power plants making use of biodegradable municipal waste (household waste and waste from companies and public					disaggregation by technologies (i.e. bioenergy, geothermal energy, hydropower, ocean energy, solar energy, and wind energy) and subtechnologies (e.g. onshore and offshore wind), by geography (both at the country and regional level), by financial instrument and by type of recipient.			

				services that resembles household waste, collected at installations specifically designed for their disposal with recovery of combustible liquids, gases or heat). See code 23360 for non-renewable waste-fired power plants. Research and development of energy efficiency technologies and measures is captured under CRS sector code 23182 on Energy research. The above flows also include technical assistance provided to support production, research and development as defined above. Last updated: 12 February 2018 IRENA: The flows covered by IRENA are defined as all additional loans, grants and equity investments received by developing countries (defined as countries in developing regions, as listed in the UN M49 composition of regions) from all foreign governments, multilateral agencies and additional development finance institutions (including export credits, where available) for the purpose of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems. These additional flows cover the same technologies and other activities (research and development, technical assistance, etc.) as listed above and exclude all flows extracted from the OECD/DAC CRS. Computation Method: The OECD flows are calculated by taking the total official flows (ODA and								

				OOF) from DAC member countries, multilateral organisations and other providers of development assistance to the sectors listed above. The IRENA (additional) flows are calculated by taking the total public investment flows from IRENA's Public Renewable Energy Investment Database and excluding: domestic financial flows; Last updated: 12 February 2018 international flows to countries outside developing regions; and flows reported by OECD (as described above). The flows are measured in current United States Dollars (USD).								
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services		Tier III									Metadata yet to be finalized.
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all												
Target 8.1: Sustain	Indicator 8.1.1:	United Nations	Tier	Concepts: Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Official	National statistics	BBS (NAW),	BBS	It is possible to	Annual	Group	

per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Statistics Division (UNSD)	I	measures the monetary value of final goods and services—that is, those that are bought by the final user—produced in an economic territory country in a given period of time (say a quarter or a year). It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. GDP can be measured using the expenditure approach as the sum of expenditure on final consumption plus gross capital formation plus exports less imports, the production approach as the value of output less intermediate consumption plus any taxes less subsidies on products not already included in the value of output, or the income approach as compensation of employees plus gross operating surplus plus gross mixed incomes plus taxes less subsidies on both production and imports. Definition: Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Real GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population of a country or area. The data for real GDP are measured in constant US dollars to facilitate the calculation of country growth rates and aggregation of the country data.	national accounts estimate	offices, central banks or national agencies responsible for compiling official national accounts estimates for a country or area	SID	(NAW), SID	disaggregate the country data by region, if countries can make available the underlying regional data which are consistent with the national accounts data to perform the disaggregation.		1	

				Computation Method: The annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as follows: a. Convert annual real GDP in domestic currency at 2005 prices for a country or area to US dollars at 2005 prices using the 2005 exchange rates. b. Divide the result by the population of the country or area to obtain annual real GDP per capita in constant US dollars at 2005 prices. c. Calculate the annual growth rate of real GDP per capita in year t+ 1 using the following formula: [(G(t+1) – G(t))/G(t)] x 100%, where G(t+1) is real GDP per capita in 2005 US dollars in year t+1 and G(t) is real GDP per capita in 2005 US dollars in year t.							
Target 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	Indicator 8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	International Labour Organization (ILO)	Tier I	Concepts: Gross Domestic Product (GDP): It is the main measure of national output, representing the total value of all final goods and services produced in a particular economy (that is, the dollar value of all goods and services produced within a country's borders in a given year). According to the System of National Accounts (SNA), "GDP is the sum of gross value added of all resident producer units plus that part (possibly the total) of taxes on products, less subsidies on products, that is not included in the valuation of output … GDP is also equal to the sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured at purchasers'	Production side of national accounts and household survey	Mainly National Statistical Offices, in some cases Labour Ministries or other related agencies.	a) BBS (NAW/ LFS), SID b) ILO	a) BBS (NAW/ LFS), SID b) ILO	No disaggregation required for this indicator.	Annual	Group 1	

				prices, less the value of imports of goods and services GDP is also equal to the sum of primary incomes distributed by resident producer units." Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP): The real GDP refers to the GDP calculated at constant prices, that is, the volume level of GDP, excluding the effect of inflation and favouring comparisons of quantities beyond price changes. Constant price estimates of GDP are calculated by expressing values in terms of a base period. In theory, the price and quantity components of a value are identified and the price in the base period is substituted for that in the current period. Employed persons: Persons of working age (usually defined as persons aged 15 and above) who, during a short reference period such as a day or a week, (i) did some work (even for just one hour) for pay, profit or family gain, in cash or in kind; or (ii) were attached to a job or had an enterprise from which they were 'temporarily' absent during this period (for such reasons as illness, maternity, parental leave, holiday, training, industrial dispute). Definition: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person conveys the annual percentage change in real Gross Domestic Product per employed person. Computation Method: Real GDP per employed person = GDP							

				at constant prices / Total number of employed persons where the numerator and denominator refer to the same reference period, for example, the same calendar year. If we call the real GDP per employed person "LabProd", then the annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person is calculated as follows: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person = (LabProd in year n – LabProd in year n-1) / LabProd in year n-1 *100								
Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	Indicator 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	Tier II	Concepts: Employment comprises all persons of working age who during a specified brief period, such as one week or one day, were either in paid employment (whether at work or with a job but not at work) or in selfemployment (whether at work or with an enterprise but not at work). Informal employment comprises persons who in their main or secondary jobs were in one of the following categories: - Own-account workers, employers and members of producers' cooperatives employed in their own informal sector enterprises (the characteristics of the enterprise determine the informal nature of their jobs); - Own-account workers engaged in the production of goods exclusively for own final use by their household (e.g. subsistence farming); - Contributing family workers, regardless of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises	Survey	National statistical office	BBS (LFS), SID	BBS (LFS), SID	Disaggregated data by sex should be available. In order to produce this indicator, employment statistics disaggregated by formal / informal employment and by economic activity (agriculture / industry / services) are required.	Annual	Group 1	

				(they usually do not have explicit, written contracts of employment, and are not subject to labour legislation, social security regulations, collective agreements, etc., which determines the informal nature of their jobs); - Employees holding informal jobs, whether employed by formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or as paid domestic workers by households (employees are considered to have informal jobs if their employment relationship is, in law or in practice, not subject to national labour legislation, income taxation, social protection or entitlement to certain employment benefits). - An enterprise belongs to the informal sector if it fulfils the three following conditions: - It is an unincorporated enterprise (it is not constituted as a legal entity separate from its owners, and it is owned and controlled by one or more members of one or more households, and it is not a quasi-corporation: it does not have a complete set of accounts, including balance sheets); - It is a market enterprise (it sells at least some of the goods or services it produces); - The enterprise is not registered or the employees of the enterprise are not registered or the number of persons engaged on a continuous basis is below a threshold determined by the country.							

