

Sustainable Development Goals

# Child Data Book 2018

Timor-Leste







Sustainable Development Goals

# **Child Data Book 2018**

Timor-Leste







Sustainable Development Goals  
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# INTRODUCTION

**Equity** – A fair chance for everyone, including children, is the fundamental goal of sustainable development, prosperity and peace. If the most disadvantaged children do not share in the progress, it will not be sustained. To promote equity, disaggregated data are critical to understand who and where the most marginalized children are and, hence, jointly make a strategic action plan.

The aim of this document is to encourage knowledge sharing and evidence-based dialogue on the situation of children in Timor-Leste, especially the most vulnerable of them, to realize a vision for children as stipulated in the **United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child** which will mark its 30th anniversary on 20<sup>th</sup> November 2019 since its adoption in 1989.



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## Note on data

*Officially available data as of October 2018 were used to develop this document. Data for the online version will be updated twice a year. Newly released data will be included in the next version.*

*We acknowledge that all of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their 169 targets and 230 indicators are relevant to children's lives, although this document singles out only the indicators that directly relate to children. We also include a few child-related indicators considered of high relevance to Timor-Leste that are not included in the SDGs, such as exclusive breastfeeding.*

*This document was developed through joint collaboration by the General Directorate of Statistics (GDS), Commission of the Rights of the Child, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Human Rights Adviser's Unit in the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Timor-Leste. The publication is supported by the Government of Japan to increase the awareness of child-related data.*

## TIMOR-LESTE POPULATION DATA

OUT OF  
**1,183,643**  
OF THE TOTAL POPULATION



**50.8%**

Percentage of male population



**49.2%**

Percentage of female population



**46.4%**

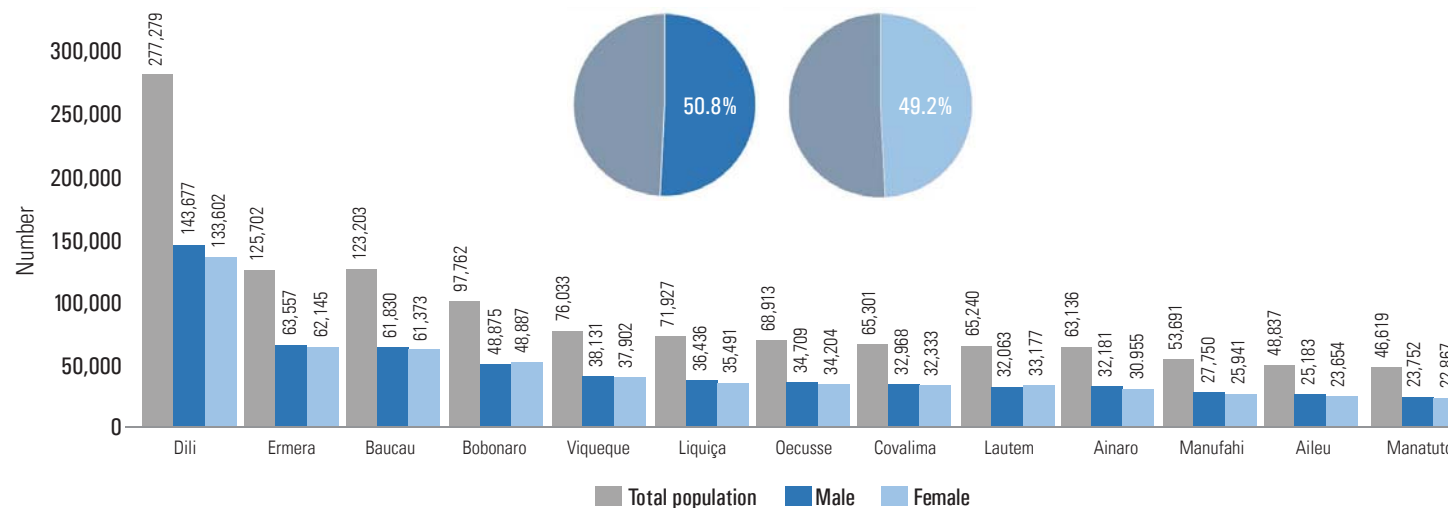
Percentage of persons younger than 18 years



**12.7%**

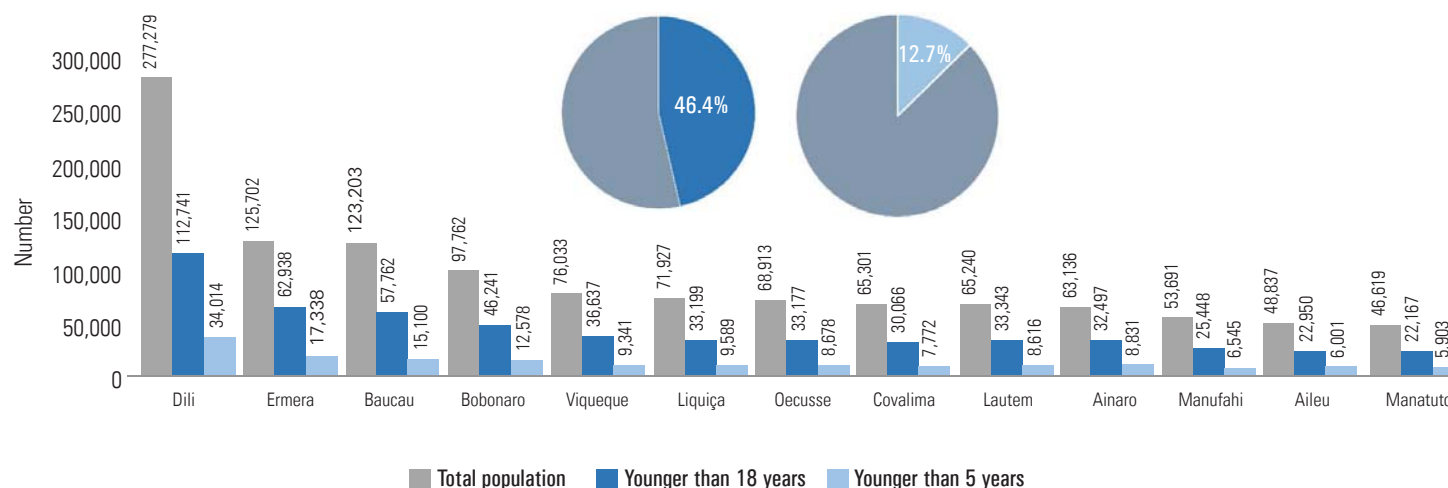
Percentage of children younger than 5 years

Population, by sex and municipality



Source: Census 2015.

Population, by age group and municipality



Source: Census 2015.





- Preamble P
- CRC article 1 1
- CRC article 2 2
- CRC article 4 4
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SDG 1 clearly articulates the link with the CRC

- **No discrimination** (article 2)
- **Right to an adequate standard of living** (article 27)
- **Right to social security** (article 26)

**49%**

of children aged 0–14 years in Timor-Leste live below the national poverty line (TLSLS 2014).

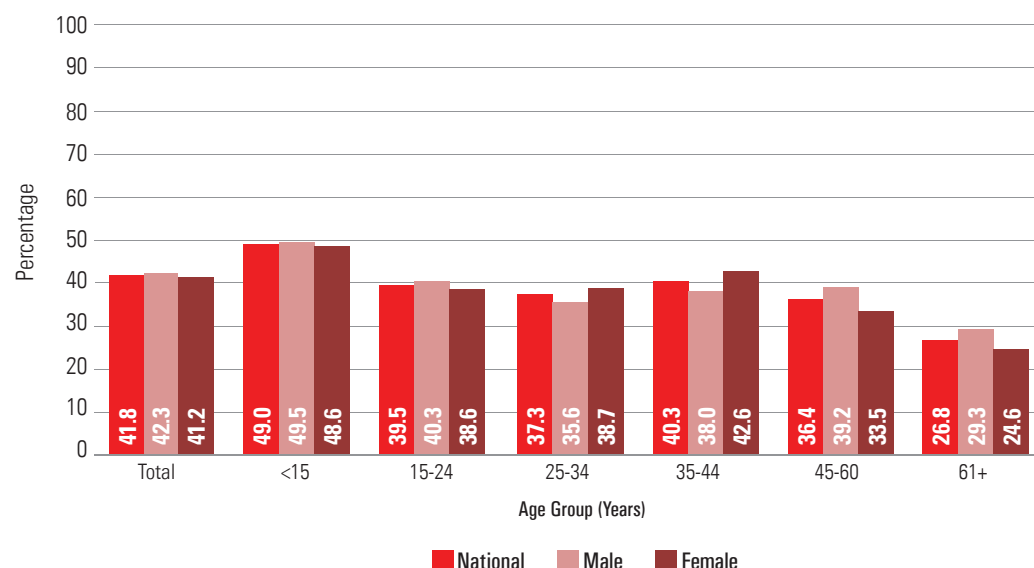


**SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere** – The SDG 1 targets include eradicating extreme poverty; implementing social protection measures; and ensuring equal access of men and women to economic resources.

#### SDG 1 and children

- For children, this goal is crucial to end extreme child poverty in all its forms and extend coverage of nationally defined, child-sensitive social protection systems for all.
- Progress has been made, and the poverty rate has declined, from 50% (2007) to 42% (2014). However, among all age groups living in poverty, children continue to be over-represented and higher than the national average.

#### Poverty incidence, by age group and sex



Source: Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standards, 2014 (TLSLS 2014).

### National poverty line

The national poverty line is US\$46.37 per person per month. This poverty line is considered the most relevant measure of what it means to be poor in Timor-Leste. The national poverty line is the most useful threshold for monitoring national poverty and for policy-making (TLSLS 2014, p. 24).

### International poverty line

For international comparison, the poverty line is US\$1.90 in 2011 purchasing power parity (PPP) dollars. This is equivalent to US\$40.45 per person per month at 2014 Timor-Leste prices, which is US\$5.92 less than the Timor-Leste national poverty line (TLSLS 2014, p. 23).

### Why are the following children age groups important?

#### 0-2 YEARS OLD

The first 1,000 days are a 'window' of rapid human development growth.

#### 0-4 YEARS OLD

The 'under-5' figure is critical to make a comparison with key indicators, including the under-5 mortality rate.

#### 3-5 YEARS OLD

The age of eligibility for pre-school education.

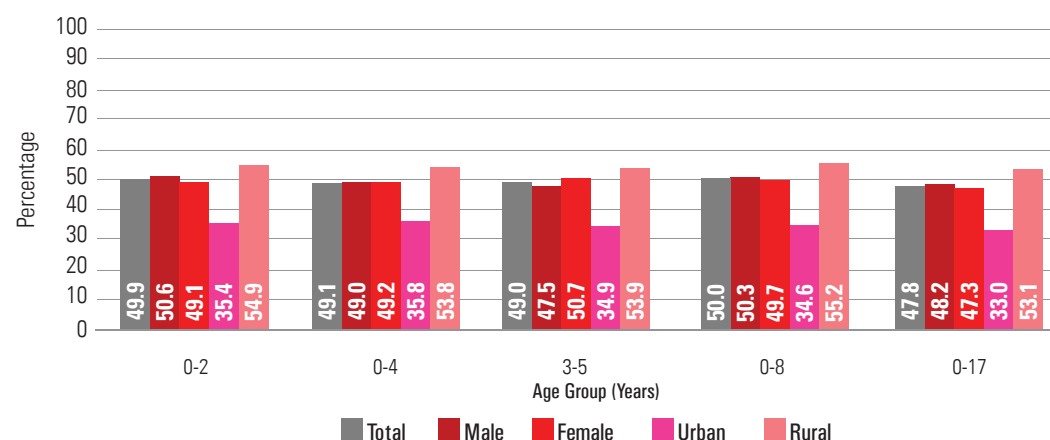
#### 0-8 YEARS OLD

The age for early childhood development.

#### 0-17 YEARS OLD

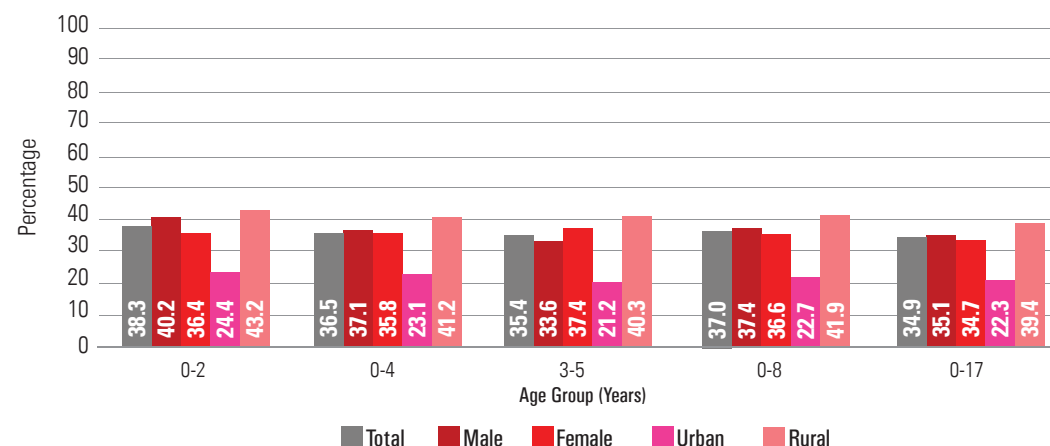
Definition of 'children' as per the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was ratified by Timor-Leste in 2003.

### Percentage of children living below the national poverty line, by age, sex and urban or rural residence

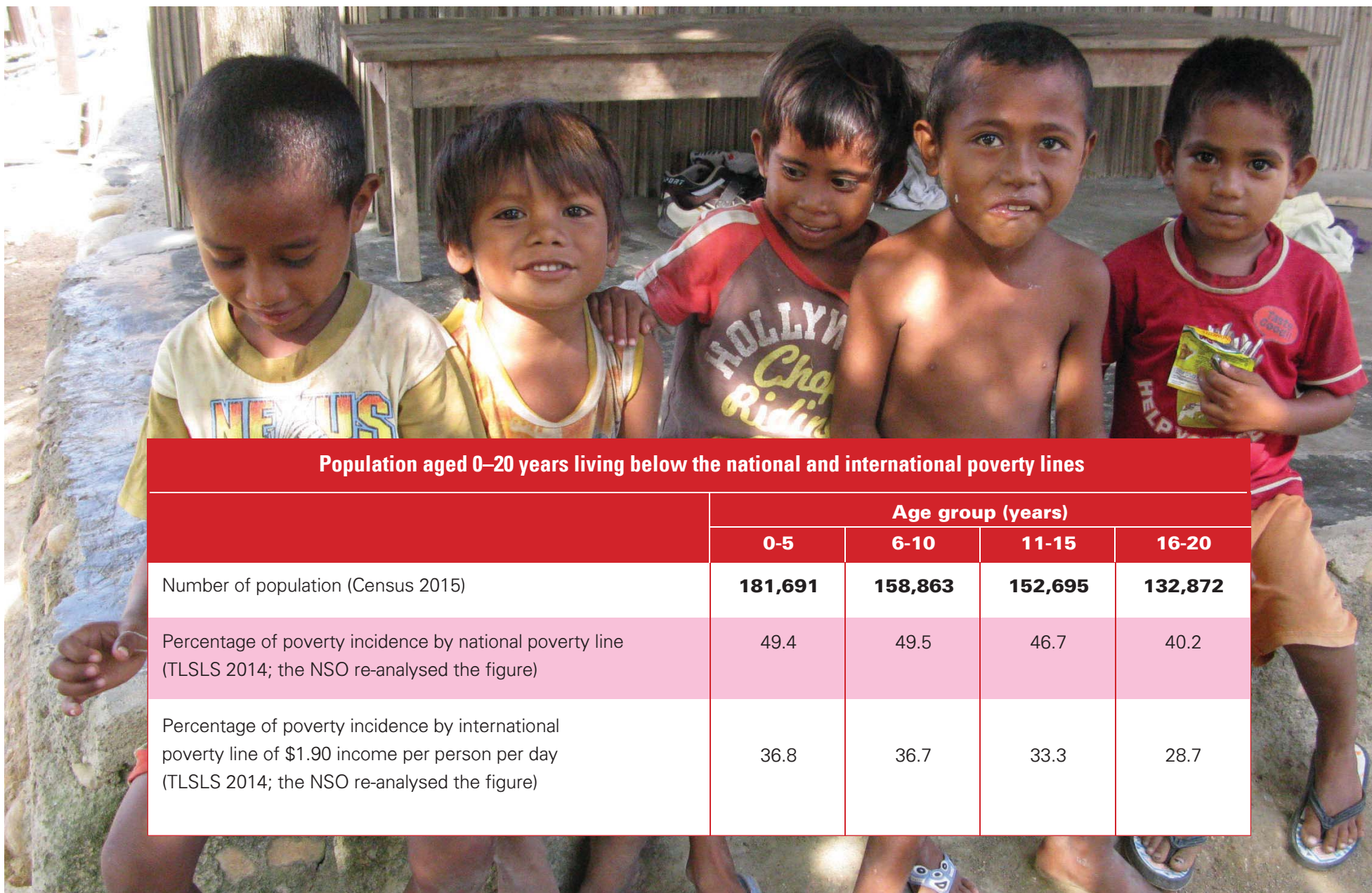


Source: Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standards, 2014 (TLSLS 2014).  
The National Statistics Office (NSO) re-analyzed the figure.

### Percentage of children living below the international poverty line of \$1.90 per day per person, by age, sex and urban or rural residence



Source: Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standards, 2014 (TLSLS 2014).  
The National Statistics Office (NSO) re-analyzed the figure.



#### Population aged 0–20 years living below the national and international poverty lines

	Age group (years)			
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20
Number of population (Census 2015)	<b>181,691</b>	<b>158,863</b>	<b>152,695</b>	<b>132,872</b>
Percentage of poverty incidence by national poverty line (TLSLS 2014; the NSO re-analysed the figure)	49.4	49.5	46.7	40.2
Percentage of poverty incidence by international poverty line of \$1.90 income per person per day (TLSLS 2014; the NSO re-analysed the figure)	36.8	36.7	33.3	28.7

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**41.8%**

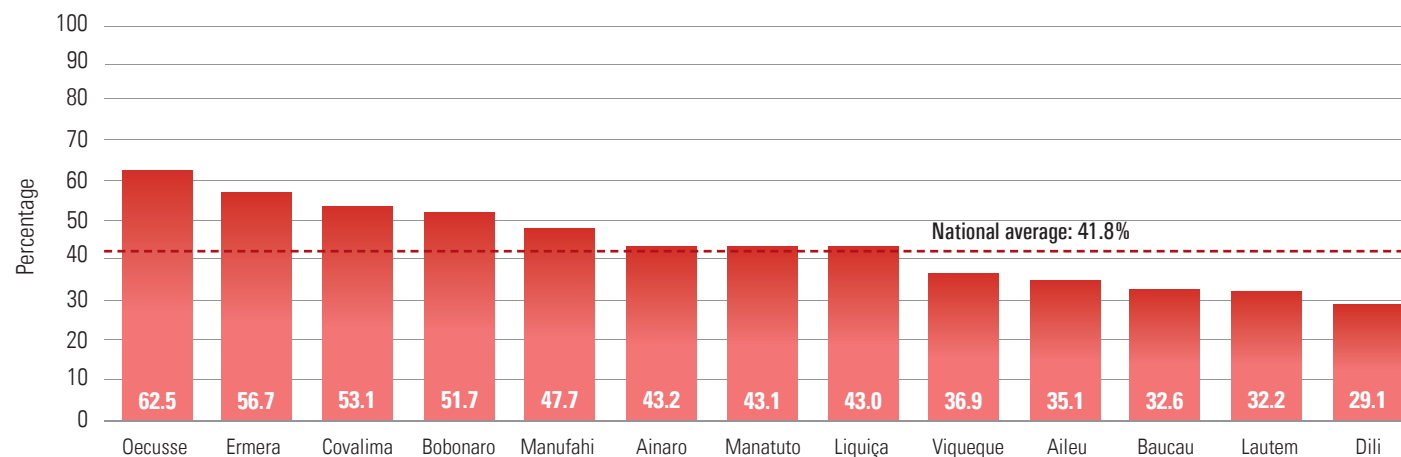
of the Timor-Leste population  
lives below the national poverty  
line (TLSLS 2014).



