

# From Data to Impact: Measuring Progress through Disaggregated SDG Indicators



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## Table of Contents

|                                                                                                                                                                                                            |             |                                                                                                                                   |            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| <b>Acronyms</b> .....                                                                                                                                                                                      | <b>vii</b>  | <b>Chapter 4. Disaggregation of socio-economic Goals</b> .....                                                                    | <b>71</b>  |
| <b>Acknowledgments</b> .....                                                                                                                                                                               | <b>viii</b> | SDG 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere. ....                                                                              | 72         |
| <b>Executive Summary</b> .....                                                                                                                                                                             | <b>ix</b>   | SDG 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages .....                                                      | 79         |
| <b>Chapter 1. Introduction and progress</b> .....                                                                                                                                                          | <b>1</b>    | SDG 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all .....                 | 83         |
| 1.1 Introduction .....                                                                                                                                                                                     | 2           | SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. ....                                                              | 85         |
| 1.2 Global progress on the environmental dimension of the SDGs. ....                                                                                                                                       | 2           | SDG 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. .... | 87         |
| <b>Chapter 2. Methodology</b> .....                                                                                                                                                                        | <b>5</b>    | SDG 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. ....            | 89         |
| <b>Chapter 3. Disaggregation of ecosystem-related Goals</b> .....                                                                                                                                          | <b>7</b>    | SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable .....                                        | 91         |
| SDG 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. ....                                                                                                  | 8           | SDG 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns .....                                                              | 105        |
| SDG 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. ....                                                                                                                | 15          | SDG 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts .....                                                         | 123        |
| SDG 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. ....                                                                                                                  | 33          | SDG 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development .....            | 134        |
| SDG 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. ....                                                                                               | 40          | <b>Chapter 5. Conclusions</b> .....                                                                                               | <b>141</b> |
| SDG 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss ..... | 51          | <b>References</b> .....                                                                                                           | <b>143</b> |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                            |             | <b>Annex A. List of 92 environment-related SDG indicators and their sub-indicators selected for the Global Scorecard</b> .....    | <b>152</b> |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                            |             | <b>Annex B. SDG Regional Groupings</b> .....                                                                                      | <b>156</b> |

## List of Figures

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Figure ES.1 Environment-related SDG indicators data trend, global level .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | x  |
| Figure 1.1 Percentage of SDG environment-related indicators with sufficient data for analysis of progress .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 2  |
| Figure 1.2 Global environment-related SDG indicators data trends .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 3  |
| Figure 1.3 Global scorecard on the environmental dimension of the SDGs .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 4  |
| Figure 3.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 8  |
| Figure 3.2 2.5.1a Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 11 |
| Figure 3.3 2.5.1b Number of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities .....                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 11 |
| Figure 3.4 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extension .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 13 |
| Figure 3.5 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 15 |
| Figure 3.6 6.2.1a Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 17 |
| Figure 3.7 6.2.1b Proportion of population using a hand-washing facility with soap and water .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 17 |
| Figure 3.8 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 19 |
| Figure 3.9 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 21 |
| Figure 3.10 Change in water-use efficiency over time .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 23 |
| Figure 3.11 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 24 |
| Figure 3.12 Degree of integrated water resources management .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 26 |
| Figure 3.13 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 27 |
| Figure 3.14 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 29 |
| Figure 3.15 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 30 |
| Figure 3.16 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management .....                                                                                                                                                                  | 32 |
| Figure 3.17 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 34 |
| Figure 3.18 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 36 |
| Figure 3.19 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems .....                                                                                                                                                                       | 37 |
| Figure 3.20 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 39 |
| Figure 3.21 14.1.1a Index of coastal eutrophication .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 40 |
| Figure 3.22 14.1.1b Plastic debris density .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 41 |
| Figure 3.23 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approached to managing marine areas .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 42 |
| Figure 3.24 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 43 |
| Figure 3.25 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 44 |
| Figure 3.26 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 45 |
| Figure 3.27 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, underreported and unregulated fishing .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 46 |
| Figure 3.28 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 47 |
| Figure 3.29 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the filed of marine technology .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 48 |
| Figure 3.30 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources ..... | 50 |
| Figure 3.31 Forest area as a proportion of total land area. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 51 |
| Figure 3.32 15.1.2a Proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity that are covered by protected areas .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 52 |
| Figure 3.33 15.1.2b Proportion of important sites for freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 53 |
| Figure 3.34 Progress towards sustainable forest management .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 55 |
| Figure 3.35 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 55 |
| Figure 3.36 Coverage of protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity. ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 57 |
| Figure 3.37 15.4.2a Mountain Green Cover Index and proportion of degraded mountain land .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 59 |
| Figure 3.38 Red List Index .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 60 |
| Figure 3.39 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 61 |
| Figure 3.40 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 63 |
| Figure 3.41 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species .....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 65 |
| Figure 3.42 15.9.1a Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets .....                                                    | 67 |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Figure 3.43 15.9.1b Number of countries that have integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting . . . . .                                                                      | 67 | Figure 4.17 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population . . . . .                                                                                                                  | 97  |
| Figure 3.44 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments . . . . .                                                                            | 69 | Figure 4.18 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product . . . . .                                                                                                                                       | 99  |
| Figure 3.45 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                              | 70 | Figure 4.19 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities . . . . .                                                                                            | 100 |
| Figure 4.1 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure . . . . .                                                                    | 73 | Figure 4.20 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                         | 101 |
| Figure 4.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population . . . . .                                                                                                                                                       | 75 | Figure 4.21 Average share of built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities . . . . .                                                                                                   | 102 |
| Figure 4.3 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                            | 76 | Figure 4.22 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 . . . . .                                                                | 103 |
| Figure 4.4 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 . . . . .                                                                                                     | 77 | Figure 4.23 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies . . . . .                                                                      | 105 |
| Figure 4.5 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies . . . . .                                                                                                           | 79 | Figure 4.24 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production . . . . .                                                                             | 106 |
| Figure 4.6 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 80 | Figure 4.25 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP . . . . .                                                                                                              | 109 |
| Figure 4.7 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                     | 81 | Figure 4.26 12.3.1b Food waste index . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 110 |
| Figure 4.8 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 83 | Figure 4.27 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement . . . . . | 112 |
| Figure 4.9 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment . . . . .                                                | 84 | Figure 4.28 12.4.2a Hazardous waste generated per capita . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                    | 113 |
| Figure 4.10 5.a.1a Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex . . . . .                                                                                                                                                   | 86 | Figure 4.29 12.4.2b Proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment . . . . .                                                                                                                                                             | 114 |
| Figure 4.11 5.a.1b Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                        | 86 | Figure 4.30 National recycling rate . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 115 |
| Figure 4.12 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP . . . . .                                                                                                                                                  | 90 | Figure 4.31 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                           | 116 |
| Figure 4.13 CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of value added . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 91 | Figure 4.32 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans . . . . .                                                                                                                                       | 118 |
| Figure 4.14 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities . . . . .                                                                                                                                                  | 92 | Figure 4.33 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment . . . . .           | 119 |
| Figure 4.15 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 93 | Figure 4.34 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries . . . . .                                                                                                                                            | 120 |
| Figure 4.16 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection, and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal) . . . . . | 96 | Figure 4.35 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability . . . . .                                                                                                         | 122 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |    | Figure 4.36 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP . . . . .                                                                                                                                                    | 123 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |    | Figure 4.37 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population . . . . .                                                                                                                  | 124 |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Figure 4.38 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 .....                                                      | 125 |
| Figure 4.39 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies .....                                                            | 127 |
| Figure 4.40 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year .....                                                                                                                                                                               | 129 |
| Figure 4.41 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment ..... | 131 |
| Figure 4.42 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies .....                                                              | 135 |
| Figure 4.43 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries ...                                                            | 136 |
| Figure 4.44 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development .....                                                                                                                   | 137 |
| Figure 4.45 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals .....                                         | 139 |
| Figure 4.46 Statistical capacity indicators .....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 141 |

## Acronyms

|           |                                                                                  |           |                                                                           |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10YFP     | 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production        | OPN       | Open Planet Network                                                       |
| BIP       | Biodiversity Indicators Partnership                                              | PP        | Protected Planet                                                          |
| CBD       | Convention on Biological Diversity                                               | SDGs      | Sustainable Development Goals                                             |
| CITES     | Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora  | SEEA      | System of Environmental-Economic Accounting                               |
| EC        | European Commission                                                              | TNC       | The Nature Conservancy                                                    |
| ECOSOC    | Economic and Social Council                                                      | UN        | United Nations                                                            |
| EP        | European Parliament                                                              | UNGA      | UN General Assembly                                                       |
| FAO       | Food and Agriculture Organization                                                | UNCCD     | United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification                       |
| GEF       | Global Environment Facility                                                      | UNCTAD    | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development                        |
| GOA-ON    | Global Ocean Acidification – Observing Network                                   | UN-DESA   | United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs                  |
| GPEDC     | Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation                        | UNDP      | United Nations Development Programme                                      |
| GRI       | Global Reporting Initiative                                                      | UNDRR     | United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction                         |
| GWP       | Global Water Partnership                                                         | UNECE     | United Nations Economic Commission for Europe                             |
| IAEA      | International Atomic Energy Agency                                               | UNEP      | United Nations Environment Programme                                      |
| IAEG-SDGs | Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators         | UNEP-DHI  | United Nations Environment Programme Danish Hydraulic Institute           |
| IEA       | International Energy Agency                                                      | UNEP-IRP  | United Nations Environment Programme International Resource Panel         |
| IISD      | International Institute for Sustainable Development                              | UNEP-MAP  | United Nations Environment Programme Mediterranean Action Plan            |
| IMF       | International Monetary Fund                                                      | UNEP-WCMC | United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre |
| INBO      | International Network of Basin Organizations                                     | UNESCO    | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization          |
| IPBES     | Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services | UNICEF    | United Nations Children’s Fund                                            |
| IPCC      | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change                                        | UNIDO     | United Nations Industrial Development Organization                        |
| IRENA     | International Renewable Energy Agency                                            | UNODC     | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime                                  |
| IRP       | International Resource Panel                                                     | UNSD      | United Nations Statistics Division                                        |
| IUCN      | International Union for Conservation of Nature                                   | USD       | United States Dollars                                                     |
| NOAA      | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration                                  | WHO       | World Health Organization                                                 |
| NOC       | National Oceanography Centre                                                     | WRI       | World Resources Institute                                                 |
| ODW       | Open Data Watch                                                                  | WTO       | World Trade Organization                                                  |
| OECD      | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development                           | WB        | World Bank                                                                |