				Definition: This indicator presents the share of non-agricultural employment which is classified as informal employment. Computation Method: Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment = (Informal employment in non-agricultural activities) / (Total employment in non-agricultural activities) x 100								
Target 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	Indicator 8.4.1: Material Footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Tier III	Concepts: Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) and MF need to be looked at in combination as they cover the two aspects of the economy, production and consumption. The DMC reports the actual amount of material in an economy, MF the virtual amount required across the whole supply chain to service final demand. A country can, for instance have a very high DMC because it has a large primary production sector for export or a very low DMC because it has outsourced most of the material intensive industrial process to other countries. The material footprint corrects for both phenomena. Definition: Material Footprint (MF) is the attribution of global material extraction to domestic final demand of a country. The total material footprint is the sum of the material footprint for biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores and non-metal ores.		National Statistical Office	a) DoE, MoEF b) BBS, SID	a) DoE, MoEF b) BBS, SID	The MF indicator can be disaggregated to four main material categories, a varying number of economic sectors whose expenditure require materials and to three domestic final demand sectors (household consumption, government consumption and capital investment) and foreign final demand (i.e. exports).			

				Computation Method: It is calculated as raw material equivalent of imports (RMEIM) plus domestic extraction (DE) minus raw material equivalents of exports (RMEEX). For the attribution of the primary material needs of final demand a global, multi-regional input-output (MRIO) framework is employed. The attribution method based on I-O analytical tools is described in detail in Wiedmann et al. 2015. It is based on the EORA MRIO framework developed by the University of Sydney, Australia (Lenzen et al. 2013) which is an internationally well-established and the most detailed and reliable MRIO framework available to date.							
	Indicator 8.4.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Tier I	Concepts: Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) and MF need to be looked at in combination as they cover the two aspects of the economy, production and consumption. The DMC reports the actual amount of material in an economy, MF the virtual amount required across the whole supply chain to service final demand. A country can, for instance have a very high DMC because it has a large primary production sector for export or a very low DMC because it has outsourced most of the material intensive industrial process to other countries. The material footprint corrects for both phenomena.		National Statistical Office	a) DoE, MoEF b) BBS, SID	a) DoE, MoEF b) BBS, SID	The DMC indicator can be disaggregated into imports, domestic extraction and exports by a large number of material follow categories. At the highest level of aggregation biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores and non-metallic minerals are distinguished.			

				Definition: Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) is a standard material flow accounting (MFA) indicator and reports the apparent consumption of materials in a national economy. Computation Method: It is calculated as direct imports (IM) of material plus domestic extraction (DE) of materials minus direct exports (EX) of materials measured in metric tonnes. DMC measure the amount of materials that are used in economic processes. It does not include materials that are mobilized the process of domestic extraction but do not enter the economic process. DMC is based on official economic statistics and it requires some modelling to adapt the source data to the methodological requirements of the MFA. The accounting standard and accounting methods are set out in the EUROSTAT guidebooks for MFA accounts in the latest edition of 2013. MFA accounting is also part of the central framework of the System of integrated Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA).								

Target 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	Indicator 8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	Tier II	Concepts: Earnings refer to the gross remuneration in cash or in kind paid to employees, as a rule at regular intervals, for time worked or work done together with remuneration for time not worked, such as annual vacation, other type of paid leave or holidays. Earnings exclude employers' contributions in respect of their employees paid to social security and pension schemes and also the benefits received by employees under these schemes. Earnings also exclude severance and termination pay. For international comparability purposes, statistics of earnings used relate to employees' gross remuneration, i.e. the total before any deductions are made by the employer in respect of taxes, contributions of employees to social security and pension schemes, life insurance premiums, union dues and other obligations of employees. As stated in the indicator title, data on earnings should be presented on the basis of the arithmetic average of the hourly earnings of all employees. Definition: This indicator provides information on the mean hourly earnings from paid employment of employees by sex, occupation, age and disability status. Computation Method: Statistics on average hourly earnings by sex can be used to calculate the	Survey	National statistical office.	BBS (LFS), SID	BBS (LFS), SID	This indicator should be disaggregated by sex, occupation, age and disability status.	Annual	Group 1	

				gender pay gap, as follows: Gender pay gap= (〖Average hourly earnings〗 _Men- 〖Average hourly earnings〗 _Women)/ 〖Average hourly earnings〗 _Men x 100							
	Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	International Labour Organization (ILO)	Tier I	Concepts: Persons in unemployment are defined as all those of working age (usually persons aged 15 and above) who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity, where: (a) "not in employment" is assessed with respect to the short reference period for the measurement of employment; (b) to "seek employment" refers to any activity when carried out, during a specified recent period comprising the last four weeks or one month, for the purpose of finding a job or setting up a business or agricultural undertaking; (c) the point when the enterprise starts to exist should be used to distinguish between search activities aimed at setting up a business and the work activity itself, as evidenced by the enterprise's registration to operate or by when financial resources become available, the necessary infrastructure or materials are in place or the first client	Household Survey	Mainly National Statistical Offices, and in some cases Labour Ministries or other related agencies	BBS (LFS), SID	BBS (LFS), SID	This indicator should, ideally, be disaggregated by sex, age group and disability status.	Annual	Group 1	

				or order is received, depending on the context; (d) “currently available” serves as a test of readiness to start a job in the present, assessed with respect to a short reference period comprising that used to measure employment (depending on national circumstances, the reference period may be extended to include a short subsequent period not exceeding two weeks in total, so as to ensure adequate coverage of unemployment situations among different population groups). Persons in employment are defined as all those of working age (usually persons aged 15 and above) who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. They comprise: (a) employed persons “at work”, i.e. who worked in a job for at least one hour; (b) employed persons “not at work” due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements (such as shift work, flexitime and compensatory leave for overtime) The labour force corresponds to the sum of persons in employment and in unemployment. Definition: The unemployment rate conveys the percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed. Computation Method: Unemployment rate = Unemployed persons / Persons in the labour force								