**30.3%**

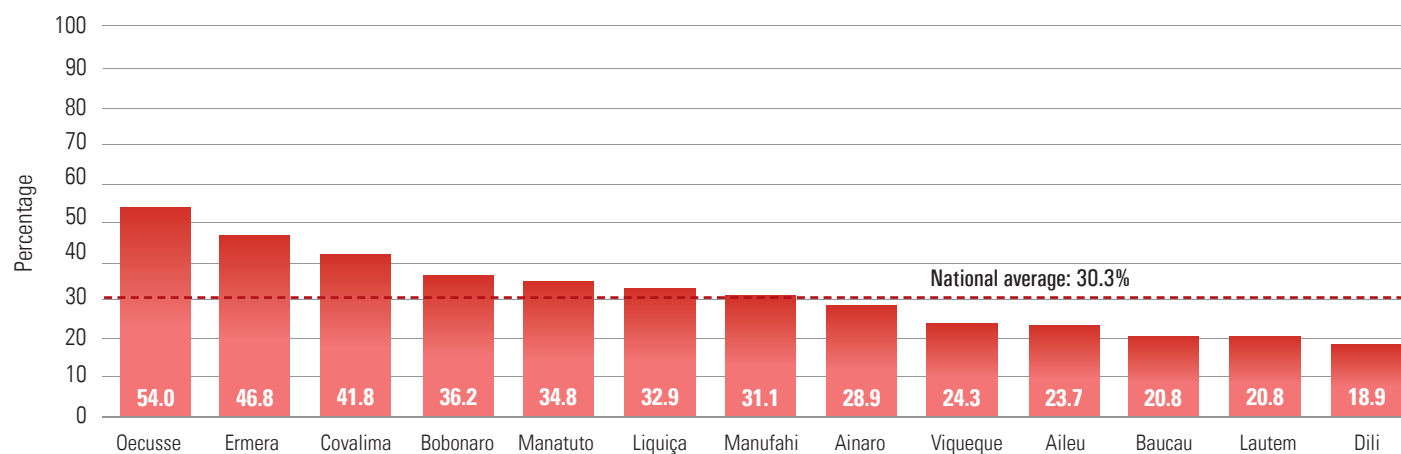
of the Timor-Leste population  
lives below the international  
poverty line (TLSLS 2014).

**Percentage of population living below the national poverty line**



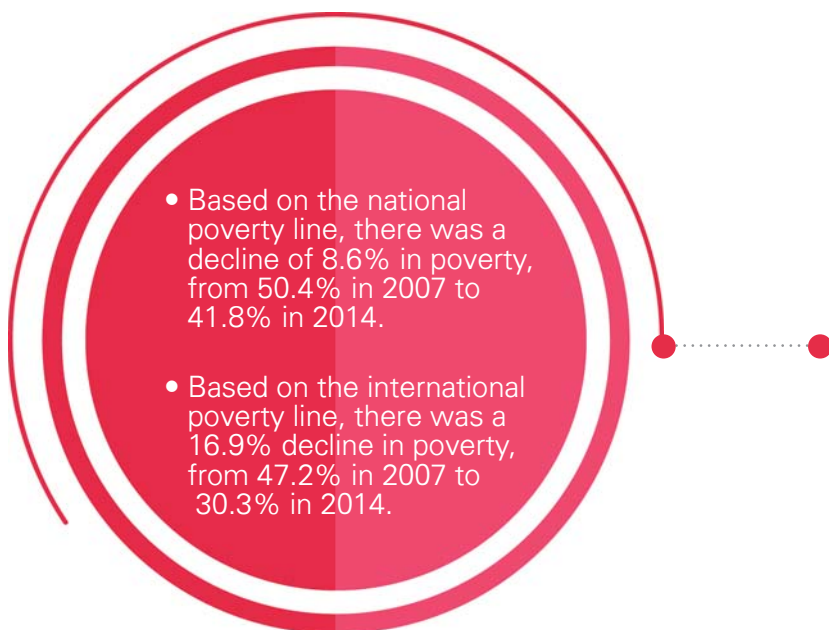
Source: TLSLS 2014.

**Percentage of population living below the international poverty lines of \$1.90 per person per day**

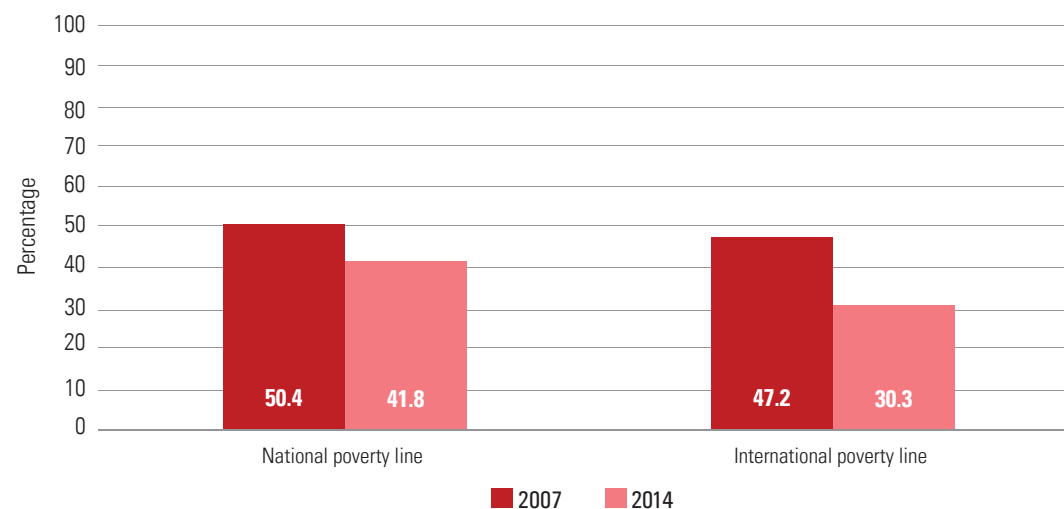


Source: TLSLS 2014.



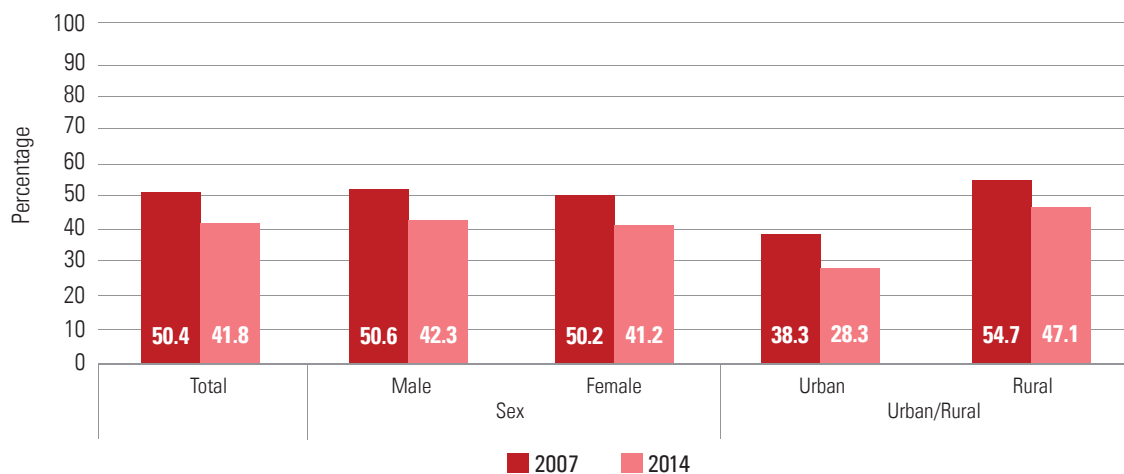


## Poverty reduction, by type of poverty line

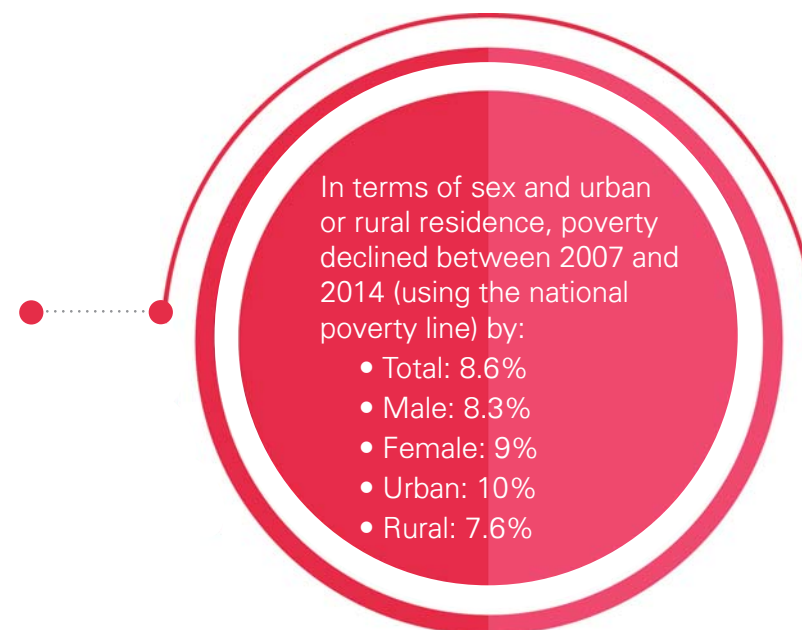


Source: TLSLS 2014.

## Poverty incidence (national poverty line), by sex and urban or rural residence



Source: TLSLS 2014.

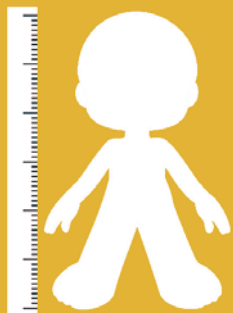


## GOAL 2

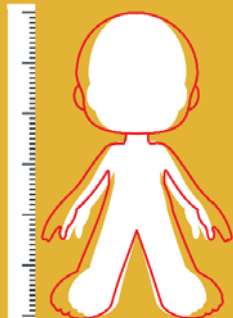


## ZERO HUNGER

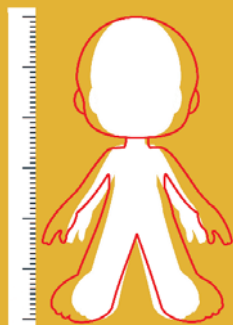
### Children 0-59 months:



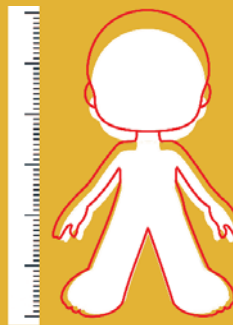
Normal



Underweight:  
Low weight for age



Wasting:  
Low weight for height



Stunting:  
Low height for age

**SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture** – The SDG 2 targets include ending hunger and malnutrition; improving agricultural production, sustainable and resilient food production; correcting trade distortions; and ensuring functioning food commodity markets.

### SDG 2 and children

- All children have the right to optimal nutrition for their survival, growth and development and to thrive.
- Global evidence shows that malnutrition drives a vicious cycle of poor health, retarded cognitive and physical development, low performance of school and work, low economic productivity and poverty.
- 'Exclusive breastfeeding up to 6 months of age' is not included among the SDG global indicators but it should be made a national indicator, considering its contextual relevance and national commitments to it.

### Children 0-59 months:

**1 in 3**

children suffers from moderate or severe underweight (TLFNS 2013).

**1 in 9**

children suffers from moderate or severe wasting (TLFNS 2013).

**1 in 2**

children suffers from moderate or severe stunting (TLFNS 2013).



*Note: Nutritional status of children younger than 5 years is based on the Timor-Leste Food and Nutrition Survey (TLFNS) findings for 2013.*



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### Nutritional status data for children (aged 0-59 months), by municipality

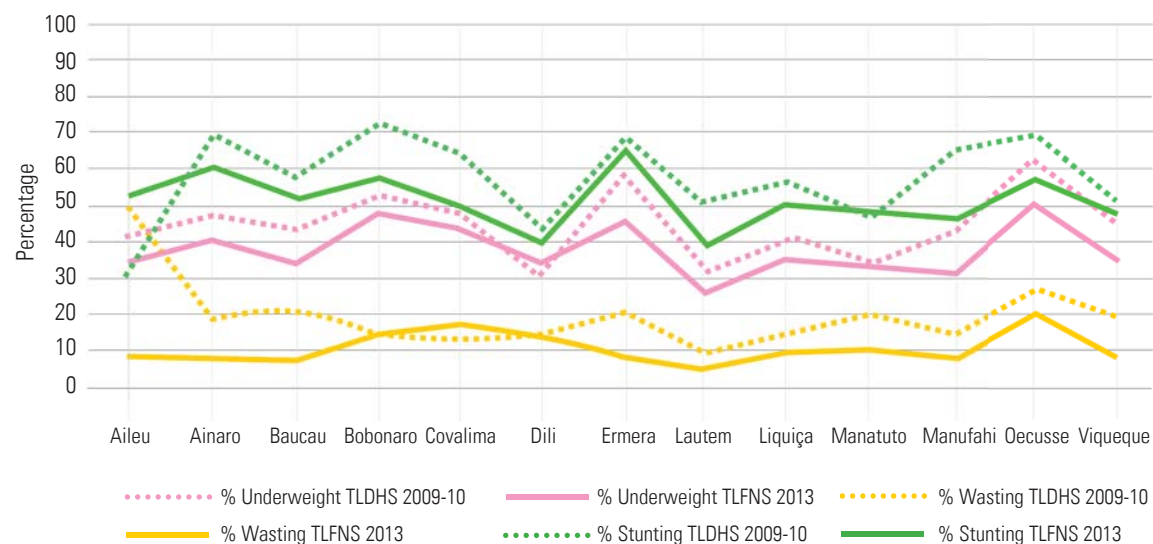
Municipality	% Underweight		% Wasting		% Stunting	
	TLDHS 2009-10	TLFNS 2013	TLDHS 2009-10	TLFNS 2013	TLDHS 2009-10	TLFNS 2013
Aileu	41.2	34.8	49.4	8.3	31.4	52.3
Ainaro	47.7	40.4	18.2	8.2	69.1	60.9
Baucau	43.0	34.3	21.6	7.4	58.1	52.5
Bobonaro	52.5	47.6	15.3	14.9	72.6	57.4
Covalima	47.4	43.4	13.8	17.4	64.7	50.4
Dili	30.1	33.4	14.5	14.2	43.9	39.7
Ermera	58.0	45.7	20.7	8.6	68.5	65.0
Lautem	32.1	25.5	9.6	5.4	51.0	39.5
Liquiça	41.4	34.9	15.1	9.6	56.9	50.7
Manatuto	34.4	33.0	19.7	9.8	46.7	49.4
Manufahi	43.7	30.7	14.9	7.3	64.7	46.5
Oecusse	62.8	50.3	26.9	19.8	69.1	57.7
Viqueque	44.8	35.2	19.4	8.6	51.5	48.1

Note: Bearing in mind that data provided above are obtained from different surveys (different questions, sample, etc.) that is useful to show general trends. TLDHS 2016 data is not included because the anthropometric data will undergo secondary analysis (TLDHS 2016, page 192).



© UNICEF Timor-Leste/2015

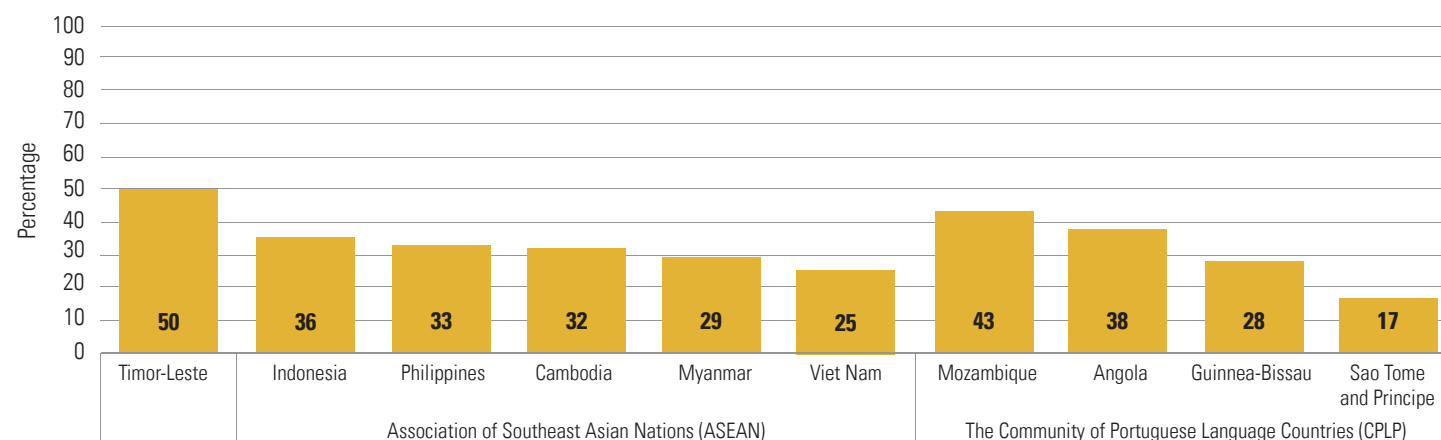
### Nutritional status of children (aged 0–59 months), by municipality



*The State of the World's Children* data are used for nutritional status comparison because they are based on the work of the Demographic Health Survey (DHS), the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), other national household surveys, the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF.