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**UNEP Contributors and Support Team:** Therese El Gemayel, Ludgarde Coppens (former UNEP), Brennan Van Dyke (former UNEP), Kelly West, Gaia Basinc (review), Angeline Djampou (library); Esther Francis (digital content), Dany Ghafari (data processing); Sophia

Leticia Groll (review, editing, drafting, finalizing); Patryk Guenther (data processing and visualization), Sarah Sawe (digital content), Catherine Onyango (UNON, design and layout).

**Reviewers:** Raidan Alsaqqaf (UNDRR); Roswitha Baumung (FAO); Linda Maria Behnke (UN-DOALOS); Raymond Brandes (UNEP); Thomas Brooks (IUCN); Jessica Ying Chan (UNSD); Ludgarde Coppens (former UNEP); Gerardo Escamilla (IRENA); Dany Ghafari (UNEP); Yonca Gurbuzer (FAO); Kirsten Isensee (IOC-UNESCO); Arbab Asfandiyar Khan (FAO); Lily Laugharn (UNEP); Gregoire Leroy (FAO); Nada Matta (UNDP); Bavelyne Mibei (UNEP); Dennis Mwaniki (UN-Habitat); Javier Neme (UNEP); Axel Nystroem (UNDP); Clementine O'Connor (UNEP); Ekaterina Poleshchuk (UNEP); Iulia Trombitcaia (UNECE); Francesco Tubiello (FAO).

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## Executive Summary

This report is the 4<sup>th</sup> edition of UNEP's Measuring Progress series. It provides an update on global progress towards achieving the environmental dimension of sustainable development. As a special edition, it presents proposed disaggregations for the 92 environment-related SDG indicators and their relevance to national and sub-national evidence-based policymaking coupled with its potential benefits on society, the economy and the environment.

Previous Measuring Progress reports stressed the need for improved data and highlighted the urgency of having disaggregated data for more targeted and localized actions and interventions. The current report outlines scientific, environment-related disaggregation that would lead to designing such interventions.

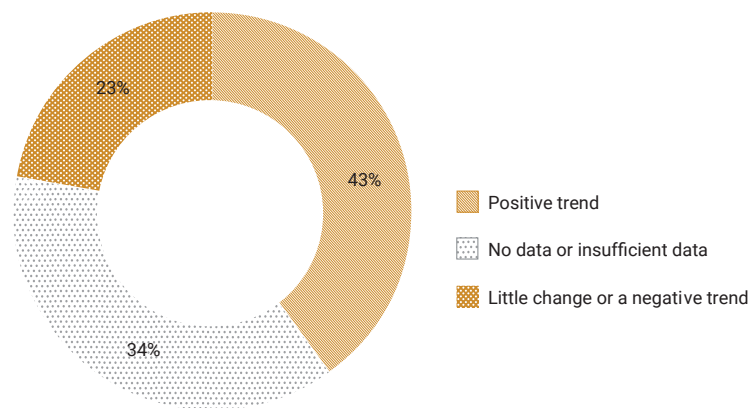
### Positive and steady improvement in data availability

The latest available data and estimates for 92 environment-related SDG indicators indicates that the world is improving on having sufficient data to better understand actions and provide guidance towards improving the environment. A global review of the environmental dimension of the SDGs shows that 66 per cent of indicators have sufficient data for analysis of progress as of July 2025. This is a welcome increase from 34 per cent in 2018, 42 per cent in 2020 and 59 per cent in 2022. Increased data availability enables policymakers to make evidence-based and informed decisions. This increase in data availability paves the way for informed decision-making to better improve and protect the planet.

### Analysis reveals data trends towards increased environmental conservation

Many indicators show a shift from no data to some data or from some data to positive or negative trends. In 2018, 18 per cent of indicators showed a positive trend, or environmental improvement, which has increased to 43 per cent in 2025. The percentage of indicators showing little change or a negative trend increased from 16 per cent in 2018 to 23 per cent in 2025. While a negative trend is not environmentally beneficial, increased data availability is nevertheless a positive development.

**Figure ES.1** Environment-related SDG indicators data trend, global level



#### Data exists for 83 per cent of environment-related SDG indicators at various levels

For a set of 16 unique SDG indicators, data has never been available at the global level. For 69 per cent of them, national data exists but too few countries are reporting for the data to be aggregated to global level. While 6 per cent of the indicators have never been reported at any level, 25 per cent are indexes, where global aggregates were not computed by the custodian agencies; or are designed to have data at the city level and, therefore, cannot be aggregated. Global data for 11 unique SDG indicators is on the trend of improvement with forthcoming data updates.

#### Meaningful disaggregation of data leads to better evidence-based policies

At the core of SDG monitoring framework lies an overarching principle of data disaggregation. This states that SDG indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, and geographic location or other characteristics in accordance with the overarching principle of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – “leave no one behind”. Disaggregation of environmental indicators requires additional dimensions and categories to those used for socio-economic data, including ecosystems, pressures and responses or ecosystem services.

Although several environment-related SDG indicators have disaggregated data, others lack the detailed data and granularity to provide targeted guidance for policymakers. Availability of disaggregated data is crucial for analyzing environmental issues from different angles and for developing evidence-based environmental policies at national and sub-national levels adapted to different contexts and circumstances.

Countries are encouraged to focus on disaggregations that are relevant to their national and sub-national circumstances based on their policy needs as well as statistical systems. Investing in statistical resources to enhance the collection of disaggregated data would offer valuable insights for developing more effective interventions and actions for achieving sustainable development in the national context.





## **Chapter 1. Introduction and progress**

This report is part of the series entitled Measuring Progress published by UNEP. The report provides updates on the progress made on the environmental dimension of sustainable development. It also includes a statistical analysis to better understand interlinkages between the environmental, social and economic dimensions of sustainable development.

The current report is a special edition that focuses on proposing disaggregation for the 92 environment-related SDG indicators and their relevance to policymaking and impacts.

## 1.1 Introduction

The 2030 Agenda for sustainable development centres on leaving no one behind. The SDG statistical framework, adopted in 2015, ensures that all dimensions of sustainable development are considered and represented by a set of indicators. The coverage of these indicators varies according to the respective topics. While some indicators provide a specific perspective (e.g. SDG indicator 3.1.1 on maternal mortality ratio), others present a high-level perspective (e.g. SDG indicator 6.3.2 on the proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality). With the absence of more disaggregated data, the latter group lack the granularity to provide better guidance for evidence-based policies.

Disaggregation is defined as “the breakdown of observations, usually within a common branch of a hierarchy, to a more detailed level to that at which detailed observations are taken” (Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications 2018).

Resolution 71/313 by the United Nations Statistical Commission to disaggregate SDG indicators by multiple characteristics (income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability or other characteristics, where applicable) according to the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics was adopted by the General Assembly on 10 July 2017 (United Nations General Assembly [UNGA] 2017a).

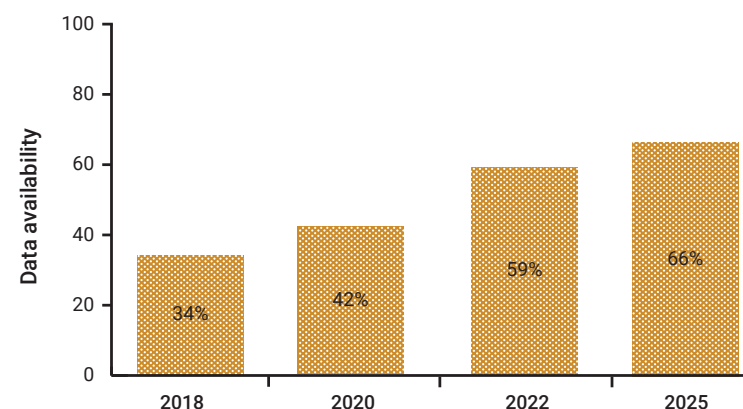
In addition to the stated characteristics, environmental policies may require categories of disaggregation that are not common with social or economic dimensions. For instance, measuring the proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (SDG indicator 6.3.2) or the changes over time in the extent of water-related ecosystems (SDG indicator 6.6.1). These require a disaggregation by type of water body and river basin respectively to assess the status and develop targeted policies to protect them.