				*100								
Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Indicator 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	International Labour Organization (ILO)	Tier I	Concepts: For the purposes of this indicator, youth is defined as all persons between the ages of 15 and 24 (inclusive). According to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), education is defined as organized and sustained communication designed to bring about learning. Formal education is defined in ISCED as education that is institutionalized, intentional, and planned through public organizations and recognized private bodies and, in their totality, make up the formal education system of a country. Non-formal education, like formal education is defined in ISCED as education that is institutionalized, intentional and planned by an education provider but is considered an addition, alternative and/or a complement to formal education. It may be short in duration and/or low in intensity and it is typically provided in the form of short courses, workshops or seminars. Informal learning is defined in ISCED as forms of learning that are intentional	Household-based labour force survey	National Statistical Office	BBS (LFS), SID	BBS (LFS), SID	Disaggregated by sex	Annual	Group 1	

				or deliberate, but not institutionalized. It is thus less organized and less structured than either formal or non-formal education. Informal learning may include learning activities that occur in the family, in the work place, in the local community, and in daily life, on a self-directed, familydirected or socially-directed basis. For the purposes of this indicator, persons will be considered in education if they are in formal or non-formal education, as described above, but excluding informal learning. Persons in employment are defined as all those who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. They comprise: (a) employed persons "at work", i.e. who worked in a job for at least one hour; (b) employed persons "not at work" due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements (such as shift work, flexitime and compensatory leave for overtime). For the purposes of this indicator, persons are considered to be in training if they are in a non-academic learning activity through which they acquire specific skills intended for vocational or technical jobs. Vocational training prepares trainees for jobs that are based on manual or practical activities, and for skilled operative jobs, both blue and white collar related to a							

				specific trade, occupation or vocation. Technical training on the other hand imparts learning that can be applied in intermediate-level jobs, in particular those of technicians and middle managers. The coverage of vocational and technical training includes only programmes that are solely school-based vocational and technical training. Employer-based training is, by definition, excluded from the scope of this indicator. Definition: This proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, also known as "the NEET rate", conveys the number of young person's not in education, employment or training as a percentage of the total youth population. Computation Method: The indicator is calculated as follows: NEET rate = (Youth – Youth in employment – Youth not in employment but in education or training) / Youth *100 It is important to note here that youth both in employment and education or training simultaneously should not be double counted when subtracted from the total number of youth. The formula can also be expressed as: NEET rate = ((Unemployed youth + Youth outside the labour force) – (Unemployed youth in education or training + Youth								

				outside the labour force in education or training)) / Youth *100								
Target 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	Indicator 8.7.1: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) International Labour Organization (ILO)	Tier II	Concepts: The term child labour refers to the subset of children's activities that is injurious, negative or undesirable to children and that should be targeted for elimination. Child labour is a legal concept rather than a statistical one, and the international legal standards that define it are therefore the necessary frame of reference for child labour statistics. The three principal international conventions on child labour – ILO Convention No. 138 (Minimum Age) (C138), ILO Convention No. 182 (Worst Forms) (C182), and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), together set the legal boundaries for child labour, and provide the legal basis for national and international actions against it. In December 2008, the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) adopted the Resolution concerning statistics of child labour. This Resolution helps in translating the legal standards governing child labour into statistical terms. In particular, the Resolution is designed to set standards for the collection, compilation and analysis of national child labour statistics, and to guide countries in updating their existing statistical system in this field. In accordance with the Resolution, and on the basis of the production	Household survey	National Statistical Offices (for the most part) and line ministries/other government agencies and International agencies that have conducted labour force surveys or other household surveys through which data on child labour were collected.	a) BBS (LFS/ Child Labour Survey), SID b) CLU, MoLE	a) BBS (LFS/ Child Labour Survey), SID b) CLU, MoLE	Sex and age	5 years	Group 1	

				boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA), child labour is defined for measurement purposes to include all persons aged 5 to 17 years who are engaged in one or more of the following activities during a specified time period: • hazardous work (18th ICLS, paragraphs 21 to 32); • worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work (18th ICLS, paragraphs 33 to 34); and • employment below the minimum working age, excluding, where applicable, “light work”, performed by children aged not less than 12 or 13 years (18th ICLS, paragraphs 35 to 37). If, depending upon national policies and circumstances, the general production boundary rather than the SNA production boundary is used for measuring productive activities by children, child labour will include, in addition to these three categories, hazardous unpaid household services. For the sake of clarity, child labour estimated on this basis should be called “child labour (general production boundary basis)”. The measurement methodology used by the ILO in its global estimates on child labour, 1 building on the ICLS statistical definition, classifies child labour on the basis of the following criteria: • Ages 5 to 11: at least 1 hour of economic activity per week; • Ages 12 to 14: at least 14 hour of economic activity per								

				week in all forms of economic activity except permissible “light” work, where light work is operationally defined as economic activity that (i) does not exceed 14 hours per week and that (ii) is not hazardous in nature; and • Ages 15 to 17: work in designated hazardous industries, or in designated hazardous occupations, or for long hours. Long hours are defined as 43 or more hours during the reference week. Definition: The number of children engaged in child labour corresponds to the number of children reported to be in child labour during the reference period (usually the week prior to the survey). The proportion of children in child labour is calculated as the number of children in child labour divided by the total number of children in the population. For the purposes of this indicator, children include all persons aged 5 to 17. This indicator is disaggregated by sex and age group (age bands 5-14 and 15-17). Computation Method: Children aged 5-17: Number of children aged 5-17 reported in child labour during the week prior to the survey divided by the total number of children aged 5-17 in the population, multiplied by 100. Children aged 5-14: Number of children aged 5-14 reported in child labour during the week prior to the survey divided by the total number of								