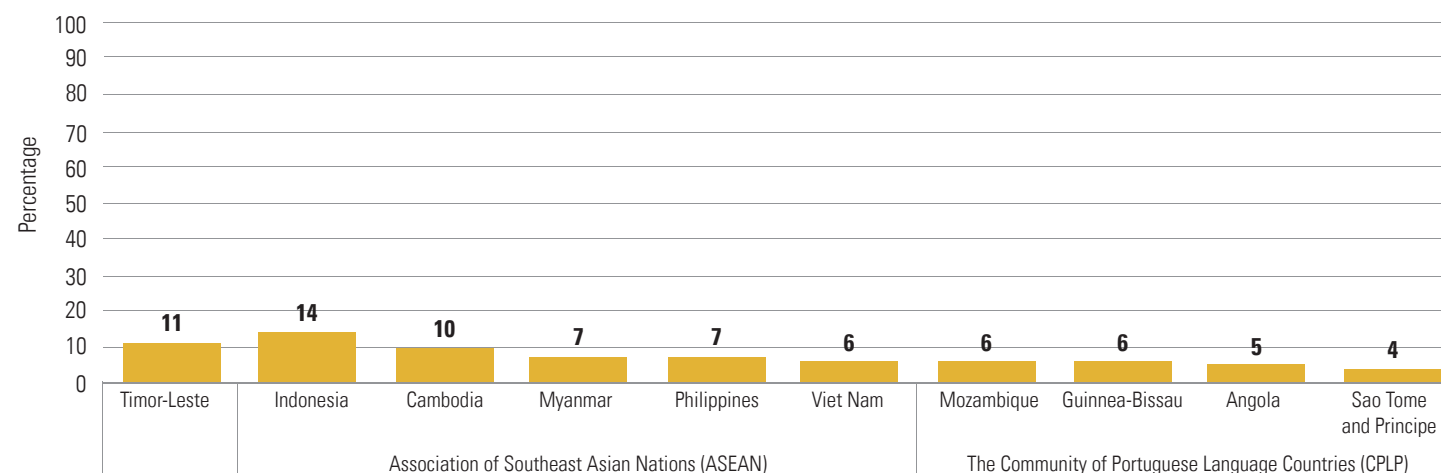
- Timor-Leste has the highest percentage of children younger than 5 years who suffer from stunting (at 50%), when compared with selected ASEAN and CPLP countries (SOWC 2017).
- And 11% of children younger than 5 years suffer from wasting, which is higher than almost all of the selected ASEAN and CPLP countries (SOWC 2017).

### Percentage of children younger than 5 years suffering from stunting, compared with selected ASEAN and CPLP countries



Source: *The State of World's Children*, 2017

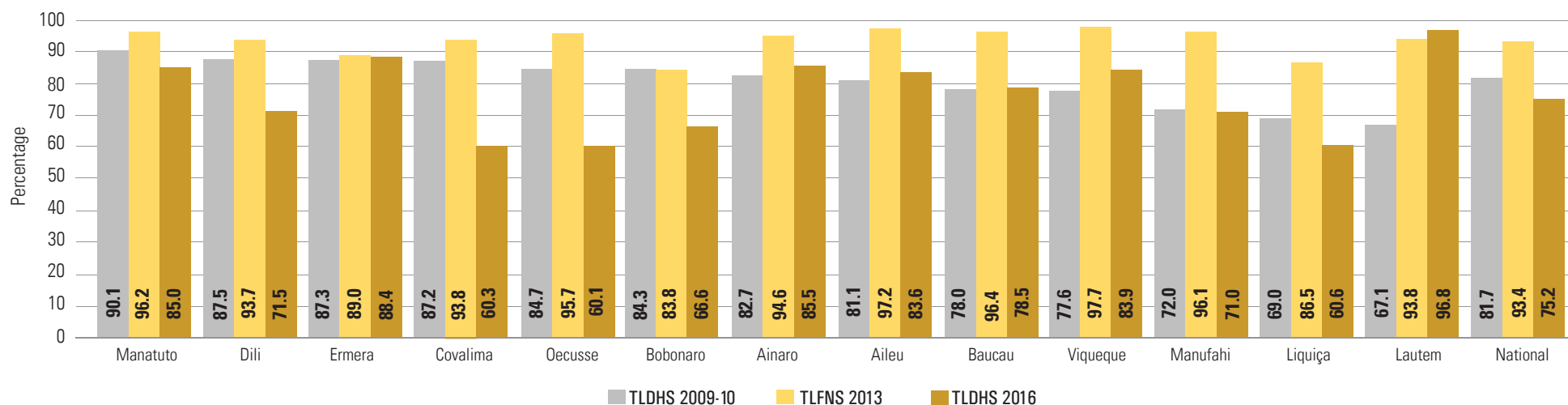
### Percentage of children younger than 5 years suffering from wasting, compared with selected ASEAN and CPLP countries



Source: *The State of World's Children*, 2017



## Percentage of early initiation breastfeeding, by municipality



© UNICEF Timor-Leste/2015/Monemnasi

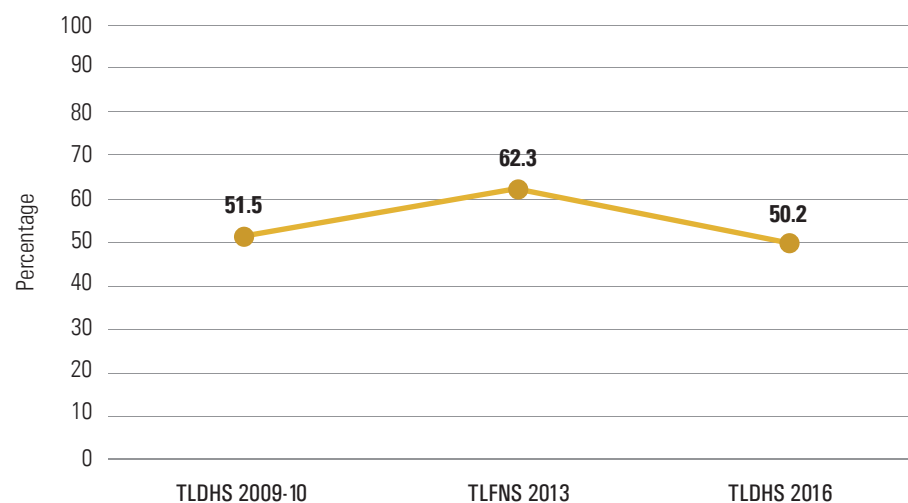
# 75.2%

of infants in Timor-Leste are put on a mother's breast within one hour of birth (TLDHS, 2016), a 6.5% decrease from the 81.7% in 2009-10 (TLDHS 2009-10).

# 50.2%

of children aged 0-5 months in Timor-Leste are exclusively breastfed (TLDHS, 2016). This figure is a decrease from the 51.5% in 2009-10 (TLDHS 2009-10).

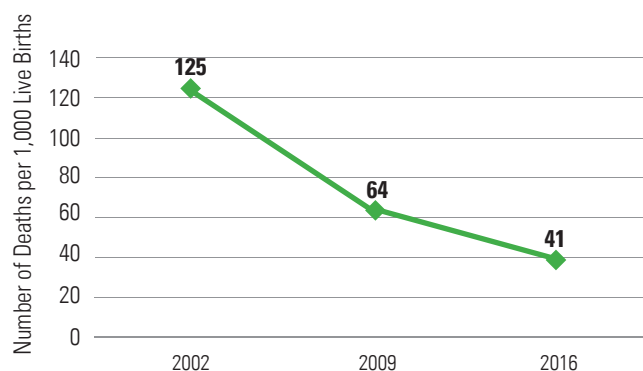
## Percentage of children aged 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed



*Note: Bear in mind that the data provided were obtained from different surveys (different questions, sample, etc.), but they are useful to show general trends.*

# GOAL 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

## Under-five mortality rate trend



Sources: MICS 2002, TLDHS 2009-2010, TLDHS 2016.

**1 in 24**

children in Timor-Leste dies before their fifth birthday (TLDHS 2016).

**1 in 16**

children in Timor-Leste dies before their fifth birthday (TLDHS 2009-2010).

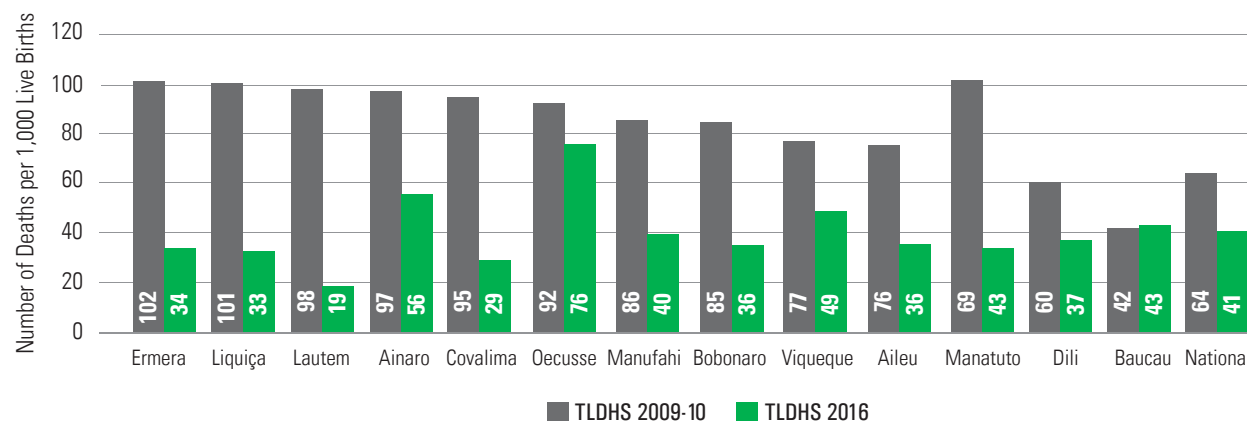


**SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages** – The SDG 3 targets include reducing maternal mortality; ending preventable child deaths; ending or reducing other diseases; universal health coverage, affordable essential medicines, sexual and reproductive health care; vaccine research and access to medicines.

## SDG 3 and children

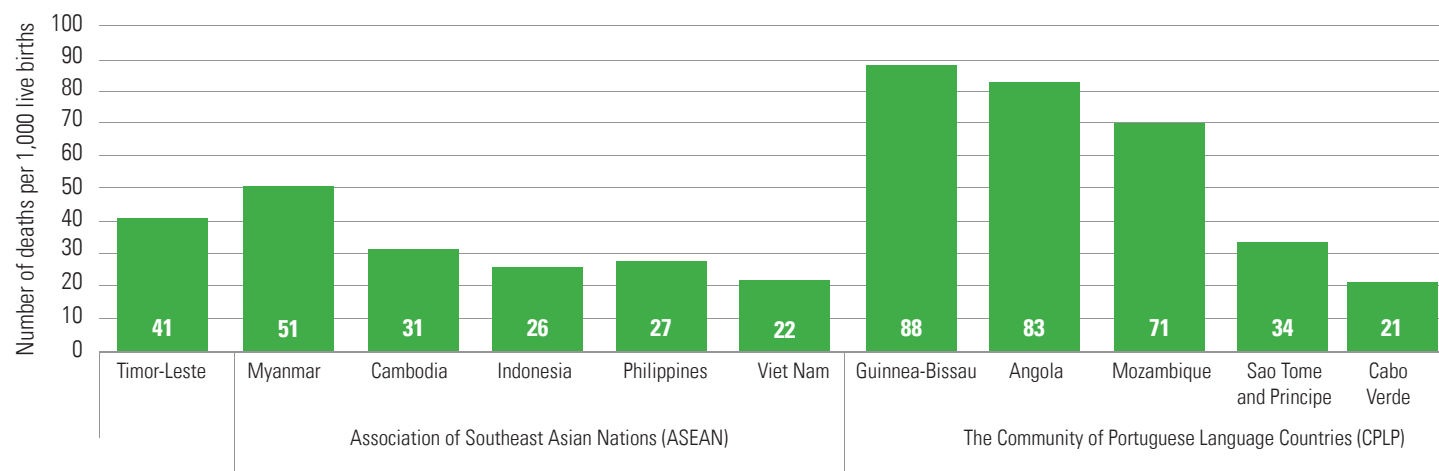
- Progress has been made in the country, with the notable reduction of the under-five mortality rate (U5MR).
- Ensure that children do not just survive but also thrive, develop and grow up healthier through affordable access to quality primary health care services.
- This goal has a clear link with child and maternal health, the ending of newborn and under-five preventable deaths, as well as achieving universal health coverage and reducing the negative impacts of pollution.

## Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), by municipality



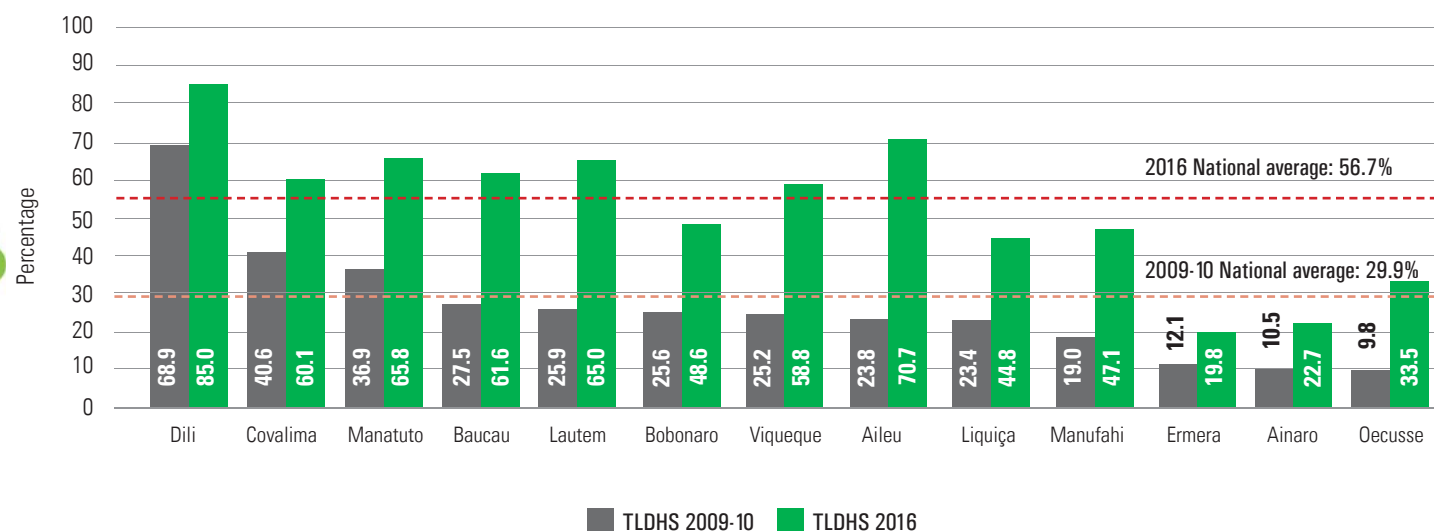
*The State of the World's Children* data are used for U5MR comparison with other countries because they are comparable across countries. They are based on the work of Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation includes UNICEF, the WHO, the World Bank and the United Nations Population Division. For Timor-Leste, the latest TLDHS data (2016) were used. Still, Timor-Leste has a higher U5MR than some of the selected ASEAN and CPLP countries, at 41 deaths per 1,000 live births.

### Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births, compared with selected ASEAN and CPLP countries



Source: TLDHS 2016, *The State of World's Children*, 2017.

### Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel, by municipality



**56.7%**

of births in Timor-Leste are attended by skilled health personnel (TLDHS 2016), which is an increase of 26.8% from the 29.9% in 2009-10.

**4.7%**

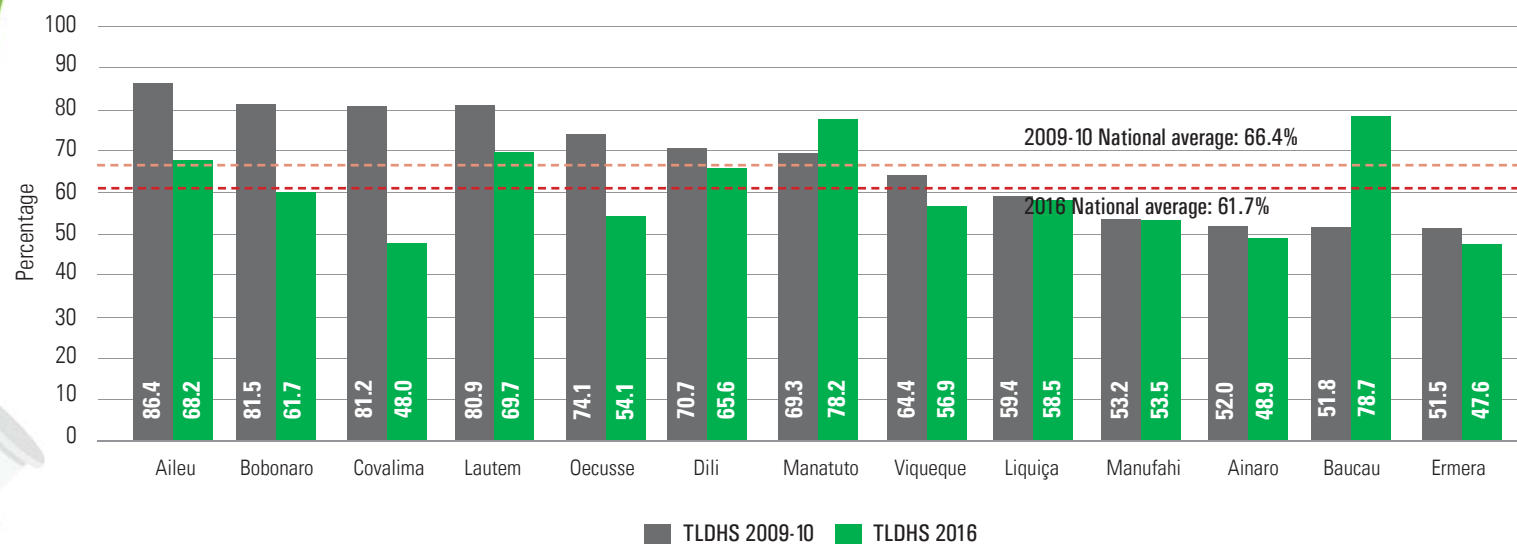
decrease of children aged 12-23 months in Timor-Leste who received pentavalent 3 vaccine between 2009–10 and 2016 (TLDHS 2016).



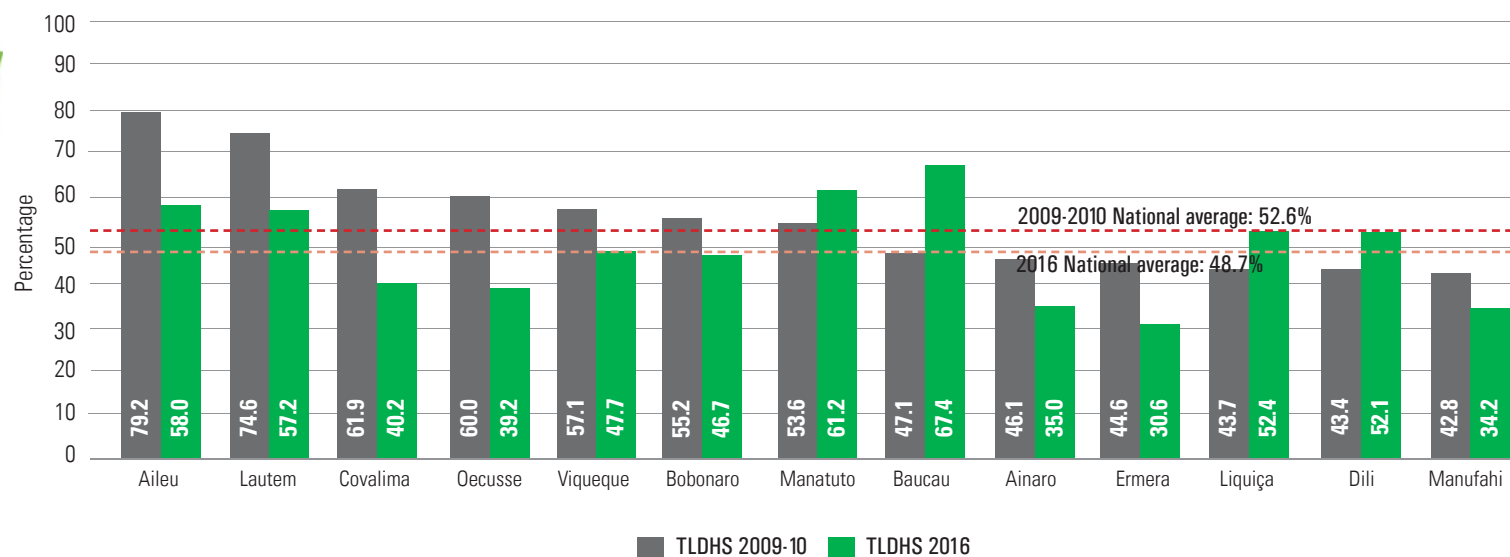
**3.9%**

decrease of children aged 12-23 months in Timor-Leste who received complete immunizations between 2009–10 and 2016 (TLDHS 2016).