This special edition focuses on disaggregation at the indicator level and its importance in developing targeted evidence-based policies at national and/or sub-national levels. Each indicator is examined separately to propose meaningful disaggregation that is, at present, mostly unavailable. In addition, potential impacts of proposed policies on society, the economy and the environment are also showcased. As the list of proposed disaggregation is extensive, countries are encouraged to focus on the disaggregation that is relevant to their national circumstances and their needs for policymakers.

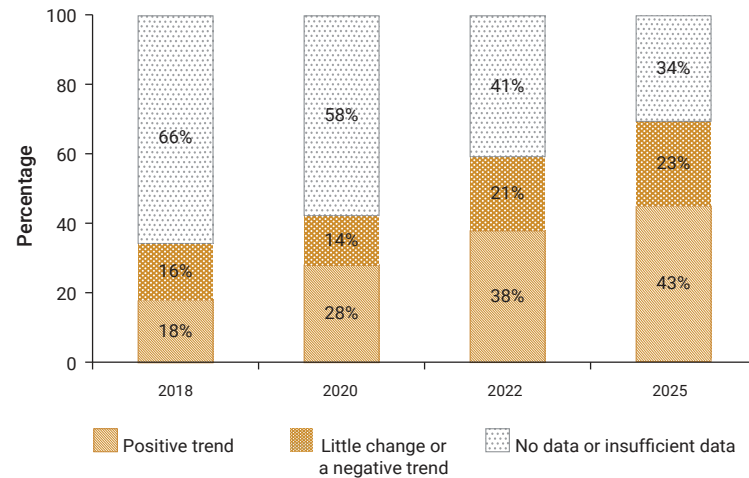
## 1.2 Global progress on the environmental dimension of the SDGs

A global analysis of environment-related SDG indicators shows positive and steady improvement in data availability for these indicators. The environmental dimension of the SDGs was once the least data-populated, with only 34 per cent of indicators with sufficient data for analysis in 2018. This has increased to 66 per cent as of July 2025. This improvement in data availability has facilitated the identification of indicators that are showing positive trends and those that are showing negative trends or little change.

**Figure 1.1** Percentage of SDG environment-related indicators with sufficient data for analysis of progress



In comparison to analyses in previous years, Figure 1. 2 below showcases the evolution in indicator trends over the past seven years. In 2025, 43 per cent of the 92 environment-related SDG indicators showed a positive trend, or environmental improvement, and 23 per cent indicated a negative trend or little change, while 34 per cent of the indicators did not contain sufficient data for analysis or had no data.

**Figure 1.2** Global environment-related SDG indicators data trends

As more data becomes available, improved trend analysis can be performed to understand whether the underlying data shows environmental improvement or degradation. For instance, material footprint per unit of GDP (SDG 8.4.1) and domestic material consumption per unit of GDP (SDG 8.4.2) both show a positive trend, indicating environmental improvement. Whereas the same indicators per capita (SDGs 12.2.1 and 12.2.2) show a negative trend, indicating environmental degradation. This reveals that the global efficiency of material use in the consumption of goods has improved but global material use through individual consumption has deteriorated. Examples such as these underline the importance of disaggregated data in the analysis of an environmental issue from different angles and to adapt policy-making to different contexts and circumstances.

While most indicators previously did not have sufficient data for analysis, many currently show a shift from no data to some data, or from some data to positive or negative trends. This is a welcome improvement. For instance, statistical capacity indicator for SDG monitoring (17.18.1) and official development assistance for biodiversity by recipient countries (SDG 15.b.1) show a positive trend, or environmental improvement, in 2025 despite there being no data to analyse in previous years. For corporate sustainability reporting (SDG 12.6.1) and sustainable tourism strategies (SDG 12.b.1), there are negative trends, or environmental degradation, where previously these indicators did not possess sufficient data for analysis. While a negative trend is not beneficial for the protection of the environment, increased data availability enables policy-makers to make evidence-based decisions to address the underlying issues.

There remains a set of indicators (totaling 19 environment-related SDG indicators) for which data was never available for a global analysis of trends. A deeper analysis shows that these 19 indicators represent 16 unique SDG indicators.

Out of the 16 unique SDG indicators, 69 per cent contain data for analysis at national level. However, the limited number of countries that report these indicators is causing the lack of aggregated data at the global level. Six per cent of indicators were never reported – at national or any aggregated level. While a further 25 per cent fall into the following categories:

- Indexes – where the indicator data is available at national level but no aggregate at global or regional level was computed by the custodian agency.
- Nature of the indicator – where the indicator is designed to collect data at city level so national or aggregated level data is not possible.

This indicates that data exists for 83 per cent of the indicators and, with upcoming data updates, data at global level for 11 unique SDG indicators is on the trend of improvement.

Figure 1.3 Global scorecard on the environmental dimension of the SDGs

**SDG 1: END POVERTY**

- Land tenure (1.4.2)
- Disasters: persons affected (1.5.1)
- Disasters: economic loss (1.5.2)
- Disaster risk reduction strategies (1.5.3)
- Disaster risk reduction strategies for local government (1.5.4)

**SDG 2: FOOD SECURITY**

- Sustainable agricultural practices (2.4.1)
- Secure genetic resources for food (2.5.1)
- Local breeds for agriculture (2.5.2)

**SDG 3: HEALTH**

- Air pollution mortality (3.9.1)
- Water-related mortality (3.9.2)
- Unintentional poisoning (3.9.3)

**SDG 4: EDUCATION**

- Education for sustainable development (4.7.1)

**SDG 5: GENDER**

- Women agricultural land owners (5.a.1)

**SDG 6: WATER**

- Safe drinking water (6.1.1)
- Handwashing facilities with soap and water (6.2.1)
- Wastewater treatment (6.3.1)
- Water quality (6.3.2)
- Water efficiency (6.4.1)
- Water stress (6.4.2)
- Water resource management (6.5.1)
- Water cooperation (6.5.2)
- Water-related ecosystems (6.6.1)
- Investment in water and sanitation (6.a.1)
- Local water management (6.b.1)

**SDG 7: ENERGY**

- Reliance on clean fuels (7.1.2)
- Renewable energy (7.2.1)
- Energy intensity (7.3.1)
- Clean energy research and technology (7.a.1)
- Renewable capacity per capita (7.b.1)

**SDG 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH**

- Material footprint (8.4.1)
- Domestic material consumption (8.4.2)

**SDG 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (9.4.1)

**SDG 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES**

The environmental dimension is not represented in Goal 10

**SDG 11: CITIES AND COMMUNITIES**

- Access to public transport (11.2.1)
- Land consumption (11.3.1)
- Urban planning (11.3.2)
- Investment in cultural and natural heritage (11.4.1)
- Disasters: damaged dwellings (11.5.1)
- Disasters: economic loss (11.5.2)
- Urban solid waste management (11.6.1)
- Ambient air pollution (11.6.2)
- Public land in cities (11.7.1)
- Disaster risk reduction strategies (11.b.1)
- Disaster risk reduction for local government (11.b.2)

**SDG 12: RESPONSIBLE LIFESTYLES**

- Action plans for sustainability (12.1.1)
- Material footprint (12.2.1)
- Domestic material consumption (12.2.2)
- Food loss (12.3.1a) and Food waste (12.3.1b)
- Information transmitted under chemicals and waste conventions (12.4.1)
- Hazardous waste generation (12.4.2)
- Recycling (12.5.1)
- Corporate sustainability reporting (12.6.1)
- Sustainable public procurement (12.7.1)
- Education for sustainable development (12.8.1)
- Renewable capacity per capita (12.a.1)
- Sustainable tourism strategies (12.b.1)
- Fossil fuel subsidies (12.c.1)

**SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION**

- Disasters: persons dead and missing (13.1.1)
- Disaster risk reduction strategies (13.1.2)
- Disaster risk reduction for local government (13.1.3)

- Climate change action plans (13.2.1)
- Greenhouse gas emissions (13.2.2)
- Education for sustainable development (13.3.1)
- Resources mobilized for climate action (13.a.1)
- Climate action support for least developed countries (13.b.1)

**SDG 14: OCEANS**

- Marine pollution and coastal eutrophication (14.1.1)
- Management of marine areas (14.2.1)
- Ocean acidification (14.3.1)
- Sustainable fish stocks (14.4.1)
- Marine protected areas (14.5.1)
- Fishing regulation (14.6.1)
- Sustainable fisheries in small island developing States and least developed countries (14.7.1)
- Research budget for marine technology (14.a.1)
- Instruments for conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources (14.c.1)

**SDG 15: LAND AND BIODIVERSITY**

- Forest area (15.1.1)
- Protection of key biodiversity areas (15.1.2)
- Forest area long-term management plan (15.2.1)
- Land degradation (15.3.1)
- Mountain protected areas (15.4.1)
- Mountain green cover (15.4.2)
- Endangered species (15.5.1)
- Strategies for sharing biodiversity benefits (15.6.1)
- Trade in poached or illicitly trafficked wildlife (15.7.1)
- Strategies for preventing invasive alien species (15.8.1)
- Progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 (15.9.1)
- Investment in biodiversity (15.a.1)
- Investment in biodiversity (15.b.1)
- Trade in poached or illicitly trafficked wildlife (15.c.1)

**SDG 16: PEACE AND JUSTICE**

The environmental dimension is not represented in Goal 16

**SDG 17: PARTNERSHIPS AND MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION**

- Funding for environmentally sound technologies (17.7.1)
- Funding for capacity-building (17.9.1)
- Mechanisms enhancing policy coherence (17.14.1)
- Progress in multi-stakeholders monitoring frameworks (17.16.1)
- Statistical capacity indicator for SDG monitoring (17.18.1)



Represents a change in condition based on this indicator in a positive direction between 2000 and 2025 (does not represent that the SDG target will be achieved).