				children aged 5-14 in the population, multiplied by 100. Children aged 15-17: Number of children aged 15-17 reported child labour during the week prior to the survey divided by the total number of children aged 15-17 in the population, multiplied by 100.								
Target 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	Indicator 8.8.1: Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	International Labour Organization (ILO)	Tier II	Concept: Occupational accident: an unexpected and unplanned occurrence, including acts of violence, arising out of or in connection with work which results in one or more workers incurring a personal injury, disease or death. Occupational accidents are to be considered travel, transport or road traffic accidents in which workers are injured and which arise out of or in the course of work; that is, while engaged in an economic activity, or at work, or carrying out the business of the employer. Occupational injury: any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident. An occupational injury is different from an occupational disease, which comes as a result of an exposure over a period of time to risk factors linked to the work activity. Diseases are included only in cases where the disease arose as a direct result of an accident. Workers in the reference group: workers in the reference group refer to the average number of workers in the particular group under consideration and who are covered by	Administrative record/ household survey/ establishment survey	Labour Ministries, Labour Inspection, National Insurances, and/or National Statistical Office	a) DIFE, MoLE b) BBS (LFS), SID c) BMET, MoEWOE	a) DIFE, MoLE b) BBS (LFS), SID c) BMET, MoEWOE	This indicator should be disaggregated by both sex and migrant status. Wherever possible, it would also be useful to have information disaggregated by economic activity and occupation.	Annual	Group 1	

				the source of the statistics on occupational injuries (for example, those of a specific sex or in a specific economic activity, occupation, region, age group, or any combination of these, or those covered by a particular insurance scheme, accident notification systems, or household or establishment survey). Fatal occupational injury: an occupational injury leading to death within one year of the day of the occupational accident. Case of fatal occupational injury: the case of a worker fatally injured as a result of one occupational accident, and where death occurred within one year of the day of the accident. Definition: The frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries provide information on the number of cases of fatal and non-fatal occupational injury per hours worked by the concerned population during the reference period. It is a measure of the risk of having a fatal or a non-fatal occupational injury based on the duration of exposure to adverse work-related factors. Computation Method: The frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries will be calculated separately, since statistics on fatal injuries tend to come from a different source than those on non-fatal injuries, which would make their								

				sum into total occupational accidents inaccurate. The fatal occupational injury frequency rate is calculated as the number of new cases of fatal injury during the reference year divided by the total number of hours worked by workers in the reference group during the reference year, multiplied by 1 000 000. Similarly, the non-fatal occupational injury frequency rate is calculated as the number of new cases of non-fatal injury during the reference year divided by the total number of hours worked by workers in the reference group during the reference year, multiplied by 1 000 000. Ideally, the denominator should be the number of hours actually worked by workers in the reference group. When this is not possible, the denominator can be calculated on the basis of normal hours of work taking into account entitlements to periods of paid absence from work, such as paid vacations, paid sick leave and public holidays. If the data needed to calculate frequency rates is not available, incidence rates may be calculated instead. The fatal occupational injury incidence rate is calculated as the number of new cases of fatal injury during the reference year divided by the average number of workers in the reference group during the reference year, multiplied by 100 000. Similarly, the non-fatal occupational injury incidence rate is							

				calculated as the number of new cases of non-fatal injury during the reference year divided by the average number of workers in the reference group during the reference year, multiplied by 100 000. In calculating the average number of workers, the number of part-time workers should be converted to full-time equivalents. For the calculation of rates, the numerator and the denominator should have the same coverage. For example, if self-employed persons are not covered by the source of statistics on fatal occupational injuries, they should also be taken out of the denominator.							
	Indicator 8.8.2: Level of 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	International Labour Organization (ILO)	Tier III	Concepts: Freedom of association represents the right of workers and employers to form and join organizations of their own choosing, an integral part of a free and open society. In many cases, these organizations have played a significant role in their countries' democratic transformation. Collective bargaining refers to all negotiations which take place between an employer, a group of employers or one or more employers' organisations, on the one hand, and one or more workers' organisations, on the other, for: (a) determining working conditions and terms of employment; and/or (b) regulating relations between 2 employers and workers; and/or (c) regulating relations between employers or their organisations and a		ILO will provide the data working jointly with Penn University.	a) MoLE b) MoEWOE		This indicator should be disaggregated by both sex and migrant status.			Methodology and standard needs to be approved

				workers' organisation or workers' organisations. Definition: The indicator is defined according to ILO Conventions 87 on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize and 98 on Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining and related ILO jurisprudence. This indicator is based on coding the findings of selected sources and compiling this information in a readily accessible and concise manner. It builds on five basic elements: the premises of definitional validity, reproducibility and transparency; the 108 evaluation criteria used to code violations in law and practice (each with their own specific detailed definitions); the textual sources selected for coding; the general and source-specific coding rules; and the rules to convert the coded information into normalized indicators. Computation Method: Scores are assigned based on coding of freedom of association and collective bargaining rights violations in ILO textual sources according to the 108 evaluation criteria. Weights for these evaluation criteria are assigned based on the use of the Delphi survey method of expert consultation. Indicator are normalized to range zero to 10 (best to worst possible score) with breakdowns								

				for overall freedom of association and collective bargaining rights as well as these rights in law and in practice. The database for the indicators is constructed such that coding of any given violations can be quickly traced back to the full text on which the coding is based, for each of the individual textual sources.								
Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Indicator 8.9.1: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate		Tier II				a) BBS (NAW/ TSA Survey), SID	a) BBS (NAW/ TSA Survey), SID			Group 1	Metadata for this indicator is not yet available, but has been requested from the custodian agency(ies).
	Indicator 8.9.2: Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs		Tier III				a) BBS (LFS), SID	a) BBS (LFS), SID				Metadata yet to be finalized.
Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.	Indicator 8.10.1: (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000	International Monetary Fund (STAFI - Financial Access Survey Team)	Tier I	Concepts: The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults refers to the number of commercial banks branches per year reported by the Central Bank or the main financial regulator of the country. To make it comparable, this number is presented as a reference per 100,000 adults in the respective country. The number of	Survey	Country authorities for the financial services, mainly Central Banks, financial system regulators or statistics national authorities.	a) FID (BB) b) IMF	a) FID (BB) b) IMF	Data are provided at country level, by year.	Annual	Group 1	

	adults			automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults, refers to the number of ATMs in the country for all types of institutions such as: commercial banks, non-deposit taking microfinance institutions, deposit taking micro finance institutions, credit union and financial cooperatives, among other. This information is reported every year by the Central Bank or the main financial regulator of the country. To make it comparable, this number is presented as a reference per 100,000 adults in the respective country. Definition: The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults. Computation Method: The indicators are calculated based on data collected directly from the Central Bank or the main financial regulator in the country. The formula to obtain those indicators are: The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adultsit = Number of commercial bank branchesit Adult populationit 100,000 The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adultsit = Number of automated teller machines (ATMs)it Adult populationit 100,000 Where “i” indicates the country and “t” indicates the year. Information for the number of commercial bank branches and the							