**Percentage of pentavalent 3 coverage for children aged 12– 23 months**

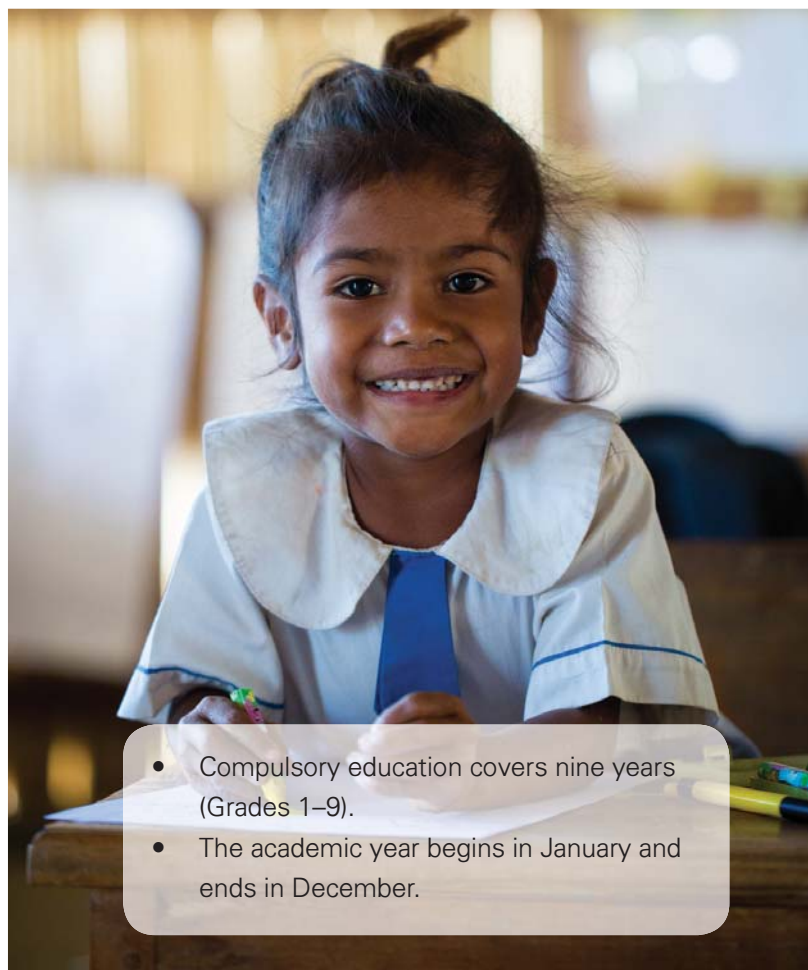


**Percentage of children aged 12–23 months who received complete immunization**





## GOAL 4 QUALITY EDUCATION



- Compulsory education covers nine years (Grades 1–9).
- The academic year begins in January and ends in December.

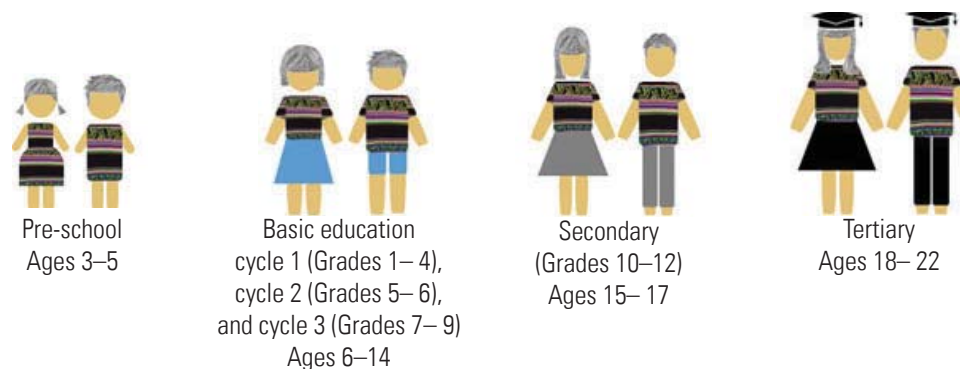
© UNICEF Timor-Leste/2017/Soares

**SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all** – The SDG 4 targets include universal access to free, quality pre-school, basic education and secondary education; improving vocational skills; equal access to education; expanding education facilities, scholarships and training of teachers.

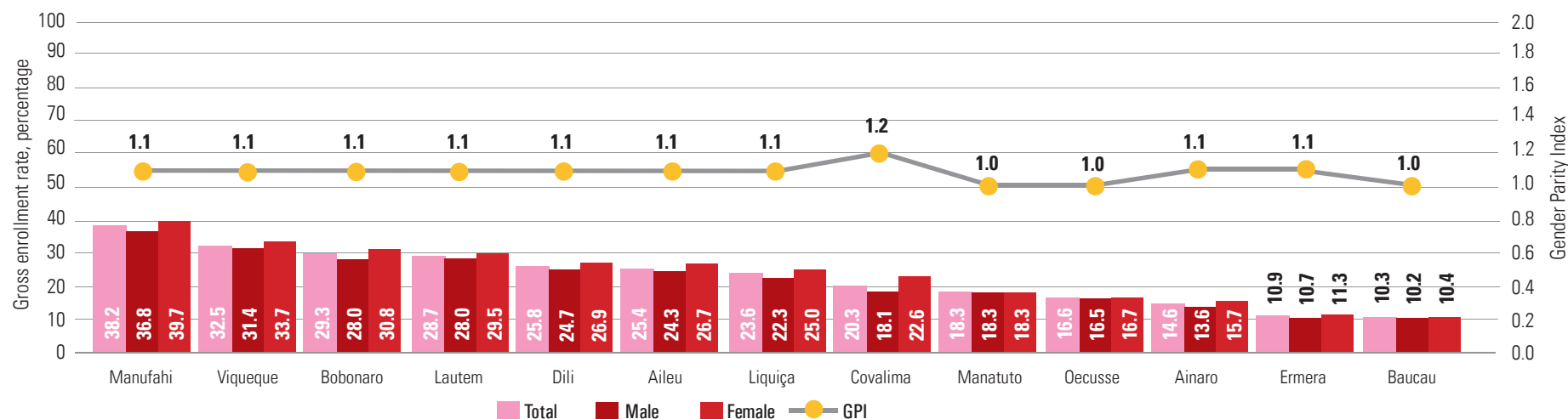
### SDG 4 and children

- Notable progress has been made in expanding access to primary education and gender parity in education.
- Challenges remain, such as quality of learning, access to pre-school education and access to improved water and sanitation at school. Specific groups of children remain excluded, in particular, children with disabilities.
- The early childhood development index is mentioned (target 4.2.1) for the first time in global targets.
- Investing in young children through comprehensive basic social services (education, health, nutrition and safety) will bring the highest socioeconomic returns for the country.

### Education system in Timor-Leste



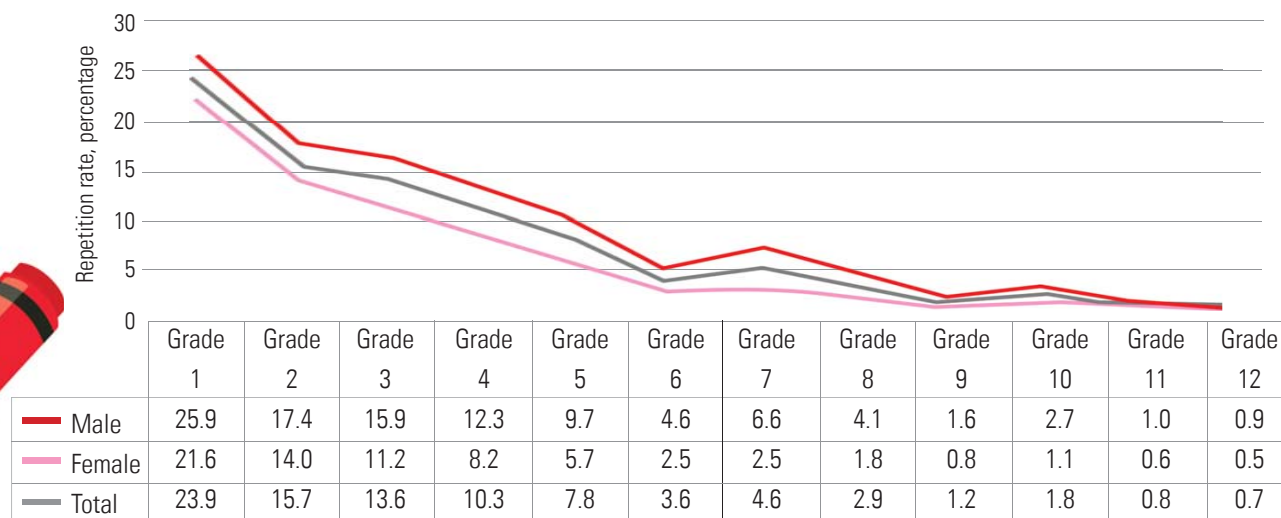
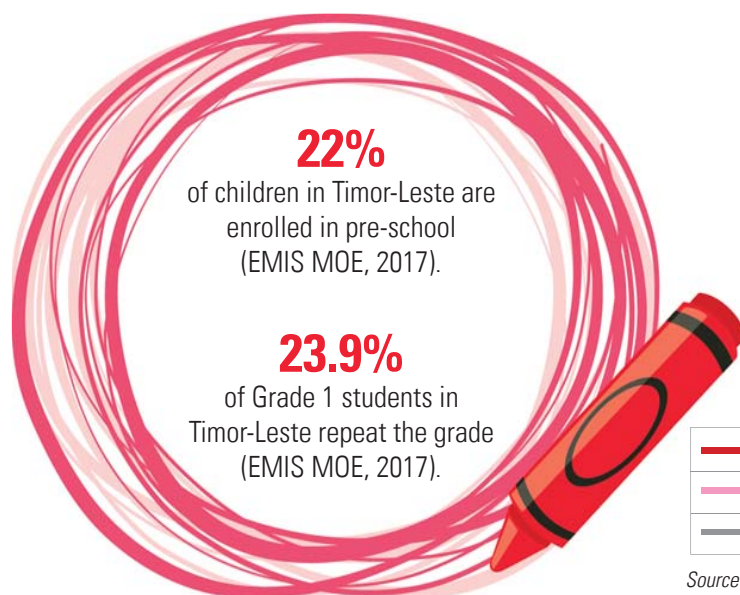
## Gross enrolment rate for pre-school, by municipality



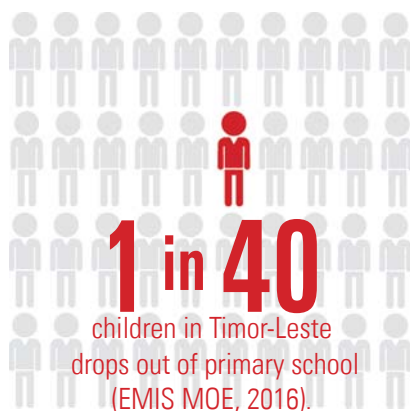
Source: EMIS MOE Statistical Data, 2017, <[www.moe.gov.tl/?q=node/217](http://www.moe.gov.tl/?q=node/217)>, accessed 16 Oct. 2017.

Note: The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is the ratio of female to male values of a given indicator. It is calculated by dividing the female value of an indicator by the male value of the same indicator.

## Repetition rate, by grade



Source: EMIS MOE Statistical Data, 2017, <[www.moe.gov.tl/?q=node/217](http://www.moe.gov.tl/?q=node/217)>, accessed 8 Oct. 2017.

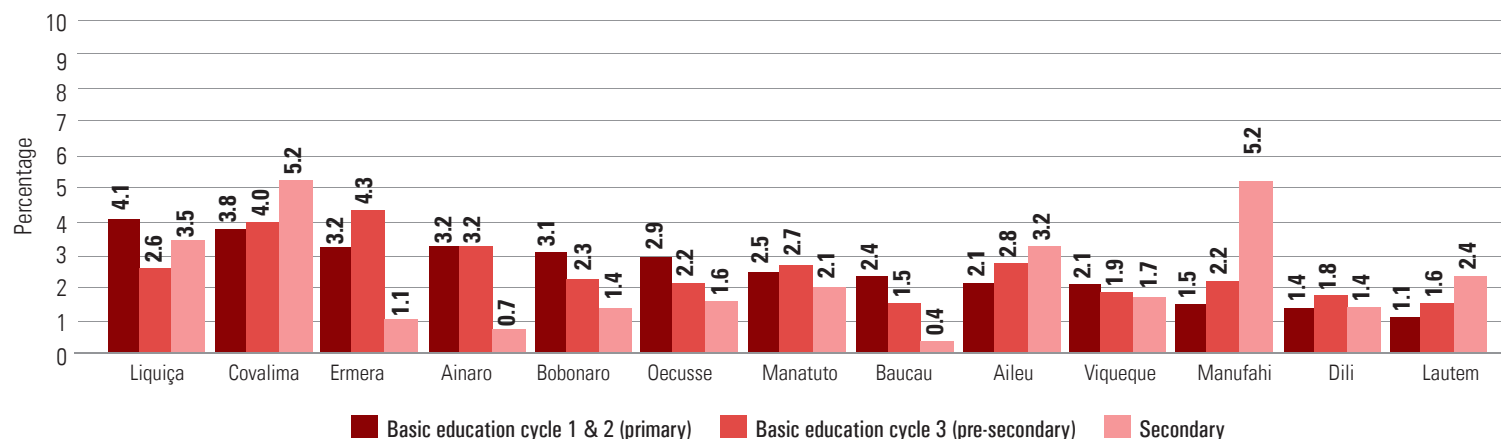


Children out of secondary school

**22.1%** **27.0%**  
Female Male

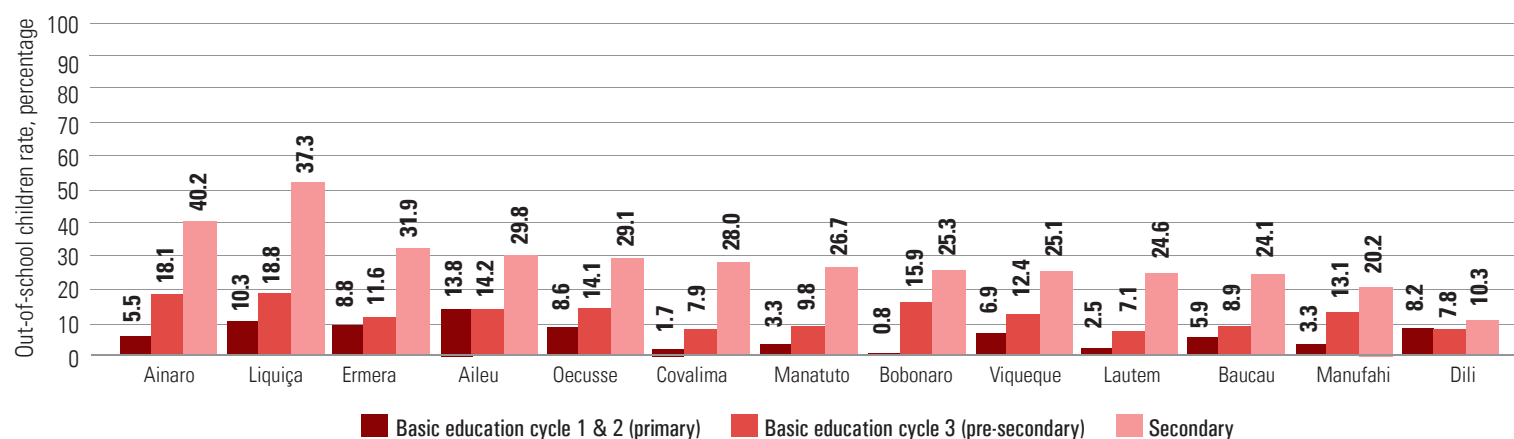


## Drop-out rate, by school level



Source: EMIS MOE Statistical Data, 2016, <[www.moe.gov.tl/?q=node/217](http://www.moe.gov.tl/?q=node/217)>, accessed 16 Oct. 2017. The 2017 data were not available.

## Out-of-school children rate, by school level



Source: EMIS MOE Statistical Data, 2017, <[www.moe.gov.tl/?q=node/217](http://www.moe.gov.tl/?q=node/217)>, accessed 16 Oct. 2017.

**58.5%**

### Improved drinking water sources

of schools in Timor-Leste (pre-school, basic education and secondary education) have an improved drinking water source (EMIS MOE, 2015).