Represents very little negative or positive change in this indicator between 2000 and 2025.



Represents a change in condition based on this indicator in a negative direction between 2000 and 2025.



Some data is available, but not enough to analyse changes over time.



No data is available.





## Chapter 2. Methodology



The following report focuses on disaggregation for the 92 environment-related SDG indicators. As several United Nations organizations are custodians for multiple indicators, the proposed disaggregation was developed in collaboration with the focal points of each environment-related SDG indicator. Where no response or endorsement was provided by the focal point(s) of indicators, this is highlighted in the respective indicator sheet.

The aim is to present which disaggregation can provide useful information for targeted national and sub-national policies and their benefits to society, the environment and the economy. As such, this report and its content are not binding to custodian agencies and are not part of the official procedure to adopt any alteration, addition or change to any indicator metadata. Should any proposed disaggregation be adopted in future iterations of the metadata of indicators, the custodian agency is the responsible agency for undertaking the official Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) process to do so.

Each indicator sheet is divided into three sections:

Section 1 focuses on the information available in the metadata as published on the UN SDG indicator metadata repository website (United Nations Statistics Division [UNSD] 2023a). The definition, sub-indicators list and the source of information were derived directly from the latest version of the metadata published. The list of sub-indicators specifically focuses on what data is reported to the UN SDG Global Database. In some instances, more data and disaggregation could be available on the respective custodian agency website or database and not reported to the SDG Global Database. In these cases, such data and disaggregation are not included in the indicator sheet.

Section 2 highlights the current data availability for each indicator at regional level. The 92 environment-related SDG indicators are divided into two categories: (a) indicators where sub-indicators are available and data is reported, and (b) standalone indicators and data is reported. Data for this report was extracted on 02 July 2025. Any future alterations or additions of data are not considered.

For category (a) indicators, data is calculated based on any country having at least one sub-indicator data available at the time of data extraction. The number of countries is then transformed into a regional proportion using the SDG regional groupings (UNSD 2023b) (for each region, the number of countries with available data divided by the total number of countries in that region). Each country, regardless of the number of sub-indicators data that might be available, has the same weight in the regional calculations. The graph in section 2 also includes (top right) the total number of sub-indicators available to which data is available for each indicator.

For category (b) indicators, data is calculated based on any country having data reported for each indicator. The number of countries is then transformed into a regional proportion using the SDG regional groupings.

Section 3 presents the proposed disaggregation and its link to national or sub-national policymaking. It also includes information on the social, environmental or economic impacts of implementing the proposed policies. The development of the proposed disaggregation was performed via an extensive desk review of available information about indicators and what currently unavailable information could be needed to develop more targeted policies. Some disaggregation might be available but not reported to the UN Global Database. This information has been added to this section to emphasize the benefits of having such data available and its respective impacts.



## Chapter 3: Disaggregation of ecosystem-related Goals

Ecosystem-related Sustainable Development Goals are identified as:

- SDG 2 – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture
- SDG 6 – Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- SDG 7 – Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- SDG 14 – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- SDG 15 – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

A total of 42 indicators from these Goals are considered environment-related indicators and are further discussed in this chapter.



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

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

#### 1. Key features and metadata

**Definition:** This indicator measures progress towards more sustainable and productive agriculture. It is the ratio between an area under sustainable and productive agriculture and the total national agricultural land area of all agricultural farm holdings (i.e. land used primarily to grow crops and raise livestock (%)).

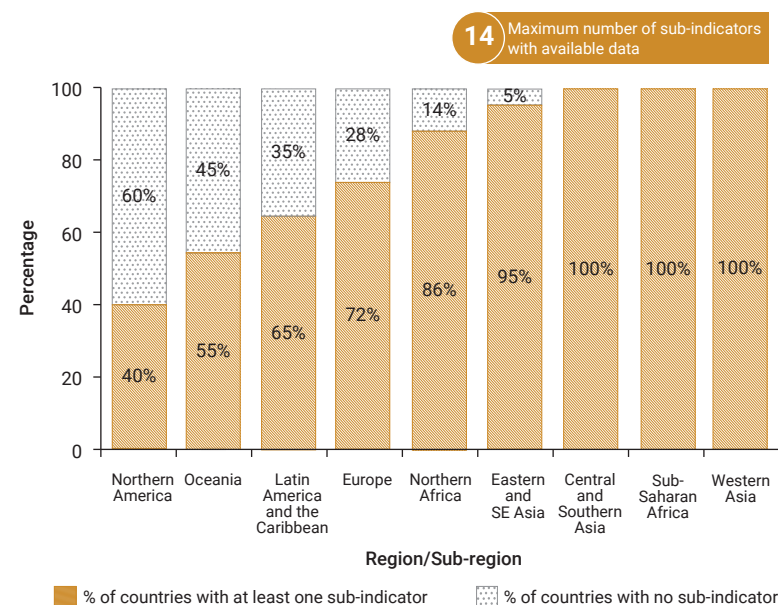
| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                                 | Disaggregated by                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| AG_LND_SUST<br>Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (%)                                                               | No current data disaggregation available. |
| AG_LND_FOVH<br>Proportion of agricultural land area that has achieved an acceptable or desirable level of farm output value per hectare (%)                   |                                           |
| AG_LND_NFI<br>Proportion of agricultural land area that has achieved an acceptable or desirable level of net farm income (%)                                  |                                           |
| AG_LND_RMM<br>Proportion of agricultural land area that has achieved an acceptable or desirable level of risk mitigation mechanisms (%)                       |                                           |
| AG_LND_SDGRD<br>Proportion of agricultural land area that has achieved an acceptable or desirable level of soil degradation (%)                               |                                           |
| AG_LND_H2OAVAIL<br>Proportion of agricultural land area that has achieved an acceptable or desirable level of variation in water availability (%)             |                                           |
| AG_LND_FERTMG<br>Proportion of agricultural land area that has achieved an acceptable or desirable level of management of fertilizers (%)                     |                                           |
| AG_LND_PSTCDMSG<br>Proportion of agricultural land area that has achieved an acceptable or desirable level of management of pesticides (%)                    |                                           |
| AG_LND_AGRBIO<br>Proportion of agricultural land area that has achieved an acceptable or desirable level of use of agro-biodiversity supportive practices (%) |                                           |

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                             | Disaggregated by |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| AG_LND_AGRWAG<br>Proportion of agricultural land area that has achieved an acceptable or desirable level of wage rate in agriculture (%)                  |                  |
| AG_LND_FIES<br>Proportion of agricultural land area that has achieved an acceptable or desirable level of food security (%)                               |                  |
| AG_LND_LNDSTR<br>Proportion of agricultural land area that has achieved an acceptable or desirable level of secure tenure rights to agricultural land (%) |                  |

**Sources of information:** Data is collected through agricultural surveys or as integrated modules in household surveys organized by National Statistical Offices or any other national institution responsible for the collection of agricultural data, with the support from the FAO and other international agencies. Data from satellite imagery, GIS, remote sensing, environmental monitoring systems or administrative data may also be used, though several factors must be considered beforehand as highlighted in the [methodological note](#).

#### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Figure 3.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture, per relevant sub-national level (%)</b></p> <p>Applies to:<br/>AG_LND_SUST<br/>AG_LND_FOVH<br/>AG_LND_NFI<br/>AG_LND_RMM<br/>AG_LND_SDGRD<br/>AG_LND_H2OAVAIL<br/>AG_LND_FERTMG<br/>AG_LND_PSTCDSMG<br/>AG_LND_AGRBIO<br/>AG_LND_AGRWAG<br/>AG_LND_FIES<br/>AG_LND_LNDSTR</p> | <p>The aim of this disaggregation is to track the share of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture at sub-national levels. It provides valuable information for identifying the specific institutional (e.g. building up an enabling environment), technological and operational (e.g. access to particular practices such as organic or low-input farming), financial and economic (e.g. access to funds and economic incentives) challenges associated with the expansion of land under productive and sustainable agriculture at the sub-national level. It can also be used to formulate tailored, cost-effective and informed strategies to support the transition towards economically feasible, environmentally friendly and socially desirable agriculture, and to find the right balance between agriculture's social, economic and environmental objectives (Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO] 2023b).</p> <p>This disaggregation contributes to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), Target 10: Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry (Convention on Biological Diversity [CBD] 2022).</p> | <p>This disaggregation shows to what extent agriculture at the relevant sub-national level (to be defined by governments) is sustainable or not in terms of its impacts on the natural environment, the economic soundness of farm holdings and social inclusiveness and resilience. It helps in monitoring the environmental impacts of farmer choices, farming practices, farming methods and technology on the natural environment within the farm area. For example, the pollution of water, air and soil by nutrients or the soil degradation resulting from agricultural activities. It highlights the contribution of agriculture to household livelihood and food security and the access to land resources as well as decent work and well-being. It also underscores the contribution of sustainable agriculture to sustainable consumption and production patterns as well as the productivity and profitability of farm holdings (Hayati 2017).</p> |
| <p><b>Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture, by type of farming system (%) (FAO 2023a):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cropland</li> <li>• Livestock (meadows and pastures)</li> <li>• Mixed</li> </ul>                                                                                                  | <p>This disaggregation provides a breakdown of the share of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture, by types of farming systems. It is useful for identifying the specific issues posed by each agricultural system (for instance, by crop producers like soil fertility, pest control, and water efficiency amongst others) to developing sustainable farming practices. It gives relevant indications for evidence-based policies aimed at differentiating the means of intervention (for crop producers to manage organic</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <p>The effects of converting farm holdings to sustainable agricultural methods can be multi-faceted, depending on the farm types (activities-crops, crop and livestock combinations, organic agriculture; size; technologies and practices; level of integration into the agro-food value chains; social context-subsistence farming, intensive farming; environmental settings-water availability, agroecological</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Applies to:<br/>AG_LND_SUST<br/>AG_LND_FOVH<br/>AG_LND_NFI<br/>AG_LND_RMM<br/>AG_LND_SDGRD<br/>AG_LND_H2OAVAIL<br/>AG_LND_FERTMG<br/>AG_LND_PSTCDSMG<br/>AG_LND_AGRBIO<br/>AG_LND_AGRWAG<br/>AG_LND_FIES<br/>AG_LND_LNDSTR</p> | <p>fertilizers, investments in efficient irrigation, or develop crop insurance schemes to mitigate losses; for livestock producers to focus on animal health, feed efficiency, waste management, access to veterinary services and sustainable feed production; and for mixed producers to have integrated policies encouraging practices like crop-livestock rotation and agroforestry, resource optimization by using crop residues as feed or fertilizer and incentivizing diversification enhancing sustainability and productivity). It also shows how support can be delivered according to the characteristics of each agricultural system.</p> <p>Such data also informs targeted research and technology development (such as tailored technologies to improve effectiveness, pest-resistant crop varieties, innovations in animal nutrition, and integrated farming systems). Policymakers can leverage these insights to design sustainable agriculture policies that support livelihoods, enhance productivity, and contribute to broader goals of eliminating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition.</p> <p>This disaggregation contributes to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), Target 10: Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry (CBD 2022).</p> | <p>conditions, climate change and adaptability). It can significantly impact the economic farm or land productivity and performance of holdings (i.e. the value of agricultural output per hectare). Thereby influencing farmers' income, economic profitability, viability of the farm and its overall resilience. The conversion to sustainable agriculture may yield many favorable outcomes for the environment: reduction of pollutant emission (fewer fertilizers and pesticides used as input), soil restoration, greater water availability (rational use of freshwater resources), biodiversity preservation (agro-biodiversity-supportive practices). Finally, it can improve the farmers' situation with respect to food security and health hazards, more secure land tenure rights, and the provision of decent jobs and remunerations (Hayati 2017; FAO 2023b; FAO 2023c).</p> <p>By addressing environmental challenges, promoting social inclusiveness and enhancing economic viability, these policies contribute to the overall well-being of society and the environment.</p> |
| <p><b>Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture, by type of water management (%) (FAO 2023a):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irrigated agricultural land area</li> </ul>     | <p>This disaggregation provides information on irrigated and non-irrigated farmlands, which brings relevant highlights of the productive potential of agriculture in a country and its capacity to address food security (since irrigation is generally associated with increased production). It also sheds light on the likely impacts of agricultural activities on the status of water resources, both in quantitative terms (e.g. water stress, water scarcity, water security or competition on the multiple uses of</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <p>The disaggregation shows the extent to which agriculture may contribute to unsustainable patterns of water use, as the agricultural sector is known to be the most intensive water sector.</p> <p>Water withdrawal for irrigated lands is unsustainable and can lead to surface and groundwater depletion, increased competition and strong tensions with other sectors and/or users (e.g. food</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |



| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-irrigated agricultural land area</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>AG_LND_SUST<br/>AG_LND_FOVH<br/>AG_LND_NFI<br/>AG_LND_RMM<br/>AG_LND_SDGRD<br/>AG_LND_H2OAVAIL<br/>AG_LND_FERTMG<br/>AG_LND_PSTCDMSG<br/>AG_LND_AGRBIO<br/>AG_LND_AGRWAG<br/>AG_LND_FIES<br/>AG_LND_LNDSTR</p>                                                  | <p>water) and qualitative terms (i.e. water pollution-levels that also affect water availability). Consequently, it can also be used to adapt the agriculture and water policies and related development programmes to ensure access to water of good quality to all (FAO 2023b).</p> <p>This disaggregation contributes to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), Target 10: Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry (CBD 2022).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <p>production, industries or human settlements). It may also greatly affect ecological processes by not supplying a sufficient level of water flow and resource. Information and awareness campaigns on acceptable levels of water withdrawal for irrigation could target farmers and other water stakeholders – preferably at the river basin and/or aquifer levels – to ensure water availability to all users (Hayati 2017; FAO 2023b; FAO 2023c).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <p><b>Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture, by gender of the holder of the holding (%):</b></p> <p>Applies to:<br/>AG_LND_SUST<br/>AG_LND_FOVH<br/>AG_LND_NFI<br/>AG_LND_RMM<br/>AG_LND_SDGRD<br/>AG_LND_H2OAVAIL<br/>AG_LND_FERTMG<br/>AG_LND_PSTCDMSG<br/>AG_LND_AGRBIO<br/>AG_LND_AGRWAG<br/>AG_LND_FIES<br/>AG_LND_LNDSTR</p> | <p>Integrating gender-disaggregated data into policy frameworks enables governments and organizations to better understand and respond to the unique challenges faced by women and men in agriculture. Policies aimed at promoting gender equality (amongst other aspects) in land ownership can help identify disparities in land tenure rights. Additionally, policies related to market access can be enhanced by understanding gender-specific constraints and promoting women's participation in higher value-added activities.</p> <p>By recognizing and addressing the specific challenges faced by women and men in farming, policymakers can drive sustainable development and inclusive growth in rural communities.</p> | <p>Environmentally, tailored policies can lead to more sustainable agricultural practices. For instance, understanding that women are often the primary caregivers for land can inform policies promoting agriculture practices that tend to be less resource-intensive and have lower environmental footprints and can lead to initiatives that protect and enhance ecosystems.</p> <p>On a social level, addressing disparities in land ownership and access to resources can contribute to greater gender equality, social inclusion, and lead to improved well-being and reduced gender-based violence. Additionally, targeted agricultural extension services can enhance women's knowledge and skills, empowering them to participate more actively in decision-making processes within their households and communities.</p> |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <p>Economically, recognizing women's contributions to agriculture and providing them with equal access to resources can unlock their potential as drivers of rural economies and can lead to increased productivity and economic growth. Moreover, promoting women's participation in higher value-added activities can lead to increased incomes and improved livelihoods for farming households.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <p><b>Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture, by size of holding (%):</b></p> <p>Applies to:<br/>AG_LND_SUST<br/>AG_LND_FOVH<br/>AG_LND_NFI<br/>AG_LND_RMM<br/>AG_LND_SDGRD<br/>AG_LND_H2OAVAIL<br/>AG_LND_FERTMG<br/>AG_LND_PSTCDMSG<br/>AG_LND_AGRBIO<br/>AG_LND_AGRWAG<br/>AG_LND_FIES<br/>AG_LND_LNDSTR</p> | <p>This disaggregation assists in developing tailored land tenure policies, providing secure land rights for smallholders and regulating land concentration for larger holdings. It helps identify different financial schemes to cater to diverse needs (e.g. microfinance for smallholders and investment loans for larger farms), equitable allocation of agricultural subsidies (e.g. supporting small farms with inputs and larger ones with mechanization incentives) and adequate market access (e.g. promoting cooperatives for smallholders and direct contracts for larger producers). Such information could be used to develop targeted social welfare programmes as well as conservation programmes to ensure environmental sustainability.</p> <p>These policy measures ensure fair access to resources, promote sustainable practices and address socio-economic disparities across different sizes of agricultural holdings.</p> | <p>Implementing policies tailored to different sizes of agricultural holdings yields significant impacts. Economically, it enhances productivity through tailored financial schemes and incentives, stimulating equitable market access, market growth and job creation across the value chain. Socially, it alleviates poverty by empowering smallholder farmers. It provides safety nets for vulnerable communities, promoting social inclusion through cooperative structures. It also empowers marginalized groups with secure land tenure and financial access. Environmentally, it promotes resource efficiency, biodiversity conservation and climate resilience through sustainable practices and land management strategies. These policies enhance balanced economic development, social equity and environmental sustainability within agricultural systems, contributing to resilient and inclusive rural communities.</p> |

Related SDG Indicators: 2.1.2 (Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)), 5.a.1 ((a) Percentage of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population), by sex; and (b) Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure) and 2.3.2 (Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status).