				number of ATMs comes from the FAS, while information for the adult population comes from the World Development Indicators.								
	Indicator 8.10.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	World Bank (WB)	Tier II	Concepts: Account at a financial institution includes respondents who report having an account at a bank or at another type of financial institution, such as a credit union, microfinance institution, cooperative, or the post office (if applicable), or having a debit card in their own name. In addition, it includes respondents who report receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products into an account at a financial institution in the past 12 months; paying utility bills or school fees from an account at a financial institution in the past 12 months; or receiving wages or government transfers into a card in the past 12 months. Mobile money account includes respondents who report personally using GSM Association (GSMA) Mobile Money for the Unbanked (MMU) services in the past 12 months to pay bills or to send or receive money. In addition, it includes respondents who report receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products through a mobile phone in the past 12 months.	Survey	N/A	a) FID (BB) b) IMF	a) FID (BB) b) IMF	Disaggregation by Income; Age; Education level; Urban/rural; Gender	Annual	Group 1	

				Definition: The percentage of adults (ages 15+) who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months. Computation Method: The indicator is based on data collected through individual level surveys in each country with representative samples. Appropriate sampling weights are used in calculating country-level aggregates.								
Target 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	Indicator 8.a.1: Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	Tier I	Concepts: The DAC defines Official Development Assistance (ODA) as "those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and ii) each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent). Other official flows (OOF),excluding officially supported export credits, are defined as transactions by the official sector which do not meet the conditions for	Administrative data	Data are reported on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc.	a) ERD b) MoC c) WTO	a) ERD b) MoC c) WTO	This indicator can be disaggregated by donor, recipient country, type of finance, type of aid, trade policy and regulations and trade related adjustment sub-sectors, etc..	Annual	Group 1	

				eligibility as ODA, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they are not sufficiently concessional. Aid for Trade is captured in the CRS through sector codes in the 331 series and the aid for trade marker. 'All donors' refers to DAC donors, non-DAC donors and multilateral organisations. Definition: Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements is the gross disbursements and commitments of total Official Development Assistance (ODA) from all donors for aid for trade. Computation Method: The sum of ODA and OOF flows from all donors to developing countries for aid for trade.								
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy		Tier III				FD	FD				Metadata yet to be finalized.

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Custodian Agency	Tier Classifications	Concepts and definitio						Calculation formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Periodicity/ Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group*	Comments
				Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Custodian Agency	Tier Classifi-cations	Concepts and definitions											
				1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*		*6*	*7*								
				Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable															
				Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	Tier I	Concepts: Slums – In the wake of the MDGs' launching, an Expert Group Meeting was convened in 2002 by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the United Nations Statistics Division and the Cities Alliance to agree on an operational definition for slums to be used for measuring the indicator of MDG 7 Target 7.D, 'to have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers'. The agreed definition classified a 'slum household' as one in which the inhabitants suffer one or more of the following 'household deprivations': 1) Lack of access to improved water source, 2) Lack of access to improved sanitation facilities, 3) Lack of sufficient living area, 4) Lack of housing durability and, 5) Lack of security of tenure. By extension, the term 'slum dweller' refers to a person living in a household that lacks any of the above attributes (UN-Habitat, 2003a). Definition: Methodology – This indicator integrates the component of the population living in slums that has been monitored for the last 15 years by UN-Habitat in mostly developing countries with two new components – people living in inadequate housing and informal settlements - that aim at broadening the spectrum of inadequate living conditions to capture realities	Method of computation – This indicator considers three components to be computed as follows: a) Slum households (SH): = 100[(Number of people living in slum)/(City population)] b) Informal settlements households (ISH): = 100[(No.of people living in informal settlements households)/(City population)] c) Inadequate housing households (IHH): = 100[(No. of people living in inadequate housing)/(City population)] The unit of measurements for all these indicators will be %. At a later stage an index of measurements will be developed that will incorporate all measures and provide one estimate. The data for this indicator is already being reported in nearly all developing countries in what refers to the slum component. We expect to carry this success, lessons learnt and experiences to the reporting of informal settlements and inadequate housing data for all countries.	Data for the slum a informal settlemen components of the indicator can be computed from Cen and national household surveys, including I and MICS								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation												
Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road		Tier III									
	Indicator 9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport disabilities	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	Tier I	Concepts: The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) through its Statistics Division have established standard methodologies and definitions to collect and report traffic (passenger and freight volume) data related to air transport. These standards and methodologies have been adopted by the 191 Member States of ICAO and also by the Industry stakeholders i,e air carriers and airports. The data of ICAO is used by States and also the World Bank for its development indicators. ICAO uses Air Transport Reporting Forms A, AS, B and C to arrive at the passenger and freight volumes for air transport. Definition: Passenger and freight volumes is the sum of the passenger and freight volumes reported for the air carriers in terms of number of people and metric tonnes of cargo respectively.	The indicator is calculated through a sum of the passenger and freight volumes reported for the air carriers through ICAO Air Transport Reporting Forms and grouped by Member States of ICAO.	Data provided to ICAO by ICAO Member States from its Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure or Aviation	ICAO	ICAO	ICAO	The indicator can be dis-aggregated by -Country, Country pair, City Pair, Region, Segment (International and domestic)	Annually	Group 1
Target 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	Indicator 9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Tier I	Concepts: MVA may differ from the industry value added which measures value added of a particular industrial sector at two-digit or at more detail level as per the International Standard for Industrial Classification (ISIC) or other classification compatible to it such as NACE or NAICS. Industry value added data is obtained from the annual industrial surveys, while MVA is obtained from the national accounts data.	MVA proportion to GDP = MVA/GDP*100. MVA per capita = MVA/population	Compilation of NA, LFS	NAW/LFS, BBS	NAW/LFS, BBS	NAW/LFS, BBS	Data can be presented for country groups (LDCs, LLDC) and the world regions. Industry value added can also be presented by sector (ISIC).	Annually	Group 1