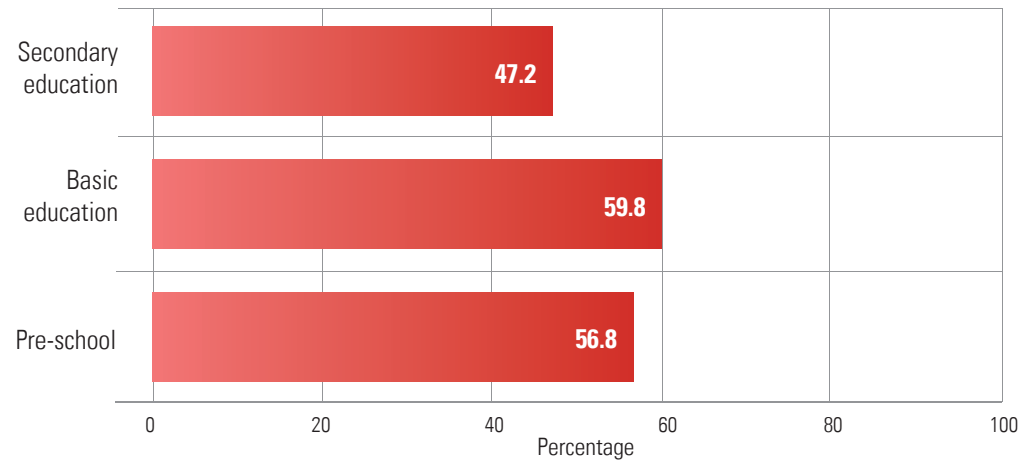
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**35.1%**

### Fully functional toilet facilities

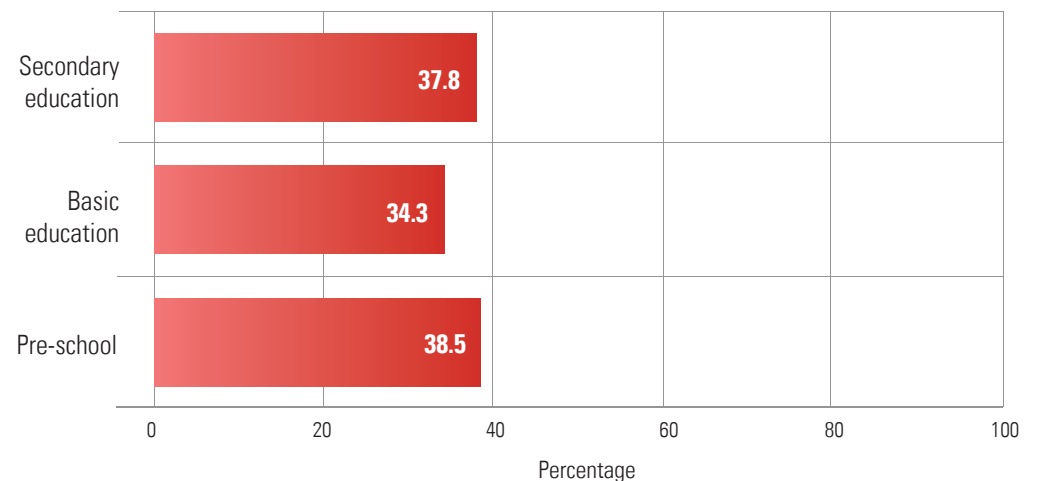
of schools in Timor-Leste (pre-school, basic education and secondary education) have fully functional toilet facilities (EMIS MOE, 2013).

### Percentage of schools with improved drinking water sources, by school level



Source: EMIS MOE Education Statistical Year Book, 2015, <[www.moe.gov.tl/?q=node/218](http://www.moe.gov.tl/?q=node/218)>, accessed 16 Oct. 2017. The 2016-2017 data were not available.

### Percentage of schools with fully functional toilet facilities, by school level



Source: EMIS MOE Education Statistical Year Book, 2013, <[www.moe.gov.tl/?q=node/218](http://www.moe.gov.tl/?q=node/218)>, accessed 16 Oct. 2017. The 2014-2017 data were not available.



## GOAL 5 GENDER EQUALITY



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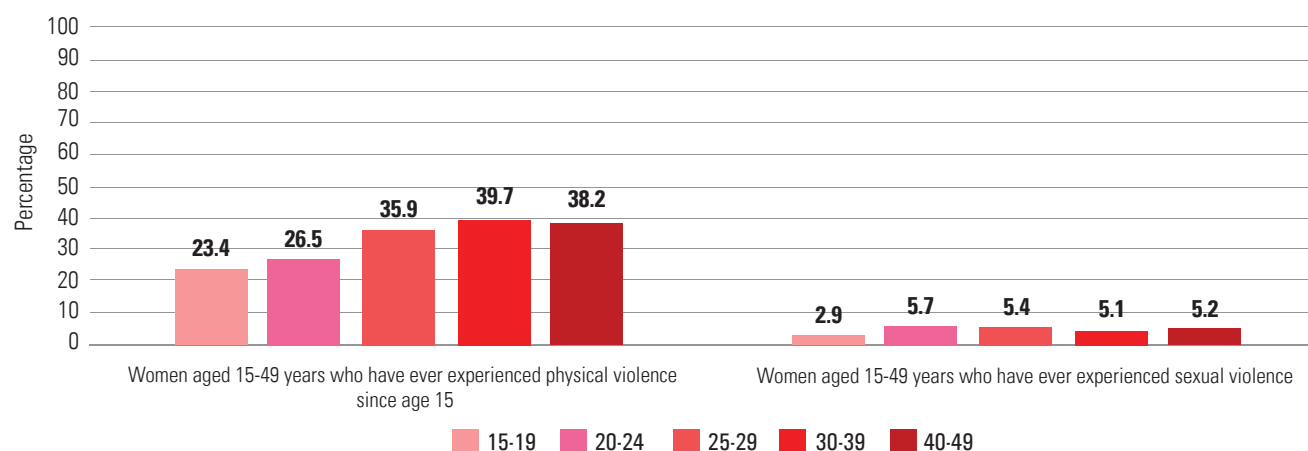
**SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls** – The SDG 5 targets include eliminating discrimination and violence against women and girls; valuing unpaid care and domestic work; ensuring the full participation of women; access to reproductive health care; and equal access of women to economic resources.

### SDG 5 and children

- Women and girls face particular vulnerabilities and threats that must be explicitly tackled, including child marriage and gender-based violence.
- The goal could be advanced by acknowledging the importance of including boys and men in promoting and achieving gender equality.
- Achieving gender equality for women and girls is crucial to achieving the world we want.

- **23.4%** of women aged 15–19 years have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 (TLDHS 2016).
- **2.9%** of women aged 15–19 years have ever experienced sexual violence (TLDHS 2016).

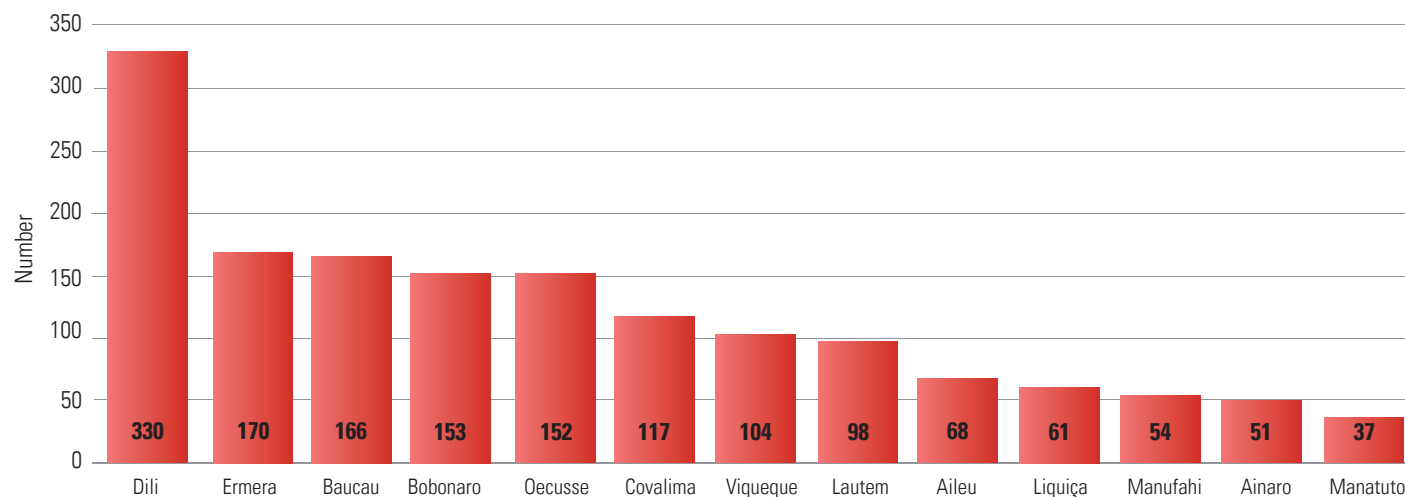
### Women aged 15-49 years who have ever experienced physical and sexual violence by age group



Source: TLDHS 2016.

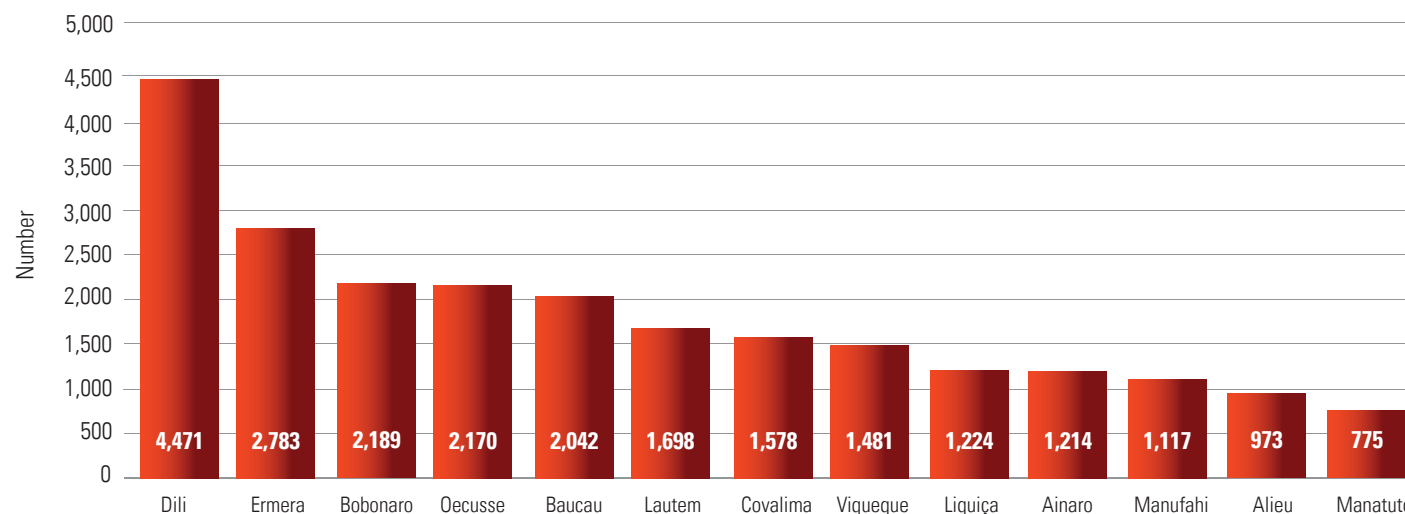


**Number of women who were married before age 15 (aged 10–14 years)**



Source: Census 2015.

**Number of women who were married before age 18 (aged 10–17 years)**



Source: Census 2015.

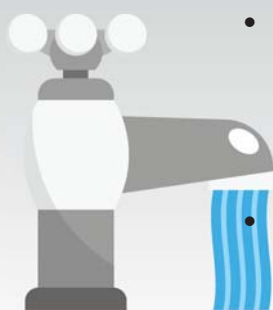
## GOAL 6



## CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



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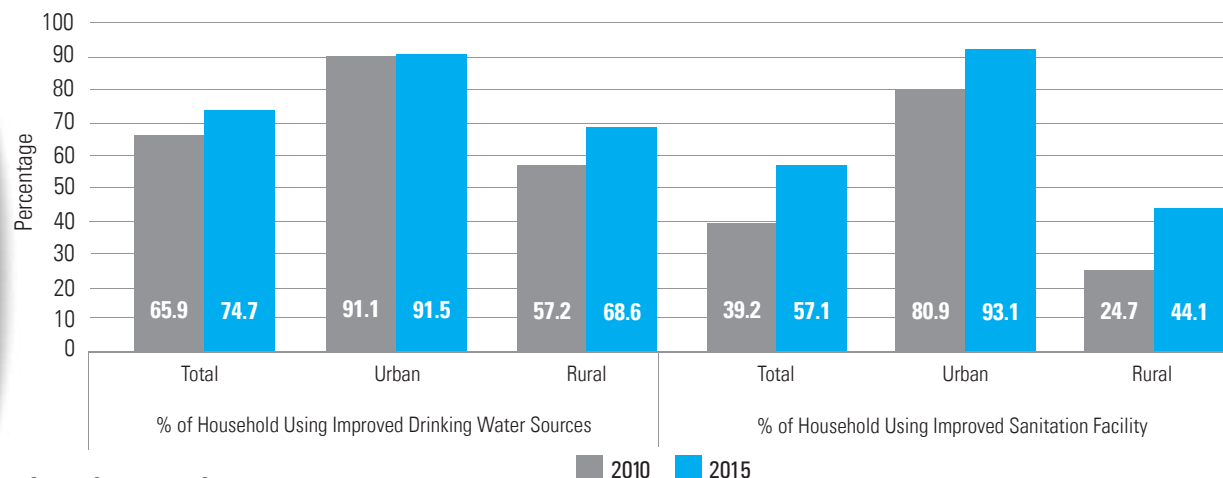
- **74.7%** of households in Timor-Leste use improved drinking water sources (Census 2015).
- **57.1%** of households in Timor-Leste use improved sanitation facilities (Census 2015).

**SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all** – The SDG 6 targets include ensuring universal and equitable access to safe, affordable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for all; reducing pollution; increasing water-use efficiency; and promoting participatory management of water and sanitation services.

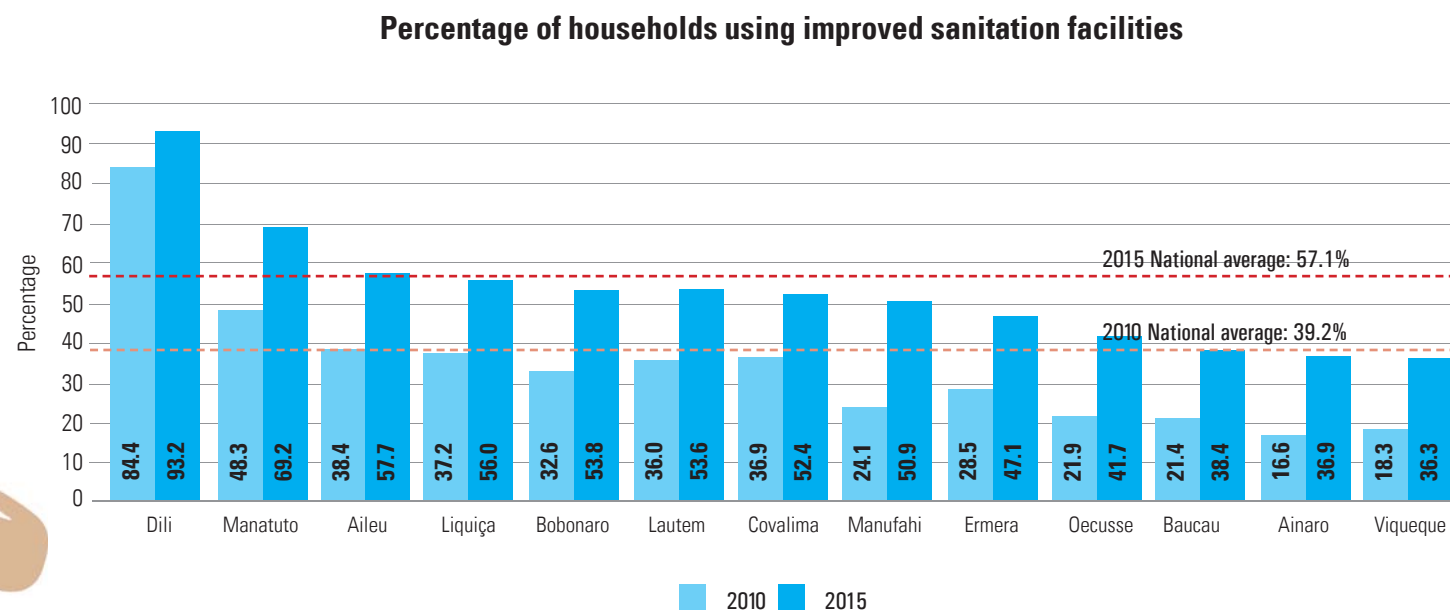
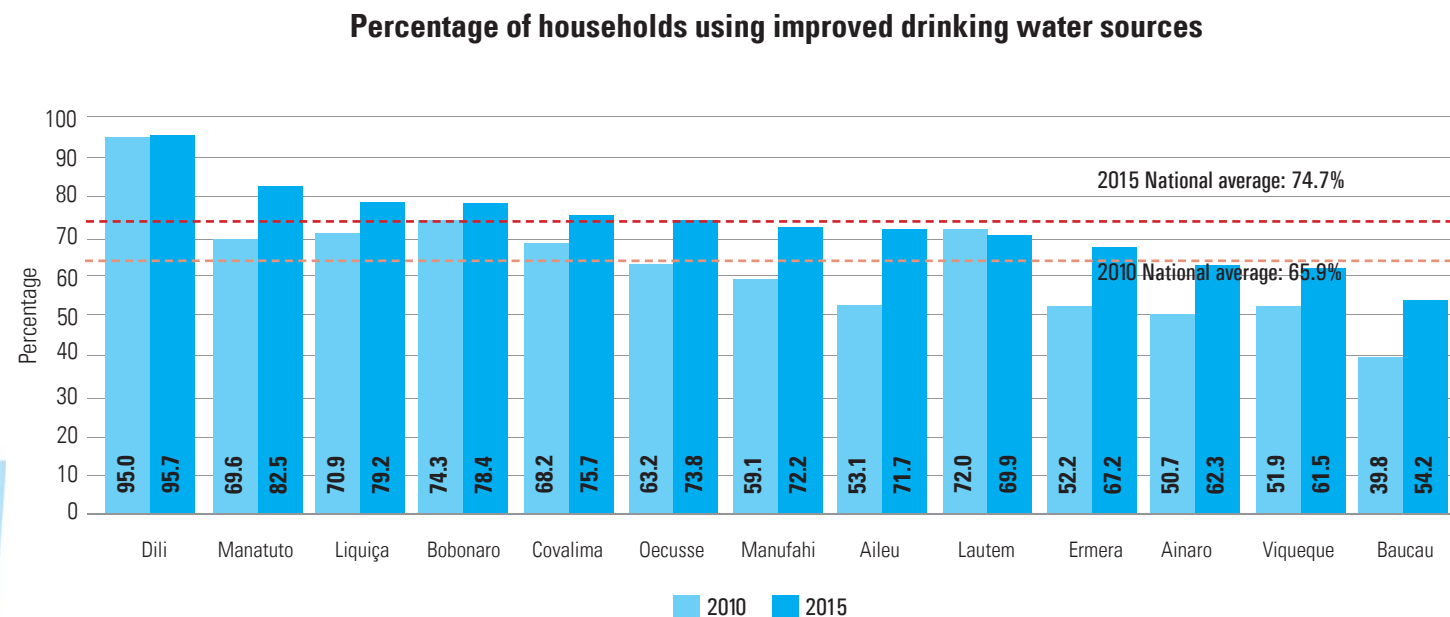
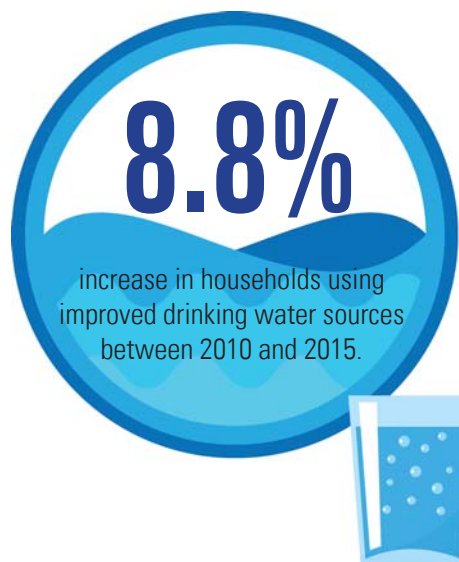
### SDG 6 and children

- Progress has been made but challenges remain in access to improved water and sanitation, particularly in rural areas in Timor-Leste.
- Children younger than 5 years die every day from diarrhoeal diseases. Globally, 88% of these deaths are due to a lack of safe drinking water, sanitation and basic hygiene.
- Investing specifically in children's access to water, gender sensitive sanitation and hygiene has cumulative benefits for the society as a whole.