**SDG Indicator 2.5.1: Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities\***

## 1. Key features and metadata (a and b)

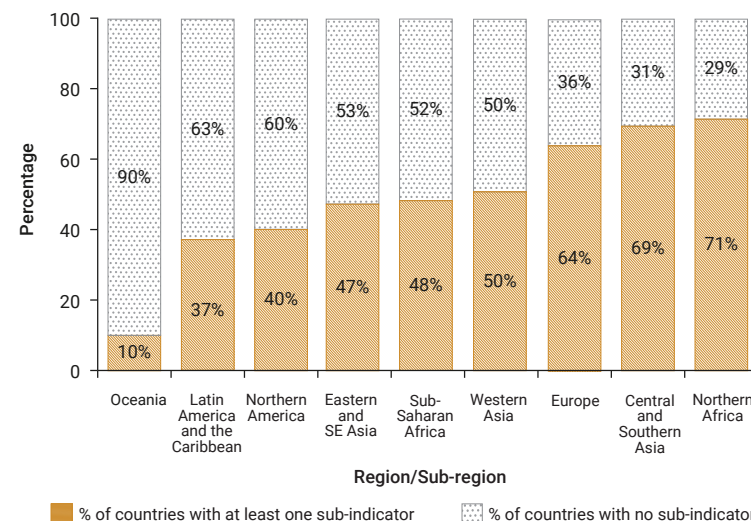
**Definition:** This indicator monitors the number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture (GRFA) that have been stored in medium or long-term facilities as a means of genetic resource conservation worldwide.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                        | Disaggregated by                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| ER_GRF_PLNTSTOR<br>Plant genetic resources accessions stored ex situ (Number)                                                        | No current data disaggregation available. |
| ER_GRF_ANIMKPT<br>Number of local breeds kept in the country (Number)                                                                |                                           |
| ER_GRF_ANIMRCNTN<br>Number of local breeds for which sufficient genetic resources are stored for reconstitution (Number)             |                                           |
| ER_GRF_ANIMKPT_TRB<br>Number of transboundary breeds (including extinct ones) (Number)                                               |                                           |
| ER_GRF_ANIMRCNTN_TRB<br>Number of transboundary breeds for which sufficient genetic resources are stored for reconstitution (Number) |                                           |

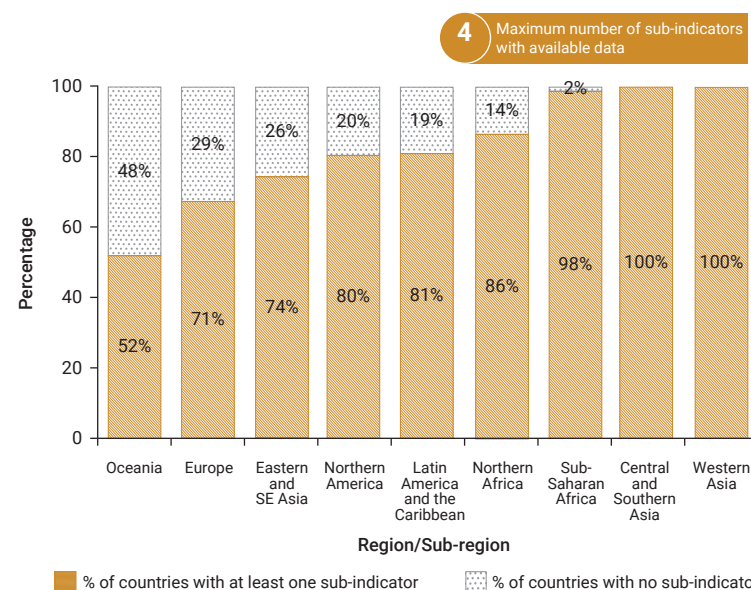
**Sources of information:** Data are sourced from (a) officially appointed National Focal Points (NFPs) and regional and international agricultural research centres holding plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA) ex situ collections, and (b) National Coordinators for Management of Animal Genetic Resources that provide data to the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS).

## 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 3.2 2.5.1a** Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities



**Figure 3.3 2.5.1b** Number of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Proportion of plant genetic resources accessions stored ex situ, by physical existence (%):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available</li> <li>• Permanently lost</li> <li>• Information not available (N/A)</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>ER_GRF_PLNTSTOR</p> | <p>This disaggregation allows the monitoring of the status of recorded plant genetic resources. Recording any plant genetic resource in gene banks follows the reporting on 13 descriptors for PGRFA (core and highly recommended descriptors), of which one descriptor provides information on its physical existence (Alercia <i>et al.</i> 2018). Such disaggregation, extracted from the database, would provide relevant local, provincial or national institutions with information to understand the extent to which known genetic diversity is still available and whether conservation policies are required to protect or expand their physical existence (i.e. wild or in-farm).</p> <p>This disaggregation contributes to Aichi target 13 (CBD 2020), the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), Target 4: Halt Species Extinction, Protect Genetic Diversity, and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflicts (CBD 2022) and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (FAO 2009).</p> | <p>This disaggregation outlines a dynamic measure for the protection and preservation of existing genetic diversity and is useful for assessing the impacts of genetic resources loss or conservation improvement on human activities that depend on them.</p> <p>The appropriate conservation and accessibility to genetic resources is central to securing the long-term sustainability of the food and agriculture sector, hence the nation's food security. This is especially true of arid and semi-arid zones in developing countries, where the livelihoods and diet of millions of people, notably the poorer, depend on the preservation of crop and animal diversity to adapt to climate change impacts (FAO 2023d). Efforts to preserve and conserve plant genetic diversity need to be accelerated, particularly for crop wild relatives, wild food plants and overlooked crop species that are most at risk, due to the increasing pressure these species are facing in the natural environment and agriculture fields and the growing threat from climate change. As well, the low proportion of sufficient material stored for local and transboundary animal breeds requires accelerated efforts by countries to prevent permanent loss of animal genetic diversity (FAO 2023e). This is essential to secure sufficient, diverse and nutritious diets and agricultural resources in the future (FAO 2019a).</p> |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                 | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Impact |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| <p><b>Number of transboundary breeds, by geographical origin</b></p> <p>Applies to:<br/>ER_GRF_ANIMKPT_TRB<br/>ER_GRF_ANIMRCNTN_TRB</p> | <p>This disaggregation allows the monitoring of the status of recorded transboundary animal breeds by their geographical origin. As transboundary breeds differ in their genetic diversity based on the specificities of the location and environment that they live in, it is important that genetic diversity for transboundary breeds is stored sufficiently by origin, whether in vivo, in situ or in vitro ex situ, to ensure their conservation and availability for future uses. This is where monitoring the appropriate storage and conservation efforts of transboundary breeds by origin is required to design appropriate policy interventions to prevent breeds' extinction and permanent loss of genetic diversity (UNSD 2023a).</p> <p>This disaggregation contributes to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), Target 4: Halt Species Extinction, Protect Genetic Diversity, and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflicts (CBD 2022).</p> |        |

\* The proposed disaggregation of this indicator was not endorsed by FAO, the custodian agency for this indicator.

Related SDG Indicator: 2.5.2 (Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction).



## SDG Indicator 2.5.2: Proportion of local and transboundary breeds classified as being at risk of extinction\*

### 1. Key features and metadata

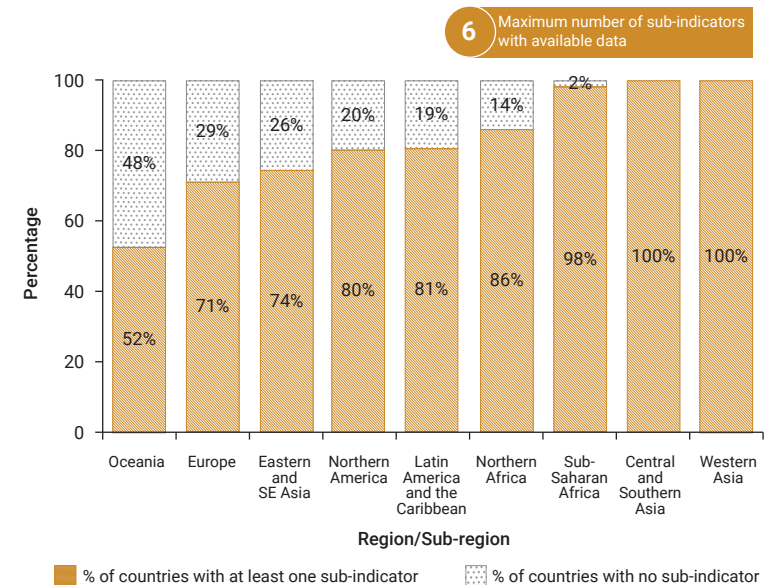
**Definition:** This indicator monitors the percentage of local and transboundary livestock breeds among local and transboundary breeds with known risk status classified as being at risk of extinction.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                                      | Disaggregated by                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| ER_NOEX_LBREDN<br>Number of local breeds (not extinct) (Number)                                                                                                    | No current data disaggregation available. |
| ER_RSK_LBREDS<br>Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk as a percentage of local breeds with known level of extinction risk (%)                    |                                           |
| ER_UNK_LBREDN<br>Number of local breeds with unknown risk status (Number)                                                                                          |                                           |
| ER_NOEX_TRBBREDN<br>Number of transboundary breeds (not extinct) (Number)                                                                                          |                                           |
| ER_UNK_TRBBREDN<br>Number of transboundary breeds with unknown risk status (number)                                                                                |                                           |
| ER_RSK_TRBBREDS<br>Proportion of transboundary breeds classified as being at risk of extinction as a share of local breeds with known level of extinction risk (%) |                                           |

**Sources of information:** Data are collected from national livestock censuses on breed level or data derived from national herdbooks or national surveys.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 3.4** Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extension



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction, by risk category (%)</b> (FAO 2023d):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerable</li> <li>• Endangered maintained</li> <li>• Endangered</li> <li>• Critical maintained</li> <li>• Critical</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>ER_RSK_LBREDS</p> | <p>This information is useful for assessing the actual level of extinction risk to which breeds are exposed (including in relation to their reproductive capacity, depending on local circumstances and risk factors) and for prioritizing the interventions on the most vulnerable breeds (e.g. classified as “critical” or “endangered”) by implementing protection and/or conservation measures. This disaggregation contributes to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), Target 4: Halt Species Extinction, Protect Genetic Diversity, and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflicts (CBD 2022).</p> | <p>Currently 70% of local breeds with a known status face extinction risks (FAO 2023d). Breed diversity makes farming systems more resilient to shocks and stresses (including to the effects of climate change, of which the consequences are greatest in developing countries). Ensuring secured food production while limiting the adverse impacts of agriculture on ecosystems and natural resources is essential. It contributes to the provision of livelihoods and to strengthening the resilience of many people, especially poorer and marginalized populations, while reducing the dependency of food and agricultural producers on costly and environmentally harmful inputs or technologies (FAO 2013).</p> <p>Greater efforts are needed to reduce the risk of extinction of domesticated animals in the livestock production system, while improving resilience, livelihoods, food security and nutrition, and environmental health.</p> |

| Proposed disaggregation | Link to policymaking | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                         |                      | <p>The sustainable use and conservation of local breeds for food and agriculture production calls for the implementation of multi-dimensional management approaches at the farm level (agri-environmental practices) – in which genetic resources, breeds, agricultural lands, and ecosystems are managed in an integrated way and in symbiosis with the surrounding environment – to benefit from multiple ecosystem services and reinforce adaptation capacity of the food and nutrition system (FAO 2019a).</p> |

\* The proposed disaggregation of this indicator was not endorsed by FAO, the custodian agency for this indicator.