				Definition: Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and per capita is the total value of goods and services net of intermediate consumption. It is generally compiled as the sum of the value added of all manufacturing activity units in operation in the reference period. For the purpose on comparability over time and across countries MVA is estimated in terms of constant prices in USD. The current series are given at constant prices of 2010.								
	Indicator 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment		Tier I	Concepts: Definition recommended in International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics is strictly followed. Definition: Employment is defined as a work performed for pay or profit. The value is obtained by summing up the number of employed in all manufacturing activities. The manufacturing employment indicator is presented in absolute terms as well as relative to total employment.	Number of persons employed in manufacturing activities / Total number of employment in all activities × 100	LFS	LFS, BBS	LFS, BBS	LFS, BBS	Gender	Annually	Group 1
	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added		Tier III (II)									
	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit		Tier III (II)									
Target 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	9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Tier I	Concepts: Carbon dioxide (CO2) emission accounts for around 80% of all GHG emission from the manufacturing processes. This is an important measure not only for emission but also for use and type of energy consumed. CO2 emission refers to mainly fossil fuel-based energy. This	Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions are estimated from data on energy consumption.It is computed as: amount of CO2 emission (in physical measurement unit such as tonne) divided by value added (in US$) This indicator can also be presented as	UNIDO Data collection is carried out regularly through General industrial statistics questionnaire	NSOs and national energy data collecting agencies	BBS	BBS	Data can be presented by industry; by country group	Annually	Group 1

technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities				measure reflects the progress made by countries from fossil-fuel based to renewable energy sources. Data can be aggregated to country groups and dis-aggregated by industry sector. Definition: Carbon dioxide (CO2) emission per unit of value added is a ratio indicator between carbon dioxide emissions and value added. The indicator CO2 emission per unit of value added is currently being measured by CO2 emission per GDP PPP.	CO2 emission per unit of output.							
Target 9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Tier I	Concepts: The OECD Frascati Manual (OECD, 2015) provides the relevant definitions for research and experimental development, gross domestic expenditure on R&D and researchers. Although an OECD manual, the application is global. During the 6th revision of the Frascati Manual, developing country issues were mainstreamed in the core of the Manual. The 7th edition was released in October 2015. The following definitions, taken from the 2015 edition of the Frascati Manual are relevant for computing the indicator. Research and experimental development (R&D) comprise creative and systematic work undertaken in order to increase the stock of knowledge – including knowledge of humankind, culture and society – and to devise new applications of available knowledge. Expenditures on intramural R&D represent the amount of money spent on R&D that is performed within a reporting unit. Definition: Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the amount of R&D expenditure divided by the total output of the economy.	Computation of the indicator Research and development (R&D)expenditure as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is self-explanatory, using readily available GDP data as denominator.	UIS sends out the questionnaire in September every year. The OECD and Eurostat collect data twice per year.	National R&D surveys, either by the national statistical office or a line ministry (such as the Ministry for Science and Technology).	BBS	BBS	R&D expenditure can be broken down by sector of performance, source of funds, field of science, type of research and type of cost.	Annually	Group 1

	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Tier I	Concepts: The OECD Frascati Manual (OECD, 2015) provides the relevant definitions for research and experimental development, gross domestic expenditure on R&D and researchers. Although an OECD manual, the application is global. During the 6th revision of the Frascati Manual, developing country issues were mainstreamed in the core of the Manual. The 7th edition was released in October 2015. The following definitions, taken from the 2015 edition of the Frascati Manual are relevant for computing the indicator. Research and experimental development (R&D) comprise creative and systematic work undertaken in order to increase the stock of knowledge – including knowledge of humankind, culture and society – and to devise new applications of available knowledge. Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge. They conduct research and improve or develop concepts, theories, models, techniques instrumentation, software or operational methods. The Full-time equivalent (FTE) of R&D personnel is defined as the ratio of working hours actually spent on R&D during a specific reference period (usually a calendar year) divided by the total number of hours conventionally worked in the same period by an individual or by a group. Definition: The researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants is a direct measure of the number of research and development workers per 1 million people.	Computation of the indicator Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants uses available population data as denominator.	Data are collected through national R&D surveys	National R&D surveys, either by the national statistical office or a line ministry (such as the Ministry for Science and Technology).	BBS	BBS	Researchers can be broken down by sector of employment, field of science, sex and age.	Annually	Group 1
Target 9.a: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	Tier I	Concepts: ODA: The DAC defines ODA as "those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions	The sum of ODA and OOF flows from all donors to developing countries for infrastructure.		Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance			This indicator can be disaggregated by type of flow (ODA or OOF), by donor, recipient country,	Annually	Group 1

financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure			which are i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and ii) each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent). Other official flows (OOF): Other official flows (excluding officially supported export credits) are defined as transactions by the official sector which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as ODA, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they are not sufficiently concessional. Definition: Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure is the gross disbursements of total Official Development Assistance (ODA) and other official flows (OOF) from all donors in support of infrastructure.						type of finance, type of aid, sub-sector, etc.		
Target 9.b: Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Tier II	Concepts: Increase in the share of medium high and high technology (MHT) sectors is regarded as the structural change to technologically intensive industries. Labour productivity in high-technological sectors are relatively high, thus the products are more competitive in world market. Increasing share of MHT sectors reflect the impact of innovation. Definition: Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added shows the level of technological intensity of manufacturing in an economy. It is based on classification of industry into high, high-	The indicator is calculated as the share of the sum of the value added of MHT sectors to the total value added of manufacturing.		BBS	BBS	BBS	This indicator synthesizes the contribution of several sectors. Data can be presented at regional level	Annually	Group 1

				medium, low-medium and low technology sectors. Designation of an industry to high or medium level of technology is determined by Research and Development (R&D) intake in manufacturing value added. Ahigher the share of R&D expenditure means a higher level of technological intensity.								
Target 9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	Tier I	Concepts: "The indicator is based on where the population lives, and not where they work or go to school, etc. When there are multiple operators offering the service, the maximum population number covered should be reported. Coverage should refer to LTE, broadband (3G) and narrowband (2G) mobile-cellular technologies and include: - 2G mobile population coverage - 3G population coverage - LTE population coverage Definition: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, broken down by technology, refers to the percentage of inhabitants living within range of a mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are mobile phone subscribers or users. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants within range of a mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100.	The indicator percentage of the population covered by a mobile network, broken down by technology, refers to the percentage of inhabitants living within range of a mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are mobile phone subscribers or users. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants within range of a mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100.	ITU collects data for this indicator through an annual questionnaire from national regulatory authorities or Information and Communication Technology Ministries, who collect the data from Internet service providers.	Telecommunication/ICT regulatory authority, or Ministry of ICTs.			Based on the data for the percentage of the population covered by a mobile network, broken down by technology, and on rural population figures, countries can produce estimates on rural and urban population coverage	Annually	Group 1