### Percentage of households using improved drinking water sources and sanitation facilities



Source: Census 2010, Census 2015.





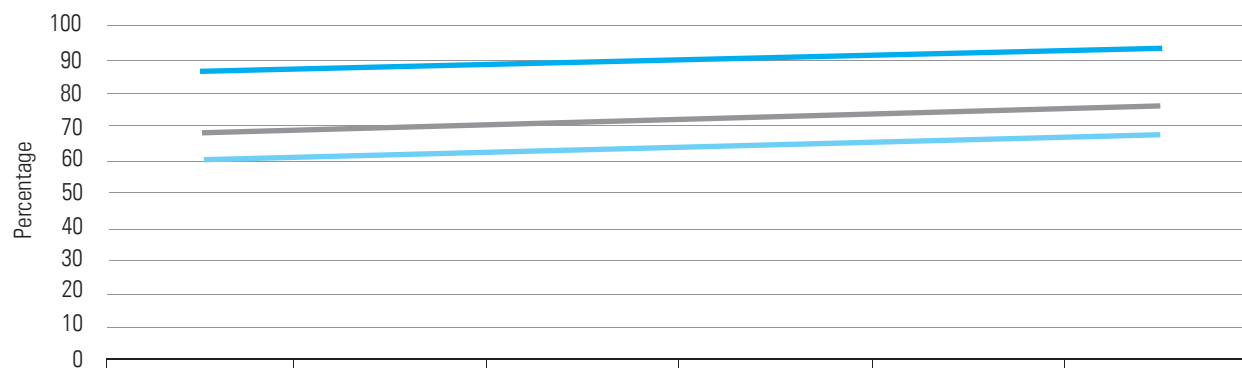


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The national trends for population use of improved drinking water sources and sanitation facilities are based on the data estimates of the 2017 WHO and UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.

- 7.5% increase in the population's use of improved drinking water sources, from 68.6% (2010) to 76.1% (2015). Improved water sources data include piped and non-piped water sources with collection time within and more than 30 minutes.
- 5.1% increase of population's use of improved sanitation facilities, from 48.9% (2010) to 54% (2015). Improved sanitation facilities data cover both shared and not-shared facilities.

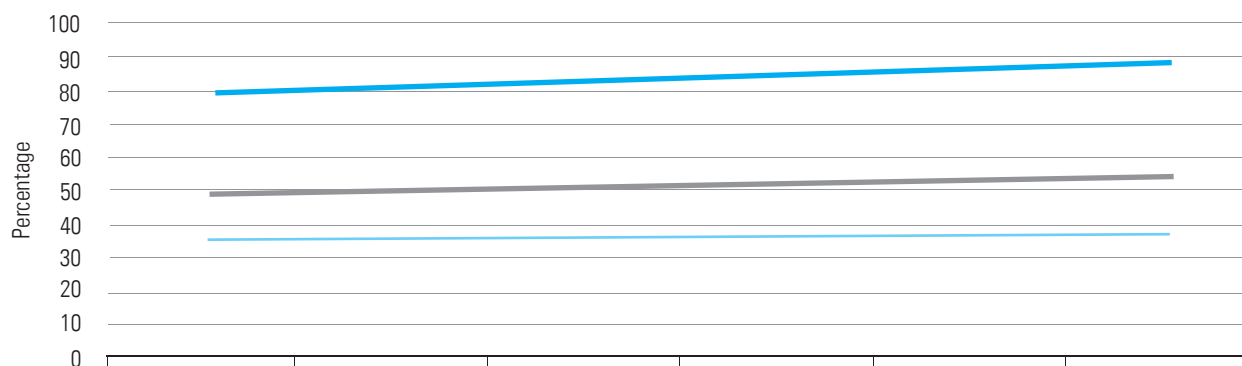
### National trend of population using improved drinking water sources (%)



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	68.6	70.1	71.6	73.1	74.6	76.1
Urban	86.1	87.5	88.9	90.2	91.6	93.0
Rural	61.2	62.6	63.9	65.2	66.5	67.9

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Note: JMP uses "population" for WASH data, while Census uses "households".

### National trend of population using improved sanitation facilities (%)



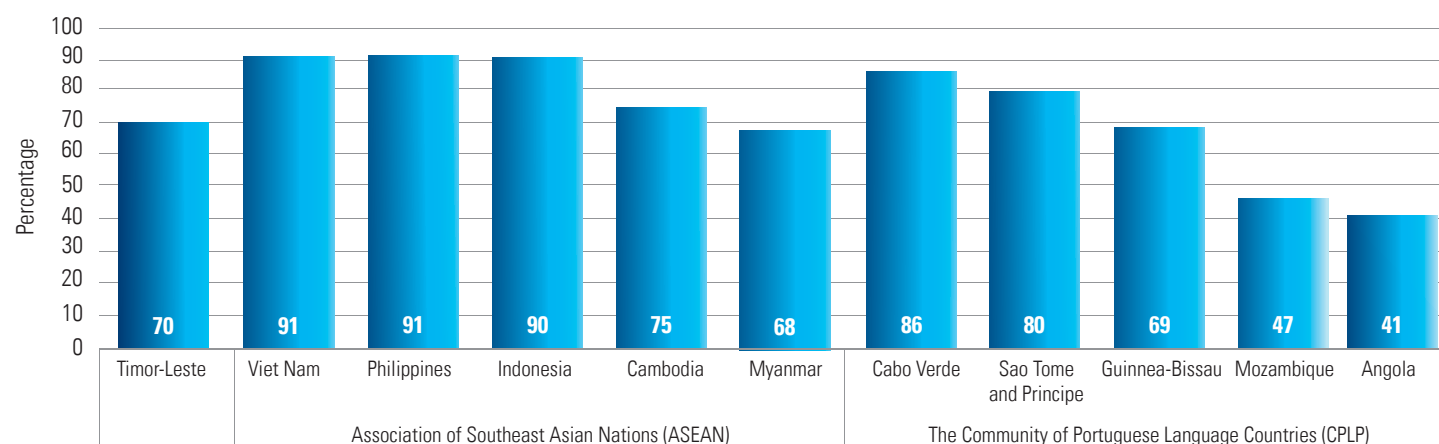
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	48.9	49.9	50.9	51.9	53.0	54.0
Urban	79.4	81.1	82.8	84.5	86.2	87.9
Rural	36.1	36.4	36.7	37.0	37.3	37.5

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Note: JMP uses "population" for WASH data, while Census uses "households".

*The State of the World's Children* data are used for use of basic drinking water and sanitation services comparison because they are based on the WHO and UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.

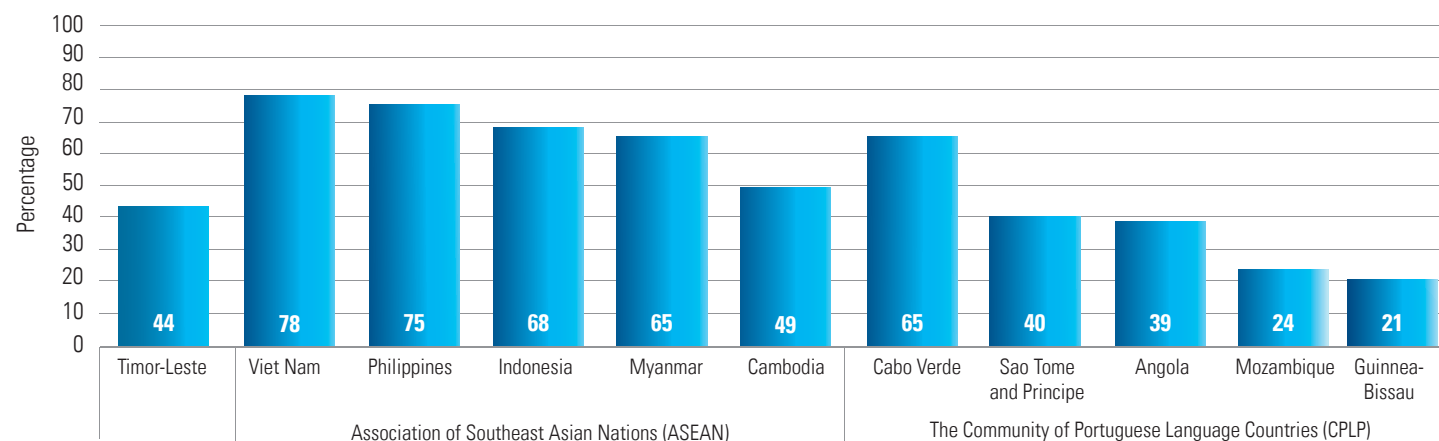
- At 70%, the Timor-Leste population using basic drinking water services (improved drinking water sources within 30 minutes collection time) is lower than almost all of the selected ASEAN countries. It is, however, higher than some of the selected CPLP countries.
- 44% of the Timor-Leste population uses basic sanitation services (not shared improved sanitation facility), the lowest among the selected ASEAN countries. This figure is, however, higher than almost all of the selected CPLP countries.

**Percentage of population using basic drinking water services, compared with selected ASEAN and CPLP countries**



Source: *The State of World's Children*, 2017

**Percentage of population using basic sanitation services, compared with selected ASEAN and CPLP countries**



Source: *The State of World's Children*, 2017

## GOAL 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



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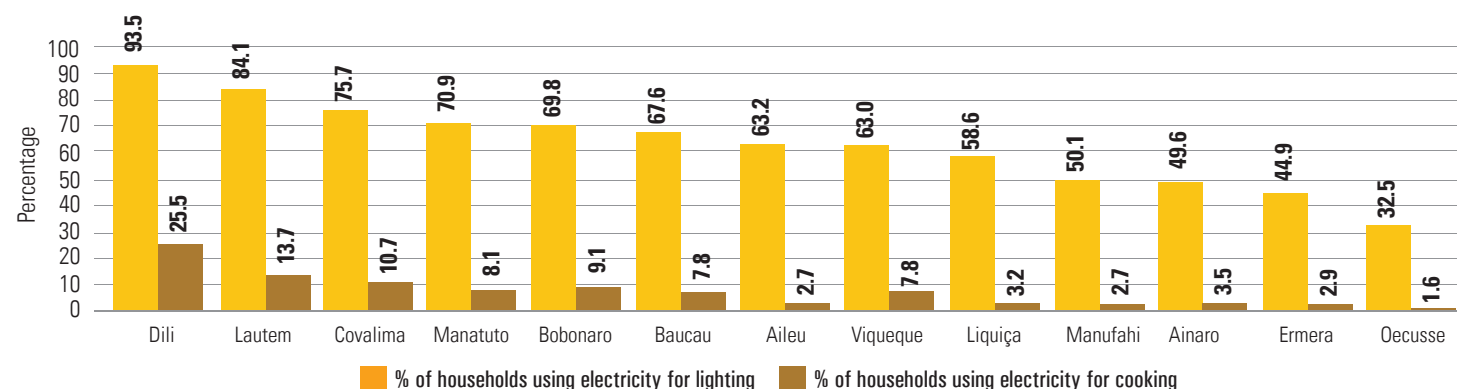
**SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all** – The SDG 7 targets include ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

### SDG 7 and children

- SDG 7 promotes sustainable development and efforts to cope with climate change impacts. Children are the most vulnerable in any crisis, and climate change is no exception.
- The Government of Timor-Leste received the Concluding Observations to take the following specific actions related to clean energy:
  - Strengthen measures to introduce clean cooking technologies.
  - Raise awareness on the links between respiratory illnesses and the use of firewood in traditional cooking practices.
  - Reduce reliance on firewood, including by subsidizing the cost of cooking fuel.

- **67.3 %** of households in Timor-Leste use electricity as their main source of energy for lighting (Census 2015).
- **10.3%** of households in Timor-Leste use electricity as their main source of energy for cooking (Census 2015).

### Percentage of households using electricity for lighting and cooking, by municipality



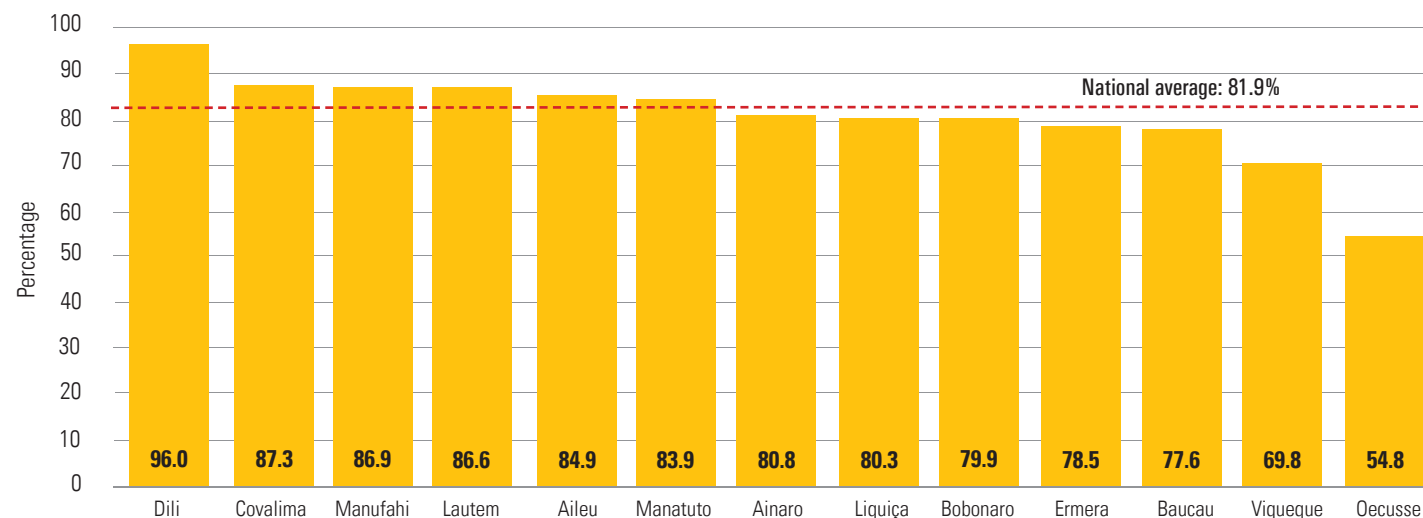
Source: Census 2015.



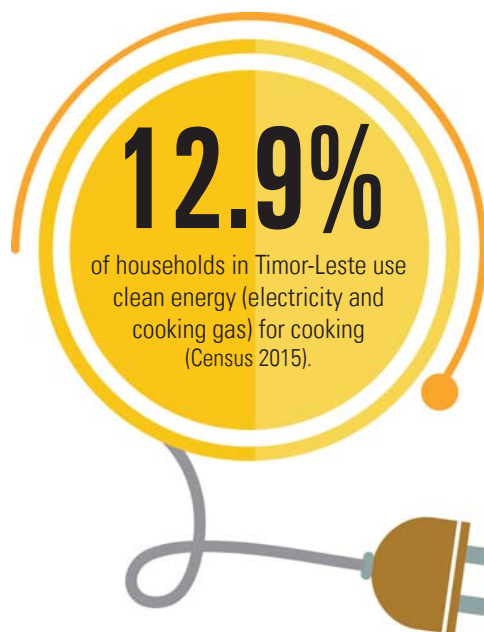
**81.9%**

of households in Timor-Leste use clean energy (electricity and solar panel) for lighting (Census 2015).

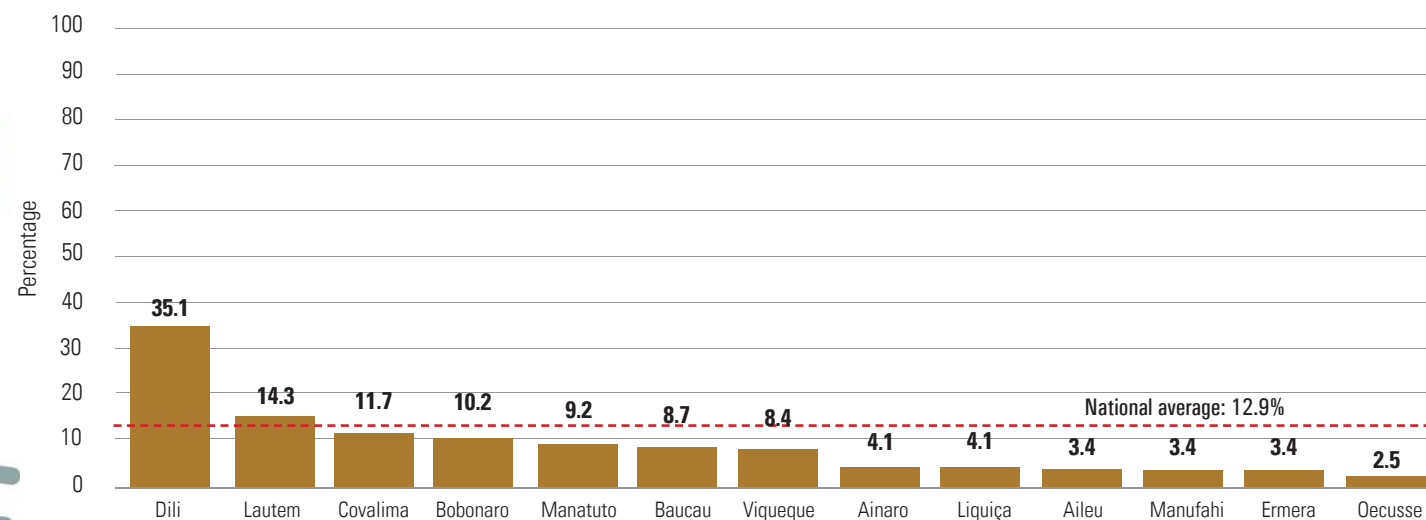
Percentage of households using clean energy (electricity and solar panel) for lighting



Source: Census 2015.



Percentage of households using clean energy (electricity & cooking gas) for cooking



Source: Census 2015.



## GOAL 8



# DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

### What is child labour?

Not all work done by children is classified as child labour to be targeted for elimination. Children's or adolescents' participation in work that does not affect their health and personal development or interfere with their schooling is generally regarded as something positive. This includes such activities as helping their parents around the home, assisting in a family business or earning pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays. These types of activities contribute to children's development and to the welfare of their family; they provide them with skills and experience and help to prepare them to be productive members of society during their adult life.

The term 'child labour' is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity and is harmful to their physical and mental development (ILO, [www.ilo.org/ippec/facts/lang-en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/ippec/facts/lang-en/index.htm)).

# 3.6%

of the 156,009 children aged 10–14 years in Timor-Leste are engaged in child labour (Census 2015).