Related SDG Indicator: 2.5.1 (Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities).

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

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

#### 1. Key features and metadata

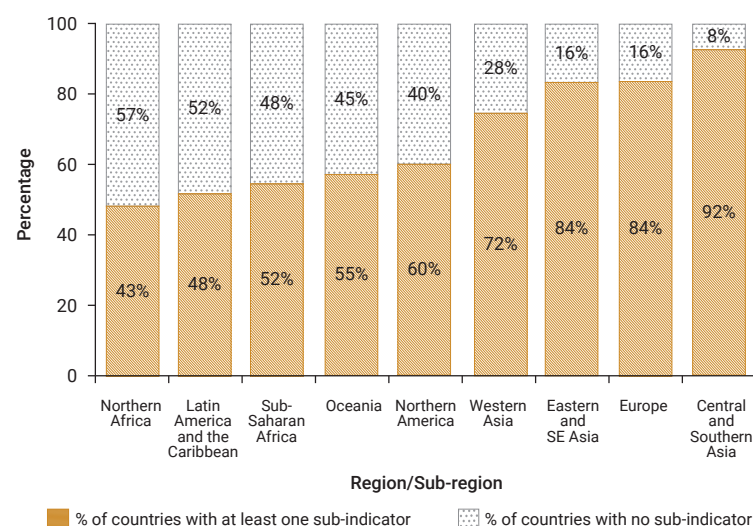
**Definition:** This indicator monitors the proportion of the population using an improved drinking water source that is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from fecal and priority chemical contamination.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                            | Disaggregated by       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| SH_H2O_SAFE<br>Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, by urban/rural (%) | Location (Urban/Rural) |

**Sources of information:** Household surveys and censuses (from the National Statistical Office) remain the primary source of information, complemented by information on service levels collected from administrative sources and regulators.

#### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 3.5** Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services



#### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, by service level (%)</b> (World Health Organization [WHO] and United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF] 2023): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No service</li> <li>• Unimproved</li> <li>• Basic</li> <li>• Limited</li> <li>• Safely managed</li> </ul> Applies to:<br>SH_H2O_SAFE | This disaggregation tracks the distribution of drinking water to the population by order of increasing quality. This is critical information for monitoring whether a country is on track with the objective of access to adequate and equitable drinking water services for all, which is both fundamental for human development and a distinct human right recognized by the UN General Assembly in 2016 (UNGA 2017b). It can point to the efforts engaged to fill the identified gaps, especially in responding to the needs of women, youth and vulnerable groups. This will require strong investments from governments as well as setting up adequate regulatory, institutional and funding frameworks.                           | Inadequate access to drinking water results in increasing inequalities and affects disproportionately women and girls, the poor and the most vulnerable populations (i.e. slums, people living with disabilities or in remote areas, indigenous peoples, and minorities). The distribution of drinking water of quality halts adverse health effects (e.g. dissemination of water-borne diseases such as diarrhea, cholera, typhoid and several parasitic infections, or acute respiratory infections stunting), promotes social inclusion (e.g. poverty, dignity or safety) and reduces the impact on the economy (i.e. the high costs of poor drinking water due to loss of life and healthcare expenditure) (WHO, UNICEF and World Bank [WB] 2022; UNICEF and WHO 2023). |
| <b>Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, by geographical location (%)</b> (administrative unit to be determined by countries)           Applies to:<br>SH_H2O_SAFE                                                                                                                                                                  | This disaggregation provides useful information to localize more precisely the gaps to be filled by countries to reach access to safe drinking water targets. It is key information for planning and implementing drinking water management strategies at local level and to monitor their human and socio-economic benefits. In most countries, responsibilities for drinking water supply, with related infrastructure development, maintenance operations and financing requirements, are devolved to the regional or local level. Water policies and project development need to be adapted locally with the participation of the population to ensure that investments are tailored to its day-to-day needs. It contributes to the | Water projects often compete locally with other alternative development priorities such as food security, energy, housing, E-communication or transport, and they also face poor management and a lack of durability. This is why it is essential to define, through participatory processes, clear water management responsibilities for local authorities and ensure they have sufficient resources and capacity to take on their responsibilities. In this way, water policies and project development can be adapted locally to the needs of the population and investments can be tailored to facilitate access to safely managed drinking water services, resulting in better living conditions and fewer diseases (Catley-Carlson 2012).                             |



| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                 | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                         | UN Water Action Decade (UNGA 2017b) and the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework (United Nations Water [UN-Water] 2020).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, by sex (%):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male</li> <li>• Female</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>SH_H2O_SAFE</p> | <p>This disaggregation provides decision-makers with an informed basis to track the gender divide regarding access to safely managed drinking water and to identify adequate interventions to reduce the gender disparities and impediments that women are facing, with a view to securing equitable access to water supply. Especially when women have primary responsibility to collect water.</p> <p>This disaggregation is aligned with to the UN Water Action Decade (UNGA 2017b) and the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework (UN-Water 2020).</p> | <p>In most societies, when drinking-water services are not available on the premises, women have the primary responsibility for water collection. In addition to greater women engagement in water affairs and gender mainstreaming into both policymaking and operational decisions, the specific needs of women and girls – like the hygienic management of menstrual cycles, preserving sufficient time for school attendance and learning or benefiting from business opportunities that water management can offer – should be better considered when planning for new water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) projects and services (UN-Water 2006; UNICEF and WHO 2023).</p> <p>There is increasing recognition that women need to be better involved in the management of water and sanitation. Their involvement in water utility management and water planning at national and local levels yields numerous benefits. These include innovation, more user-friendly projects and greater consumer satisfaction (WHO 2022a; UNICEF and WHO 2023).</p> |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, by type of vulnerable populations and settings (%) (WHO and UNICEF 2021a; WHO 2022a):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People living in poverty</li> <li>• Emergencies and disasters</li> <li>• Remote or hard-to-reach areas</li> <li>• Internally displaced persons and/or refugee camps</li> <li>• Indigenous populations</li> <li>• Slums or informal settlements</li> <li>• Ethnic/religious minorities</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>SH_H2O_SAFE</p> | <p>This disaggregation aims to highlight the access to drinking water of vulnerable populations, whom governments are committed not to leave behind. It is relevant information for decision-makers to prioritize and plan WASH investments in favour of underserved populations with a view to ensuring better equity in water service delivery.</p> <p>This disaggregation is aligned with the UN Water Action Decade (UNGA 2017b) and the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework (UN-Water 2020).</p> | <p>Ensuring access to safe drinking water for all requires national and local governments to identify and target specific measures for the communities with no or limited access to water. This may vary depending on the local circumstances and the specific needs of targeted groups. One key aspect of guaranteeing water access to all is affordability, notably through water tariff-setting. Several economic instruments are at the disposal of national and local policymakers to support water affordability and its related costs. These include preferential prices, water subsidies or tax reductions to households and water quotas free of charges. It is also essential that vulnerable groups participate in decisions related to water management programmes and investments to ensure their requirements are considered and voices heard (WHO 2022a).</p> |

Related SDG Indicators: All indicators under Goal 6 and more particularly 6.3.2 (Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality), 6.5.1 (Degree of integrated water resources management implementation), 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), and 6.a.1 (Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan).