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Custodian Agency	Tier Classifi-cations	Concepts and definitions	Calculation formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Periodicity/ Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group*	Comments
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries													
Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	World Bank (WB)	Tier I	**Concepts:** Promoting shared prosperity is defined as fostering income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the welfare distribution in every country and is measured by calculating the annualized growth of mean per capita real income or consumption of the bottom 40 percent. The choice of the bottom 40 percent as the target population is one of practical compromise. The bottom 40 percent differs across countries depending on the welfare distribution, and it can change over time within a country. Because boosting shared prosperity is a country-specific goal, there is no numerical target defined globally. **Definition:** The growth rate in the welfare aggregate of bottom 40% is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the bottom 40% of the income distribution in a country from household surveys over a roughly	Growth rates are calculated as annualized average growth rates over a roughly five-year period. Since many countries do not conduct surveys on a precise five-year schedule, the following rules guide selection of the survey years used to calculate the growth rates in the 2015 update: the final year of the growth period (T1) is the most recent year of a survey but no earlier than 2010, and the initial year (T0) is as close to T1 – 5 as possible, within a two-year band. Thus the gap between initial and final survey years ranges from three to seven years. If two surveys are equidistant from T1 – 5, other things being equal, the more recent survey year is selected as T0. The comparability of welfare aggregates (income or consumption) for the years chosen for T0 and T1 is assessed for every country. If comparability across the two surveys is a major concern, the selection criteria are re-applied to select the next best survey year. Once two surveys are selected for a country, the annualized growth of mean per capita real	HIES, Population Census	BBS	BBS	BBS	No disaggregation	Annually	Group 1	

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Custodian Agency	Tier Classifi-cations	Concepts and definitions	Calculation formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Periodicity/ Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group*	Comments
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
				5-year period. The national average growth rate in the welfare aggregate is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the total population in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period.	income or consumption is computed by first estimating the mean per capita real income or consumption of the bottom 40 percent of the welfare distribution in years T0 and T1 and then computing the annual average growth rate between those years using a compound growth formula, (Mean in T_1)/(Mean in T_0)?^(1/(T_1-T_0))-1. Growth of mean per capita real income or consumption of the total population is computed in the same way using data for the total population.								
	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities		Tier III										
	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination		Tier III										

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Custodian Agency	Tier Classifi-cations	Concepts and definitions	Calculation formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Periodicity/ Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group*	Comments
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
	prohibited under international human rights law												
Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	ILO	Tier I	**Concepts:** Compensation of employees is the total in-cash or in-kind remuneration payable to the employee by the enterprise for the work performed by the employee during the accounting period. Compensation of employees includes: (i) wages and salaries (in cash or in kind) and (ii) social insurance contributions payable by employers. This concept views compensation of employees as a cost to employer, thus compensation equals zero for unpaid work undertaken voluntarily. Moreover, it does not include taxes payable by employers on the wage and salary bill, such as payroll tax. The indicator should be produced using data that cover all employees and all economic activities. Gross domestic product (GDP) represents the market value of all final goods and services produced during a specific time period (for the purposes of this indicator, an	Labour share of Gross Domestic Product = Total compensation of employees / Gross Domestic Product * 100	Compilation of NA, LFS	NAW/LFS, BBS	NAW/LFS, BBS	NAW/LFS, BBS	No disaggregation	Annually	Group 1	

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Custodian Agency	Tier Classifi-cations	Concepts and definitions	Calculation formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Periodicity/ Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group*	Comments
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
				year) in a country's territory. Employees are all those workers who hold the type of job defined as paid employment jobs, that is, jobs where the incumbents hold explicit or implicit employment contracts giving them a basic remuneration not directly dependent on the revenue of the unit for which they work. Total employment is made up by employees and the self-employed. **Definition:** Labour share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total compensation of employees given as a percent of GDP, which is a measure of total output. It provides information about the relative share of output which is paid as compensation to employees as compared with the share paid to capital in the production process for a given reference period.									
	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators		Tier III										
Target 10.6: Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in	Financing for Development Office, DESA (FFDO)		**Concepts:** The indicator is calculated independently for eleven different international institutions: The	The computation uses each institutions' own published membership and voting rights data from their respective annual	Collects Annual reports.	UNGA, UNSC, ECOSOC, IMF, IBRD, IFC, AfDB, ADB, IADB, WTO, FSB	UNGA, UNSC, ECOSOC, IMF, IBRD, IFC, AfDB, ADB,	UNGA, UNSC, ECOSOC, IMF, IBRD,	Data is calculated and presented separately for each international organization	Annually		

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Custodian Agency	Tier Classifi-cations	Concepts and definitions	Calculation formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Periodicity/ Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group*	Comments
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	international organizations			United Nations General Assembly, the United Nations Security Council, the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Trade Organisation, and the Financial Stability Board. There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe are considered "developed" regions or areas. The aggregation across all institutions is currently done according to the United Nations M.49 statistical standard which includes designation of “developed regions” and “developing regions”, while an ongoing review seeks to reach agreement on how to define these terms for the purposes of SDG monitoring. The	reports. The proportion of voting rights is computed as the number of voting rights allocated to developing countries, divided by the total number of voting rights. The proportion of membership is calculated by taking the number of developing country members, divided by the total number of members.			IADB, WTO, FSB	IFC, AfDB, ADB, IADB, WTO, FSB				

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Custodian Agency	Tier Classifi-cations	Concepts and definitions	Calculation formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Periodicity/ Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group*	Comments
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
				designations "developed" and developing" are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. **Definition:** The proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations has two components, the developing country proportion of voting rights and the developing country proportion of membership in international organisations. In some institutions these two components are identical.									
	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination		Tier III										
	10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies		Tier III										