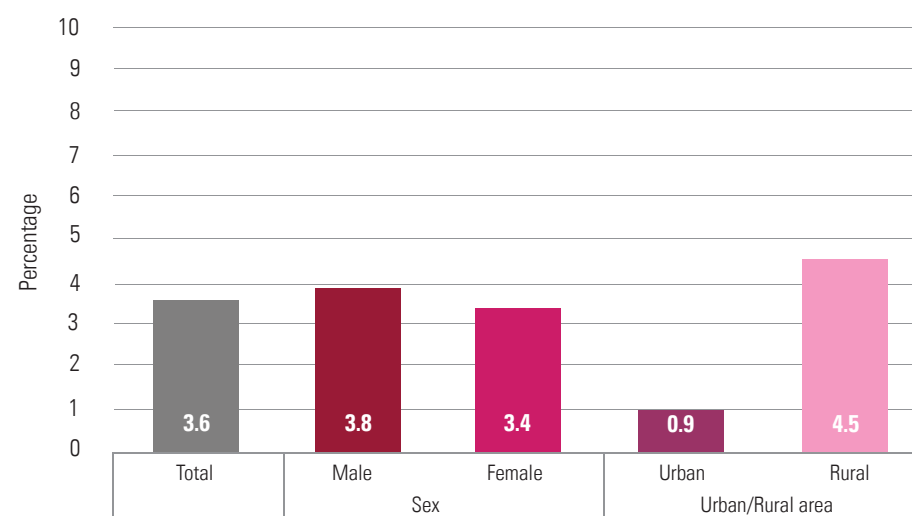
### SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

The SDG 8 targets include promoting sustained economic growth; improving resource efficiency in production and consumption; full and productive employment and decent work for all; eradicating forced and child labour and trafficking; protecting labour rights, including those of migrant workers; and increasing access to financial services.

### SDG 8 and children

- Child labour deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity and is harmful to their physical and mental development.
- Article 32 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child prohibits child labour.

**Percentage of child labourers aged 10-14 years, by sex and urban or rural residence**

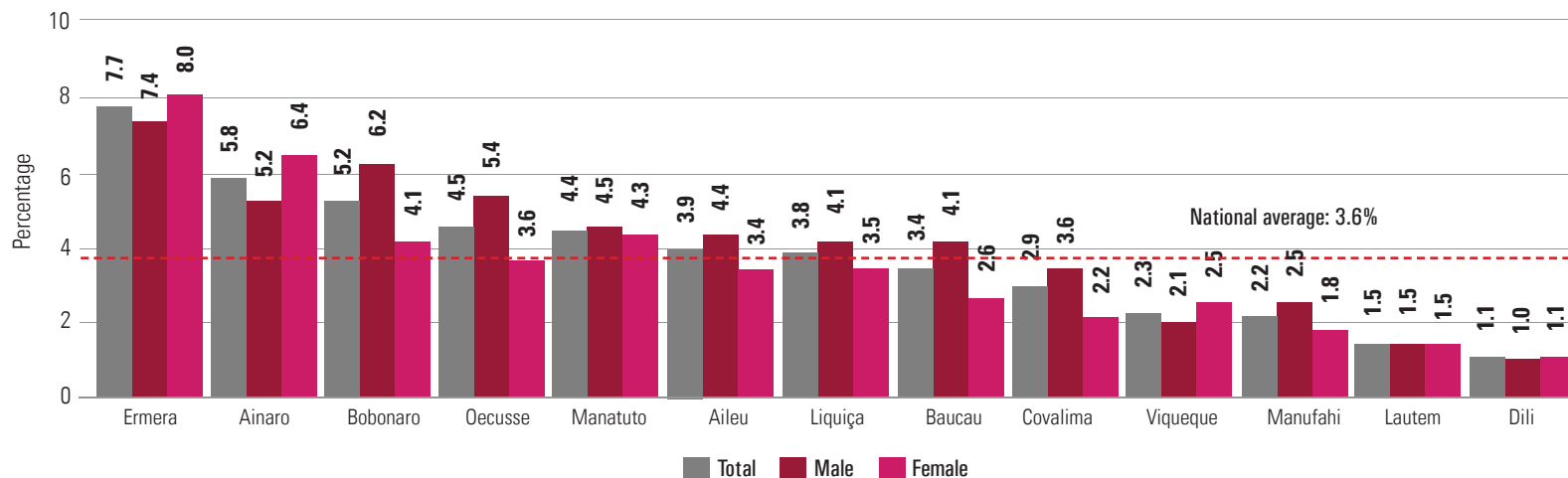


Source: Census 2015.



- **3.8%** of boys aged 10–14 years are engaged in child labour.
- **3.4%** of girls aged 10–14 years are engaged in child labour.

Percentage of child labourers aged 10–14 years, by sex and municipality

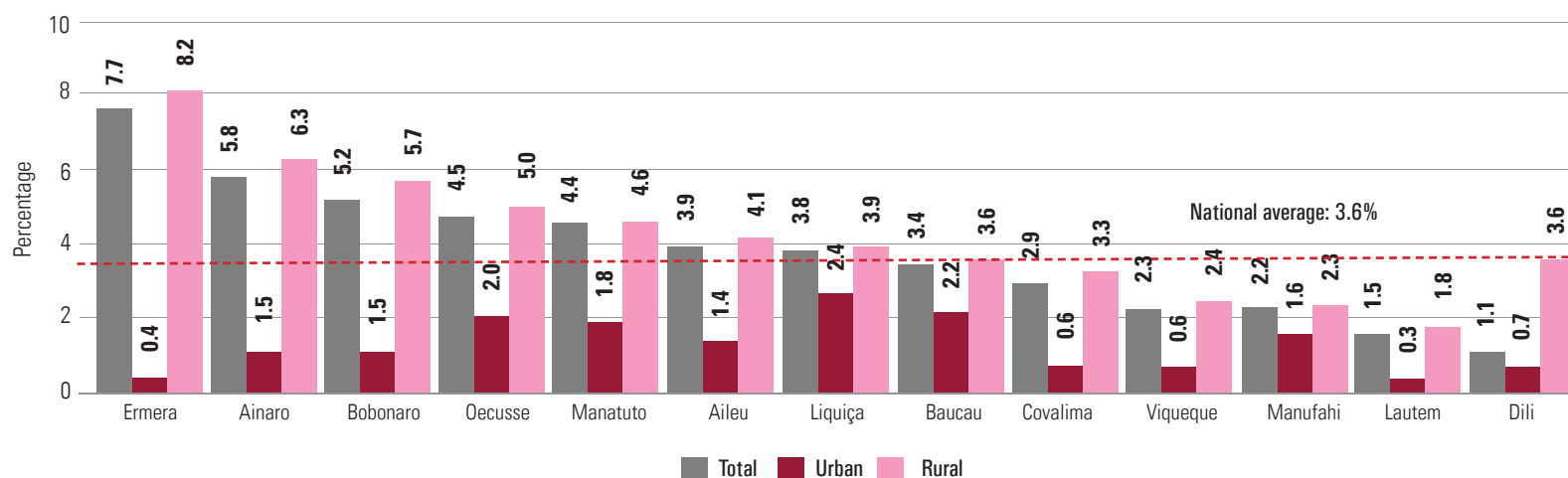


Source: Census 2015.



- **0.9%** of urban children aged 10–14 years are engaged in child labour.
- **4.5%** of rural children aged 10–14 years are engaged in child labour.

Percentage of child labourers aged 10–14 years, by urban or rural residence and municipality



Source: Census 2015.

## GOAL 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



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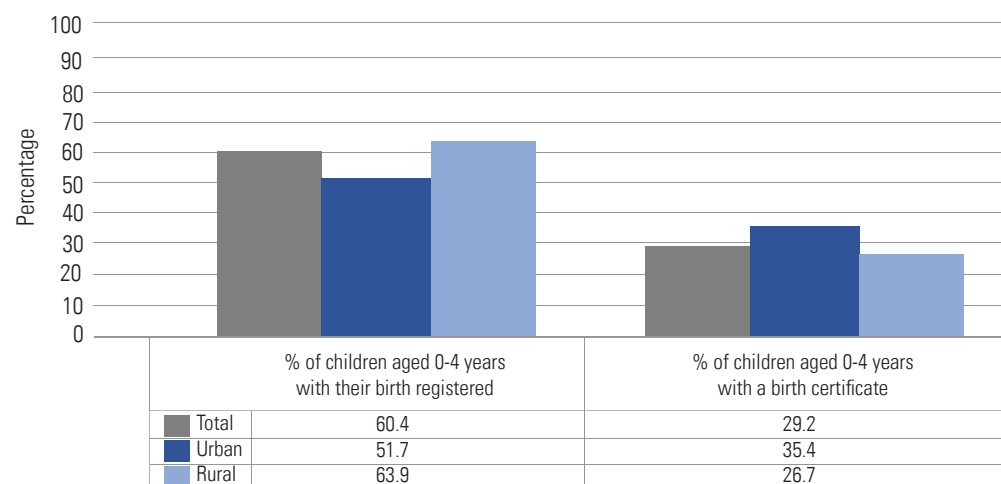
- **60.4%** of children younger than 5 years in Timor-Leste have their birth registered (Census 2015).
- **29.2%** of children younger than 5 years in Timor-Leste have a birth certificate (Census 2015).

**SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels** – The SDG 16 targets include reducing all forms of violence; ending violence against and trafficking of children; promoting rule of law and justice for all; reducing illicit financial and arms flows, corruption and bribery; developing effective institutions; participation in decision making at all levels; legal identity for all.

### SDG 16 and children

- The most vulnerable children are often 'invisible'. Children without birth registration are at the risk of being excluded from basic social services.
- Sustainable peace and social cohesion starts with children, who can then carry the practice into their adulthood and the country's future.

### Percentage of children younger than 5 years with their birth registered and with a birth certificate



Source: Census 2015.

## Covalima

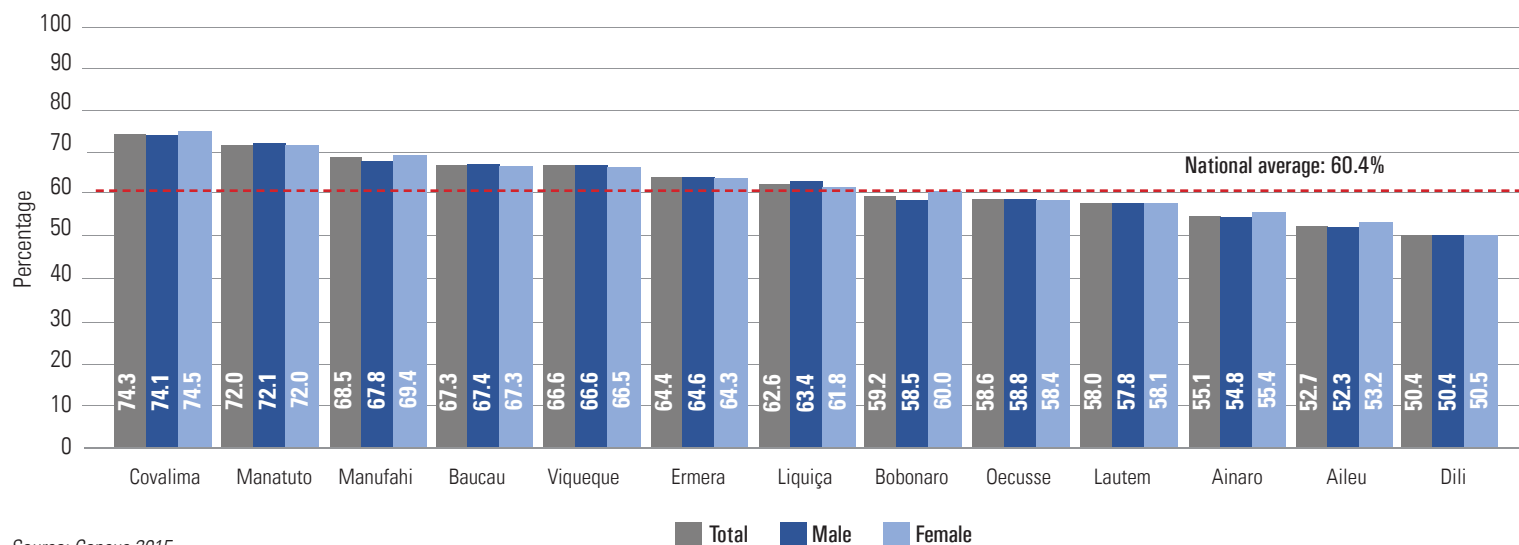
has the highest percentage (74.3%) of children younger than 5 years who have their birth registered (Census 2015).



## Aileu

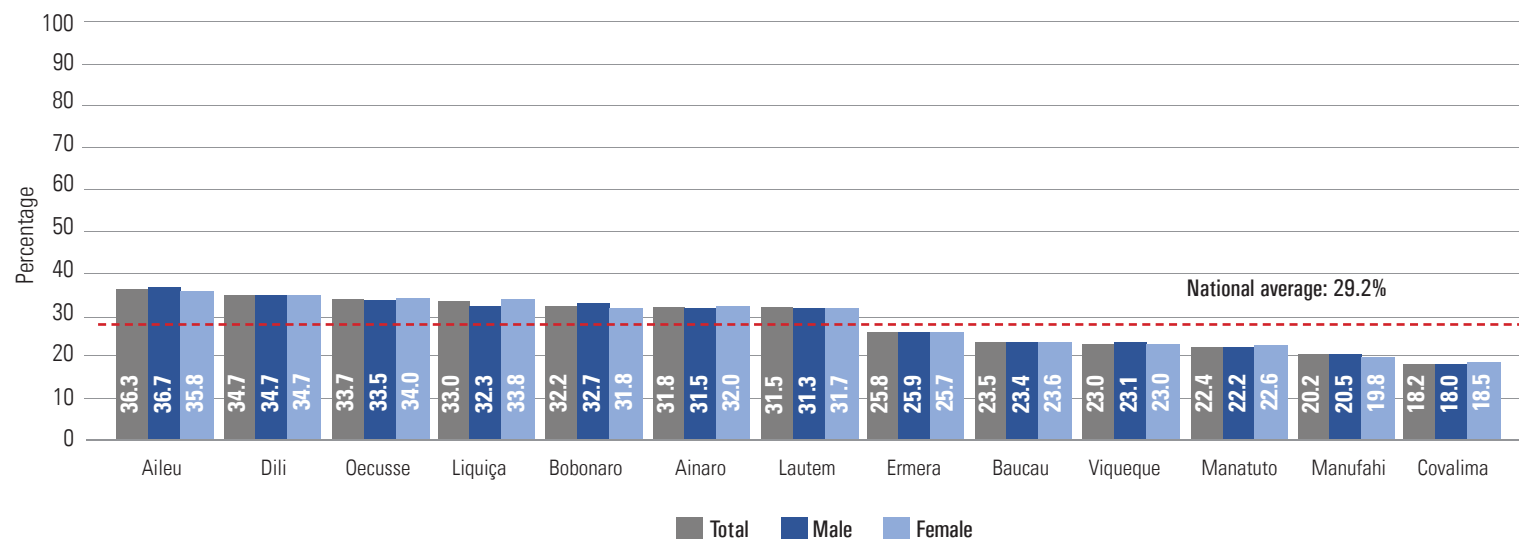
has the highest percentage (36.3%) of children younger than 5 years who have a birth certificate (Census 2015).

Percentage of children younger than 5 years with their birth registered, by municipality



Source: Census 2015.

Percentage of children younger than 5 years with a birth certificate, by municipality



Source: Census 2015.



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## ANNEX 1. TIMOR-LESTE KEY INDICATORS RELATED TO CHILDREN, BY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL

**Note:** The below indicators with \* are not part of the SDG indicators but are included.


Key indicators of child well-being by SDG	Male	Female	Total	Source
POPULATION DATA				
Number of population*	601,112	582,531	1,183,643	Population and Housing Census 2015
Number of population younger than 18 years (%)*	283,147 (47.1%)	266,019 (45.7%)	549,166 (46.4%)	Population and Housing Census 2015
Number of population younger than 5 years (%)*	77,896 (13.0%)	72,410 (12.4%)	150,306 (12.7%)	Population and Housing Census 2015
Number of population aged 0-8 years (%)*	142,151 (23.6%)	132,771 (22.8%)	274,922 (23.2%)	Population and Housing Census 2015
Number of youth population aged 15–24 years (%)*	122,598 (20.4%)	121,277 (20.8%)	243,875 (20.6%)	Population and Housing Census 2015
Number of urban population (%)*	179,565 (29.9%)	169,643 (29.1%)	349,208 (29.5%)	Population and Housing Census 2015
Number of rural population (%)*	421,547 (70.1%)	412,888 (70.9%)	834,435 (70.5%)	Population and Housing Census 2015
Fertility rate *	n.a.	n.a.	4.2, 5.7 (v)	Demographic Health Survey 2016
Urban fertility rate *	n.a.	n.a.	3.5, 4.9 (v)	Demographic Health Survey 2016
Rural fertility rate *	n.a.	n.a.	4.6, 6.0 (v)	Demographic Health Survey 2016
Population growth rate (%)*	n.a.	n.a.	2.2%	Population and Housing Census 2015
Urban population growth rate (%)*	n.a.	n.a.	2.0%	Population and Housing Census 2015
Rural population growth rate (%)*	n.a.	n.a.	2.1%	Population and Housing Census 2015
Life expectancy at birth*	n.a.	n.a.	69	<i>The State of the World's Children 2017</i>


Key indicators of child well-being by SDG	Male	Female	Total	Source
 <b>GOAL 1: NO POVERTY</b>				
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	42.3%	41.2%	41.8%	Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standards 2014
Children aged 0–17 years living below the national poverty line (%)	48.2%	47.3%	47.8%	Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standards 2014. Note: The NSO re-analysed the figure.
Urban children aged 0–17 years living below the national poverty line (%)	n.a.	n.a.	33.0%	Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standards 2014. Note: The NSO re-analysed the figure.
Rural children aged 0–17 years living below the national poverty line (%)	n.a.	n.a.	53.1%	Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standards 2014. Note: The NSO re-analysed the figure.
Children aged 0–17 years living below the international poverty line (%) of \$1.90 per person per day (%)	35.1%	34.7%	34.9%	Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standards 2014. Note: The NSO re-analysed the figure.
Urban children aged 0–17 years old living below the international poverty line (%) of \$1.90 per person per day (%)	n.a.	n.a.	22.3%	Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standards 2014. Note: The NSO re-analysed the figure.
Rural children aged 0–17 years old living below the international poverty line (%) of \$1.90 per person per day (%)	n.a.	n.a.	39.4%	Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standards 2014 Note: The NSO re-analysed the figure.
Population aged 15–24 years living below the national poverty line (%)	40.3%	38.6%	39.5%	Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standards 2014
Population living below the international poverty line of \$1.90 per person per day (%)	n.a.	n.a.	30.3%	Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standards 2014