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Custodian Agency	Tier Classifi-cations	Concepts and definitions	Calculation formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Periodicity/ Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group*	Comments
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
Target 10.a: Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	International Trade Centre (ITC) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) The World Trade Organization (WTO)	Tier I	**Concepts:** Tariff line or National Tariff lines (NTL): National Tariff Line codes refer to the classification codes, applied to merchandise goods by individual countries, that are longer than the HS six digit level. Countries are free to introduce national distinctions for tariffs and many other purposes. The national tariff line codes are based on the HS system but are longer than six digits. For example, the six digit HS code 010120 refers to Asses, mules and hinnies, live, whereas the US National Tariff line code 010120.10 refers to live purebred breeding asses, 010120.20 refers to live asses other than purebred breeding asses and 010120.30 refers to mules and hinnies imported for immediate slaughter. Tariffs: Tariffs are customs duties on merchandise imports, levied either on an ad valorem basis (percentage of value) or on a specific basis (e.g. $7 per 100 kg). Tariffs can be used to create a price advantage for similar locally-produced goods and for raising government revenues. Trade remedy measures and taxes are not considered to be tariffs.	The indicator is calculated as the average share of national tariff lines that are free of duty	Retrieved by contacting directly National statistical offices, permanent country missions to the UN, regional organizations or focal points within the customs, ministries in charge of customs revenues (Ministry of economy/finance and related revenue authorities) or, alternatively, the Ministry of trade	NA	NA	NA	Disaggregation by product sector (e.g. Agriculture, Textile, Environmental goods), geographical regions and country income level (e.g. Developed, Developing, LDCs)			

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Custodian Agency	Tier Classifi-cations	Concepts and definitions	Calculation formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Periodicity/ Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group*	Comments
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
				Definition: Proportion of total number of tariff lines (in per cent) applied to products imported from least developed countries and developing countries corresponding to a 0% tariff rate in HS chapter 01-97.									
Target 10.b: Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	Tier I	**Concepts:** Official and private flows, both concessional and non-concessional to developing countries. For official flows the major distinction is between official development assistance (ODA) and other official flows OOF, while private flows are broken down into flows at market terms and charitable grants. Flows include contributions to multilateral development agencies, which are themselves official bodies. **Definition:** Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow comprises of Official Development Assistance (ODA), other official flows (OOF) and private flows.	The sum of official and private flows from all donors to developing countries.	A statistical reporter is responsible for the collection of DAC statistics in each providing country/agency..	Data are reported on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc.	BBS	BBS	This indicator can be disaggregated by type of flow (ODA, OOF, private), by donor, recipient country, type of finance, type of aid etc.	Annually		

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Custodian Agency	Tier Classifi-cations	Concepts and definitions	Calculation formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Periodicity/ Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group*	Comments
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted		Tier III										

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Custodian Agency	Tier Classifi-cations	Concepts and definitions	Calculation formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Periodicity/ Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group*	Comments
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns													
	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		Tier III										

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Custodian Agency	Tier Classifi-cations	Concepts and definitions	Calculation formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Periodicity/ Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group*	Comments
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
Target 12.2: By 2020, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.	Indicator 12.2.1: Material Footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Tier III	Concepts: Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) and MF need to be looked at in combination as they cover the two aspects of the economy, production and consumption. The DMC reports the actual amount of material in an economy, MF the virtual amount required across the whole supply chain to service final demand. A country can, for instance have a very high DMC because it has a large primary production sector for export or a very low DMC because it has outsourced most of the material intensive industrial process to other countries. The material footprint corrects for both phenomena. Definition: Material Footprint (MF) is the attribution of global material extraction to domestic final demand of a country. The total material footprint is the sum of the material footprint for biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores and non-metal ores.	It is calculated as raw material equivalent of imports (RMEIM) plus domestic extraction (DE) minus raw material equivalents of exports (RMEEX). For the attribution of the primary material needs of final demand a global, multi-regional input-output (MRIO) framework is employed. The attribution method based on I-O analytical tools is described in detail in Wiedmann et al. 2015. It is based on the EORA MRIO framework developed by the University of Sydney, Australia (Lenzen et al. 2013) which is an internationally well-established and the most detailed and reliable MRIO framework available to date.	The IRP Global Material Flows and Resource Productivity working group compiles the data from countries and from other sources.	BBS		BBS	The MF indicator can be disaggregated to four main material categories, a varying number of economic sectors whose expenditure require materials and to three domestic final demand sectors (household consumption, government consumption and capital investment) and foreign final demand (i.e. exports).	Annually		
Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	Indicator 12.2.2: Domestic material consumption (DMC) and DMC per capita, per GDP	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Tier II	Concepts: Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) and MF need to be looked at in combination as they cover the two aspects of the economy, production and consumption. The DMC reports the actual amount of material in an economy, MF the virtual amount required across the whole supply chain to service final	It is calculated as direct imports (IM) of material plus domestic extraction (DE) of materials minus direct exports (EX) of materials measured in metric tonnes. DMC measure the amount of materials that are used in economic processes. It does not include materials that are mobilized the process of domestic extraction but do not enter the economic	The IRP Global Material Flows and Resource Productivity working group compiles the data from countries and from other sources.	BBS		BBS	The DMC indicator can be disaggregated into imports, domestic extraction and exports by a large number of material follow categories. At the highest level of aggregation biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores	Annually		

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Custodian Agency	Tier Classifi-cations	Concepts and definitions	Calculation formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Periodicity/ Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group*	Comments
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
				demand. A country can, for instance have a very high DMC because it has a large primary production sector for export or a very low DMC because it has outsourced most of the material intensive industrial process to other countries. The material footprint corrects for both phenomena. Definition: Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) is a standard material flow accounting (MFA) indicator and reports the apparent consumption of materials in a national economy.	process. DMC is based on official economic statistics and it requires some modelling to adapt the source data to the methodological requirements of the MFA. The accounting standard and accounting methods are set out in the EUROSTAT guidebooks for MFA accounts in the latest edition of 2013. MFA accounting is also part of the central framework of the System of integrated Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA).					and non-metallic minerals are distinguished. DMC is usually reported for 11 material categories, DE for 44 material categories.			
	12.3.1 Global food loss index		Tier III										
	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		Tier III										
	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment		Tier III										
	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled		Tier III										

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Custodian Agency	Tier Classifi-cations	Concepts and definitions	Calculation formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Periodicity/ Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group*	Comments
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports		Tier III										
	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans		Tier III										
	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		Tier III										
	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies		Tier III										
	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools		Tier III										
	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total		Tier III										

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Custodian Agency	Tier Classifi-cations	Concepts and definitions	Calculation formula	UN Suggested activities of data generation	UN Suggested data provider	Recent Available Data Sources	Possible future Sources	Required Disaggregation Types	Periodicity/ Frequency of data generation	Local Indicator Group*	Comments
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
	national expenditure on fossil fuels												