Key indicators of child well-being by SDG	Male	Female	Total	Source
 <b>GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER</b>				
Children younger than 5 years suffering from moderate or severe stunting (height for age) (%)	53.1%	47.2%	50.2%	Timor-Leste Food and Nutrition Survey 2013 Note: TLDHS 2016 data are not included because the anthropometric data will undergo secondary analysis (TLDHS 2016, p. 192).
Children younger than 5 years suffering from moderate or severe underweight (weight for age) (%)	39.0%	36.3%	37.7%	Timor-Leste Food and Nutrition Survey 2013 Note: TLDHS 2016 data are not included because the anthropometric data will undergo secondary analysis (TLDHS 2016, p. 192).
Children younger than 5 years suffering from moderate or severe wasting (weight for height) (%)	12.9%	9.0%	11.0%	Timor-Leste Food and Nutrition Survey 2013 Note: TLDHS 2016 data are not included because the anthropometric data will undergo secondary analysis (TLDHS 2016, p. 192).
Infants who are put on the breast within one hour of birth * (early initiation of breastfeeding) (%)	74.4%, 92.7% (iv)	76.2%, 94.0% (iv)	75.2%, 93.4% (iv)	Timor-Leste Demographic Health Survey 2016
Exclusively breastfed children (aged 0–5 months) (%)*	n.a.	n.a.	50.2%, 62.3% (iv)	Timor-Leste Demographic Health Survey 2016
Infants with low birth weight (weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth) (%)*	n.a.	n.a.	10.1%	Timor-Leste Demographic Health Survey 2016
Children aged 6–59 months given vitamin A supplement (%)*	63.8%, 50.6% (v)	65.3%, 50.8% (v)	64.5%, 50.7% (v)	Timor-Leste Demographic Health Survey 2016




Key indicators of child well-being by SDG	Male	Female	Total	Source
 <b>GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</b>				
Neo-natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24	13	19, 22 (v)	Timor-Leste Demographic Health Survey 2016
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	34	25	30, 45 (v)	Timor-Leste Demographic Health Survey 2016
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	46	36	41, 53 (xiii), 64 (v)	Timor-Leste Demographic Health Survey 2016
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	n.a.	n.a.	195, 215 (viii), 557 (v)	Timor-Leste Demographic Health Survey 2016
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	n.a.	n.a.	56.7% 85.4% (vii), 29.9% (v)	Timor-Leste Demographic Health Survey 2016
Institutional delivery coverage (%)*	n.a.	n.a.	48.5% 66.3% (vii), 22.1% (v)	Timor-Leste Demographic Health Survey 2016
Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women	n.a.	42, 51 (v)	n.a.	Timor-Leste Demographic Health Survey 2016
Urban adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women	n.a.	19, 35 (v)	n.a.	Timor-Leste Demographic Health Survey 2016
Rural adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women	n.a.	55, 57 (v)	n.a.	Timor-Leste Demographic Health Survey 2016
Children aged 12–23 months who received all basic vaccinations (%)	47.0%, 54.3% (v)	50.5%, 50.8% (v)	48.7%, 52.6% (v)	Timor-Leste Demographic Health Survey 2016
BCG coverage for children aged 12–23 months (%)	80.5%, 77.8% (v)	80.5%, 75.7% (v)	80.5% 79% (xiii), 76.7% (v)	Timor-Leste Demographic Health Survey 2016
Polio 3 coverage for children aged 12–23 months (%)	52.2%, 58.4% (v)	56.5%, 53.8% (v)	54.3%, 82% (xiii), 56.2% (v)	Timor-Leste Demographic Health Survey 2016
DPT3 coverage for children aged 12–23 months (%)	60.6%, 68.6% (v)	62.8%, 64.1% (v)	61.7%, 77% (xiii), 66.4% (v)	Timor-Leste Demographic Health Survey 2016
Measles coverage for children aged 12–23 months (%)	68.3%, 69.0% (v)	70.4%, 66.5% (v)	69.3% 70% (xiii), 67.8% (v)	Timor-Leste Demographic Health Survey 2016
TT2+ coverage (%)	n.a.	n.a.	72% 81% (xiii), 75.8% (v)	Timor-Leste Demographic Health Survey 2016


Key indicators of child well-being by SDG	Male	Female	Total	Source
 <b>GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION</b>				
Gross enrolment rate (GER) in pre-school	21.1%	23.0%	22.0%	Education Management Information System (EMIS) statistical data, 2017
Gender Parity Index in pre-school GER	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	EMIS statistical data, 2017
Net enrolment rate (NER) in pre-school	19.5%	21.3%	20.3%	EMIS statistical data, 2017
Gender Parity Index in pre-school NER	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	EMIS statistical data, 2017
Out-of-school children (OOSC) rate of pre-school-age children	71.5%	68.0%	69.8%	EMIS statistical data, 2015; no data available for 2016–2017
Gender Parity Index in pre-school OOSC	n.a.	n.a.	1.0	EMIS statistical data, 2015; no data available for 2016 or 2017
Gross enrolment rate in primary school	114.6%	118.8%	116.6%	EMIS statistical data, 2017
Gender Parity Index in primary school GER	n.a.	n.a.	1.0	EMIS statistical data, 2017
Net enrolment rate in primary school	87.3%	95.6%	91.2%	EMIS statistical data, 2017
Gender Parity Index in primary school NER	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	EMIS statistical data, 2017
Repetition rate of Grade 1 students	25.9%	21.6%	23.9%	EMIS statistical data, 2017
Gender Parity Index in Grade 1 repetition rate	n.a.	n.a.	0.8	EMIS statistical data, 2017
Drop-out rate in primary school	2.9%	2.1%	2.5%	EMIS statistical data, 2017
Gender Parity Index in primary school drop-out rate	n.a.	n.a.	0.7	EMIS statistical data, 2016; no data available for 2017
Out-of-school children rate of primary school-age children	10.9%	1.4%	6.4%	EMIS statistical data, 2017

Key indicators of child well-being by SDG	Male	Female	Total	Source
 <b>GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION</b>				
Gender Parity Index in primary school OOSC	n.a.	n.a.	0.1	EMIS statistical data, 2017
Gross enrolment rate in pre-secondary school	88.7%	98.5%	93.4%	EMIS statistical data, 2017
Gender Parity Index in pre-secondary school GER	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	EMIS statistical data, 2017
Net enrolment rate in pre-secondary school	44.8%	56.3%	50.4%	EMIS statistical data, 2017
Gender Parity Index in pre-secondary school NER	n.a.	n.a.	1.3	EMIS statistical data, 2017
Drop-out rate in pre-secondary school	2.9%	2.0%	2.4%	EMIS statistical data, 2016; no data available for 2017
Gender Parity Index in pre-secondary school drop-out rate	n.a.	n.a.	0.7	EMIS statistical data, 2016; no data available for 2017
Out-of-school children rate of pre-secondary school-age children	13.7%	9.3%	11.6%	EMIS statistical data, 2017
Gender Parity Index in pre-secondary school OOSC	n.a.	n.a.	0.7	EMIS statistical data, 2017
Gross enrolment rate in secondary school	65.9%	73.0%	69.4%	EMIS statistical data, 2017
Gender Parity Index in secondary school GER	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	EMIS statistical data, 2017
Net enrolment rate in secondary school	29.9%	40.3%	35.0%	EMIS statistical data, 2017
Gender Parity Index in secondary school NER	n.a.	n.a.	1.3	EMIS statistical data, 2017
Drop-out rate in secondary school	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	EMIS statistical data, 2016; no data available for 2017
Gender Parity Index in secondary school drop-out rate	n.a.	n.a.	0.9	EMIS statistical data, 2016; no data available for 2017


Key indicators of child well-being by SDG	Male	Female	Total	Source
 <b>GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION</b>				
Out-of-school children rate of secondary school-age children	27.0%	22.1%	24.6%	EMIS statistical data, 2017
Gender Parity Index in secondary school OOSC	n.a.	n.a.	0.8	EMIS statistical data, 2017
Percentage of young people 15-24 years old in formal or non-formal education	63.3%	58.6%	61.0%	Education Monograph 2017 (Population and Housing Census 2015)
Percentage of adults 25-34 years old in formal and non-formal education	16.6%	11.8%	14.1%	Education Monograph 2017 (Population and Housing Census 2015)
Literacy rate for children aged 10-14 years	79.2%	81.3%	80.2%	Education Monograph 2017 (Population and Housing Census 2015)
Literacy rate for youth aged 15–24 years	84.6%	84.0%	84.3%	Population and Housing Census 2015
Gender Parity Index in literacy rate for youth aged 15–24 years	n.a.	n.a.	1.0	Population and Housing Census 2015
Schools (pre-school, basic education and secondary school) with improved drinking water sources (%)	n.a.	n.a.	58.5%	Education Management Information System (EMIS) Statistical Yearbook, 2015; no data available for 2016 or 2017
Schools (pre-school, basic education and secondary school) with fully functional toilet facilities (%)	n.a.	n.a.	35.1%	EMIS Statistical Yearbook, 2013; no data available for 2014–2017


Key indicators of child well-being by SDG	Male	Female	Total	Source
 <b>GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY</b>				
Number of women who were married before age 15 (aged 10–14)	n.a.	1,561	n.a.	Population and Housing Census 2015
Number of women who were married before age 18 (aged 10–14)	n.a.	23,715	n.a.	Population and Housing Census 2015
Women aged 15–49 years who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 (%)	n.a.	32.7%, 38.1% (v)	n.a.	Timor-Leste Demographic Health Survey 2016
Urban women aged 15–49 years who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 (%)	n.a.	22.4%, 48.7% (v)	n.a.	Timor-Leste Demographic Health Survey 2016
Rural women aged 15–49 years who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 (%)	n.a.	37.4%, 34.9% (v)	n.a.	Timor-Leste Demographic Health Survey 2016
Women aged 15–19 years who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 (%)	n.a.	23.4%, 30.3% (v)	n.a.	Timor-Leste Demographic Health Survey 2016
Women aged 15–19 years who have ever experienced sexual violence (%)	n.a.	2.9%, 2.0% (v)	n.a.	Timor-Leste Demographic Health Survey 2016




Key indicators of child well-being by SDG	Male	Female	Total	Source
 <b>GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</b>				
Households use improved drinking water sources (%)	n.a.	n.a.	74.7%	Population and Housing Census 2015
Urban households use improved drinking water sources (%)	n.a.	n.a.	91.5%	Population and Housing Census 2015
Rural households use improved drinking water sources (%)	n.a.	n.a.	68.6%	Population and Housing Census 2015
Population uses improved drinking water sources (%)	n.a.	n.a.	76.1% 71.9% (xiv)	2017 WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
Urban population uses improved drinking water sources (%)	n.a.	n.a.	93.0% 95.0% (xiv)	2017 WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
Rural population uses improved drinking water sources (%)	n.a.	n.a.	67.9% 61.0% (xiv)	2017 WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
Households use improved sanitation facilities (%)	n.a.	n.a.	57.1%	Population and Housing Census 2015
Urban households use improved sanitation facilities (%)	n.a.	n.a.	93.1%	Population and Housing Census 2015
Rural households use improved sanitation facilities (%)	n.a.	n.a.	44.1%	Population and Housing Census 2015
Population uses improved sanitation facilities (%)	n.a.	n.a.	54.0% 40.6% (xiv)	2017 WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
Urban population uses improved sanitation facilities (%)	n.a.	n.a.	87.9% 69% (xiv)	2017 WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene

Key indicators of child well-being by SDG	Male	Female	Total	Source
GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION				
Rural population uses improved sanitation facilities (%)	n.a.	n.a.	37.5% 27% (xiv)	2017 WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
Households using open defecation (no sanitation facility or bush) (%)*	n.a.	n.a.	20.6%	Population and Housing Census 2015
Urban households using open defecation (no sanitation facility or bush) (%)*	n.a.	n.a.	2.3%	Population and Housing Census 2015
Rural households using open defecation (no sanitation facility or bush) (%)*	n.a.	n.a.	27.2%	Population and Housing Census 2015
Population using open defecation (no sanitation facility or bush) (%)*	n.a.	n.a.	23.6%	2017 WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
Urban population using open defecation (no sanitation facility or bush) (%)*	n.a.	n.a.	5.1%	2017 WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
Rural population using open defecation (no sanitation facility or bush) (%)*	n.a.	n.a.	32.6%	2017 WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene

Key indicators of child well-being by SDG	Male	Female	Total	Source
 <b>GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</b>				
Households using electricity as main source of energy for lighting (%)	n.a.	n.a.	67.3%	Population and Housing Census 2015
Households using electricity as main source of energy for cooking (%)	n.a.	n.a.	10.3%	Population and Housing Census 2015
Households using clean energy (electricity and solar panel) for lighting (%)	n.a.	n.a.	81.9%	Population and Housing Census 2015
Urban households using clean energy (electricity and solar panel) for lighting (%)	n.a.	n.a.	96.0%	Population and Housing Census 2015
Rural households using clean energy (electricity and solar panel) for lighting (%)	n.a.	n.a.	76.8%	Population and Housing Census 2015
Households using clean energy (electricity and cooking gas) for cooking (%)	n.a.	n.a.	12.9%	Population and Housing Census 2015
Urban households using clean energy (electricity and cooking gas) for cooking (%)	n.a.	n.a.	32.0%	Population and Housing Census 2015
Rural households using clean energy (electricity and cooking gas) for cooking (%)	n.a.	n.a.	6.5%	Population and Housing Census 2015


Key indicators of child well-being by SDG	Male	Female	Total	Source
 <b>GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>				
Child labourers (aged 10–14 years) (%)	3.8%	3.4%	3.6%	Population and Housing Census 2015
Economically active children aged 10–14 years (%)	4.6%	4.0%	4.3%	Population and Housing Census 2015
Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	16.8%	23.7%	20.3%	Education Monograph 2017 (Population and Housing Census 2015)

Key indicators of child well-being by SDG	Male	Female	Total	Source
 <b>GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</b>				
Children aged 0–4 years with birth registered (%)	60.3%	60.5%	60.4% 61.7% (i)	Population and Housing Census 2015
Urban children aged 0–4 years with their birth registered (%)	51.7%	51.6%	51.7%	Population and Housing Census 2015
Rural children aged 0–4 years with their birth registered (%)	63.8%	64.0%	63.9%	Population and Housing Census 2015
Children aged 0–4 years with a birth certificate (%)	29.1%	29.2%	29.2% 36.0% (i)	Population and Housing Census 2015
Urban children aged 0–4 years with a birth certificate (%)	35.4%	35.4%	35.4%	Population and Housing Census 2015
Rural children aged 0–4 years with a birth certificate (%)	26.7%	26.8%	26.7%	Population and Housing Census 2015





**Sources:**


- (i) Population and Housing Census 2010: GDS, 2011.
- (ii) Population and Housing Census 2015: GDS, 2016.
- (iii) Government of Timor-Leste, *Poverty in Timor-Leste*, 2014, Dili, 2016.
- (iv) Food and Nutrition Survey 2013: MOH, 2015.
- (v) Demographic Health Survey 2009–10: NSD, MOF and ICF Macro, 2011.
- (vi) Demographic Health Survey 2016: GDS and ICF Macro, 2017.
- (vii) Health Management Information System 2016: MOH, 2017.
- (viii) Trends in maternal mortality: 1990 to 2015: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and World Bank estimates, Dili, 2015.
- (ix) Education Management Information System Statistical Yearbook 2013: MOE, 2015.
- (x) Education Management Information System Statistical Yearbook 2015: MOE, 2016.
- (xi) Education Management Information System statistical data: MOE, 2016.
- (xii) Education Management Information System statistical data: MOE, 2017.
- (xiii) UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 2016*, New York, 2016.
- (xiv) WHO and UNICEF, *Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene*, Geneva, 2016.
- (xv) WHO and UNICEF, *Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene*, Geneva, 2017.
- (xvi) Education Monograph 2017 (Population and Housing Census 2015): GDS, UNICEF, and UNFPA, 2017.


## ANNEX 2. CHILD-RELATED SDG TARGETS WITH INDICATORS


Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development		Indicators
 <b>Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>		
1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
1.2	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
		1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
		1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
		1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
		1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
		1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies




Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development		Indicators
 <b>Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>		
	<p>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</p>	1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes
		1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
		1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP
	<p>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</p>	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups
 <b>Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>		
	<p>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</p>	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
		2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
	<p>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</p>	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age $<-2$ standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
		2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or $<-2$ standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Indicators
 <b>Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>	
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities
	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures
	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies


Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development		Indicators
	<b>Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>	
	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
		3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate
		3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
		3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
		3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population
		3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population
		3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
		3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders
		3.5.2 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
	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


Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Indicators
 <b>Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>	
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (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)
	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme
	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors
	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis



Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Indicators
 <b>Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>	
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (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)
	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme
	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors
	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis





Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development		Indicators
	<b>Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>	
	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution
	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness
	<b>Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>	
	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
	4.2 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
		4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex



Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Indicators
<div data-bbox="165 236 255 304">  </div> <div data-bbox="286 252 1424 288"> <b>Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b> </div>	
<p>4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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)</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>


Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development		Indicators
	<b>Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>	
	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non discrimination on the basis of sex
	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
		5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
		5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
		5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
		5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education


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


Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development		Indicators
	<b>Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>	
	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100)
		6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
	6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
	6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management
	<b>Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>	
	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
		7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
	7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems






Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development		Indicators
	<b>Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>	
	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
	<b>Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>	
	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non agriculture employment, by sex
	8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
		8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
		8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development		Indicators
	<b>Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>	
	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training
	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
		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
	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
		8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs
	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
		8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
	8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements
	8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy



Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development		Indicators
	<b>Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>	
	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
		9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
	9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
		9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
	9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
		9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
	9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added
	9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
		9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
	9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
	9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added



Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development		Indicators
	<b>Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>	
	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
	<b>Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>	
	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
	10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators
	10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination
		10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies



Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development		Indicators
	<b>Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>	
	10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
	10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
	10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted
	<b>Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>	
	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate
		11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically


Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Indicators
 <b>Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>	
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure and investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
	11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city






Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Indicators								
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Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development		Indicators
 <b>Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>		
11.b	By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
		11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
11.c	Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials
 <b>Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts<sup>a</sup></b>		
13.1	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
		13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
		13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)
13.3	Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula


Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development		Indicators
 <b>Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts<sup>a</sup></b>		
		13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions
13.a	Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment
13.b	Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
 <b>Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>		
14.1	By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density
14.2	By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches
14.3	Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations


Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Indicators
<div>  <b>Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b> </div>	
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation <sup>b</sup>	14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal, regulatory, policy and institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries



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

Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development		Indicators
	<b>Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</b>	
	15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
	15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
	15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020
	15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
	15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
	15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked





Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development		Indicators
	<b>Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>	
	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
		16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
		16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
		16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
		16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
		16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
		16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)
		16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development		Indicators
	<b>Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>	
	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
		16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months
	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
		16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services
	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions
		16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
	16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months
		16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development		Indicators
	<b>Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>	
	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles
	16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
	<b>Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</b>	
	<b>Finance</b>	
	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
		17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
	17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)
	17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget
		17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Indicators
<div data-bbox="163 236 255 325"> </div> <div data-bbox="286 245 1532 280"> <b>Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</b> </div>	
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
<b>Technology</b> 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation
	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet
<b>Capacity-building</b> 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Indicators
<div data-bbox="163 236 255 325">  </div> <div data-bbox="286 245 1534 280"> <b>Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</b> </div>	
<b>Trade</b> 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States
<b>Systemic issues</b> <i>Policy and institutional coherence</i> 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation
<i>Multi-stakeholder partnerships</i> 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals

Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development		Indicators
	<b>Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</b>	
	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships
	<b>Data, monitoring and accountability</b> 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
		17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
		17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding
	17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries
		17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

- \* As contained in **Annex III of the Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (E/CN.3/2017/2)** and agreed upon, including refinements on several indicators, at the 48<sup>th</sup> session of the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2017.
- † Indicator codes were developed by UNSD for data transfer, tracking and other statistical purposes.
- <sup>a</sup> Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.
- <sup>b</sup> Taking into account ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate.







From  
the People of Japan