## SDG Indicator 6.2.1: Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

### 1. Key features and metadata (a and b)

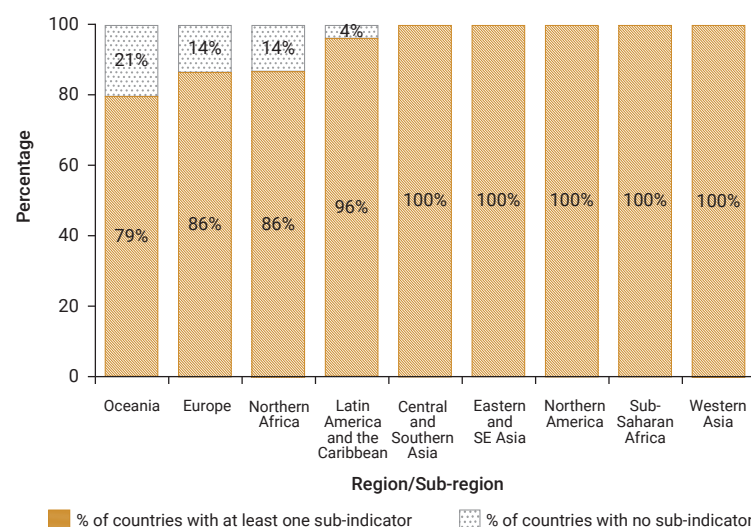
**Definition:** This indicator measures: (a) the proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility that is not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or removed and treated off-site, and (b) the proportion of the population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                               | Disaggregated by       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| SH_SAN_HNDWSH<br>Proportion of population with basic handwashing facilities on premises, by urban/rural (%) | Location (Rural/Urban) |
| SH_SAN_SAFE<br>Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, by urban/rural (%)        |                        |
| SH_SAN_DEFECT<br>Proportion of population practicing open defecation, by urban/rural (%)                    |                        |

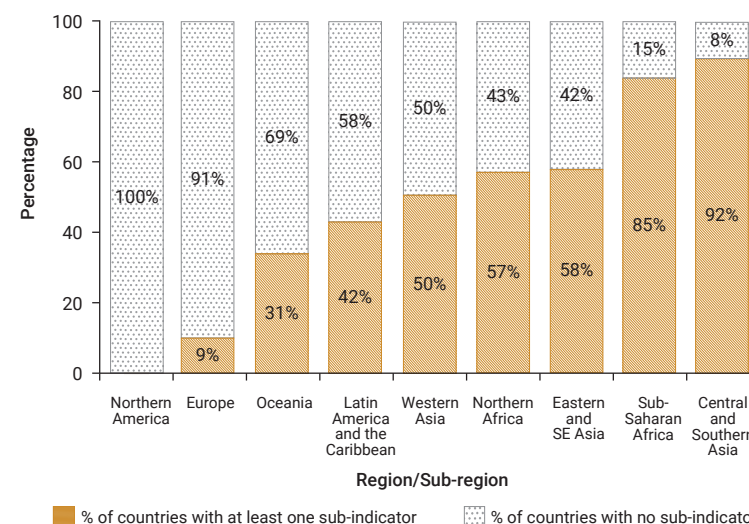
**Sources of information:** National Statistics Offices; Ministries of water, sanitation, health, environment; regulators of sanitation service providers.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 3.6 6.2.1a** Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services



**Figure 3.7 6.2.1b** Proportion of population using a hand-washing facility with soap and water



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, by service level (%) (WHO and UNICEF 2023):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open defecation</li> <li>• Unimproved</li> <li>• Basic</li> <li>• Limited</li> <li>• Safely managed</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>SH_SAN_SAFE</p> | <p>This disaggregation tracks the quality of sanitation services provided to the population by order of increasing quality. This is critical information for monitoring whether a country is on track with the objective of access to adequate and equitable sanitation services for all, which is both fundamental for human development and a distinct human right recognized by the UN General Assembly in 2015 (UNGA 2016a). It can point to the efforts engaged to fill the identified gaps. Especially in responding to the needs of women, youth and vulnerable groups. This will require strong investments from governments as well as setting up adequate regulatory, institutional and funding frameworks.</p> | <p>Inadequate access to sanitation results in increasing inequalities and disproportionately affects women and girls, the poor and the most vulnerable populations (i.e. slums, people living with disabilities or in remote areas, indigenous peoples, and minorities). Improved sanitation services halt adverse health effects (e.g. dissemination of water-borne diseases such as diarrhea, cholera, typhoid and several parasitic infections, acute respiratory infections, or stunting), promote social inclusion (e.g. poverty, dignity or safety), and reduce the impact on the economy (e.g. the high costs of poor sanitation due to loss of life and healthcare expenditures) (UNICEF and WHO 2020).</p> |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                             | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, by sex (%)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male</li> <li>• Female</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>SH_SAN_SAFE</p>                  | <p>This disaggregation aims to highlight the gender divide regarding access to adequate sanitation systems and to identify adequate interventions to reduce the gender disparities and impediments that women are facing, with a view to secure equitable and safe access to sanitation. Inadequate sanitation services pose specific challenges to women and girls due to physical differences and gender norms in terms of hygiene, health risks, dignity, safety, or well-being (UN-Water 2006; UNICEF and WHO 2023). A focus on gender differences in sanitation policies is therefore necessary, which entails improved involvement of women in decisions concerning sanitation programmes and interventions to ensure that their specific needs and concerns are considered.</p> <p>This disaggregation is in line with the UN General Assembly resolution of 2015 recognizing access to sanitation as a distinct human right (UNGA 2016a).</p> | <p>Access to safe sanitation by women and girls is essential for their personal hygiene, good physical health and general well-being.</p> <p>Accelerating progress on the provision of safe sanitation services to women and girls is a priority for achieving gender equality, with the aim of securing safe access to using toilets with privacy and dignity and to end their exposure to infection, violence or harassment. Equipping schools with water and latrines and promoting hygiene education to schoolchildren is an action that can generate short-term, high-leverage effects by reaching a young population that will benefit from better health and awareness on the issue (UN-Water 2006; UNICEF and WHO 2023).</p> |
| <b>Proportion of population with basic handwashing facilities on premises, by wealth quintile (%)</b> (WHO and UNICEF 2023):<br>Ratio of basic hygiene coverage in richest quintile to coverage in poorest quintile | <p>Hand hygiene is a key measure for preventing the spread of infectious diseases. Yet the poor and most vulnerable populations too often lack access to basic hygiene services at their premises (WHO and UNICEF 2021a). This disaggregation provides a measure of inequality in access to hygiene services through the basic hygiene access ratio between the richest and poorest wealth quintiles. It can be used to develop a pro-poor hygiene policy to restore greater equity in access to hygiene services.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <p>The beneficial impacts of such policies on health (i.e. halting the spread of infectious diseases), the economy (i.e. a reduction in the economic impacts of death and diseases), social inclusiveness (e.g. increasing security and the feeling of dignity and privacy), and its cost-effectiveness are the incentives needed for governments to close the remaining gaps in access. The necessary strategic policy and financial measures are needed to promote hand hygiene to everyone at home and also in public spaces – like schools, healthcare facilities or workplaces – and take the requisite accompanying steps</p>                                                                                                  |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                           | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Impact                                                                                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Proportion of population with basic handwashing facilities on premises, by geographical location (%)</b> (WHO and UNICEF 2023) | <p>This disaggregation provides a breakdown of the population with basic handwashing facilities on premises by geographical location, to be determined by each country according to their national context. It shows the variation of the coverage of handwashing facilities on premises across sub-national territories of a country and can be used by policymakers to identify where corrective measures need to be implemented to ensure a more equitable and widespread distribution of handwashing facilities. These include the regulatory framework, the financial and human means, the institutional and individual capacities, the technical options, and the required investment programmes. This applies in particular to local authorities that have most often a direct responsibility in terms of handwashing facilities development and are the main player on the ground.</p> | <p>to support hand hygiene behavioural changes among the population (WHO and UNICEF 2021a; WHO and UNICEF 2021b).</p> |
| Applies to:<br>SH_SAN_HNDWSH                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                       |

Related SDG Indicators: 3.9.2 (Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene services), 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), 6.a.1 (Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan), 6.3.1 (Proportion of wastewater safely treated), and 6.5.1 (Degree of integrated water resources management implementation).

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

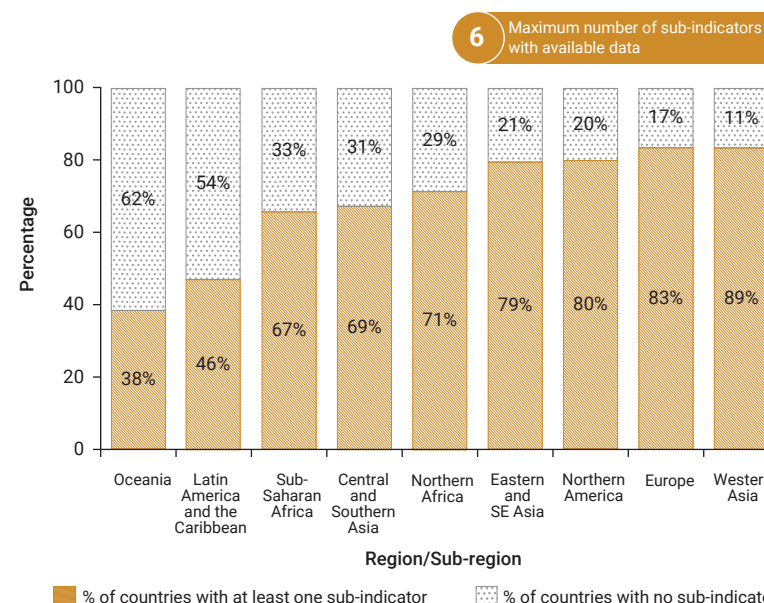
**Definition:** This indicator tracks the proportion of wastewater flows from households, services and industrial economic activities that are safely treated at the source or through centralized wastewater treatment plants before being discharged into the environment, out of the total volume of wastewater generated.

| Sub-indicator                                                                   | Disaggregated by                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| EN_WWT_GEN<br>Total wastewater generated (million m <sup>3</sup> /year)         | Activity (e.g. industries, agriculture, forestry and fishing)<br>Location (urban/all areas) |
| EN_WWT_TREAT<br>Total wastewater treated (million m <sup>3</sup> /year)         | Activity (industries, total)                                                                |
| EN_WWT_TREATR<br>Proportion of wastewater treated, by activity and location (%) |                                                                                             |
| EN_WWT_WWDS<br>Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)       | No current data disaggregation available.                                                   |

**Sources of information:** Data is commonly collected by national line ministries and institutions (e.g. Water, Sanitation, Environment, Health, Public Services, Planning, Housing, Infrastructure, or Production), utilities and on-site service providers, and the National Statistical Office (household surveys and registers of economic activities).

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Figure 3.8 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Total wastewater generated by activity</b> (million m <sup>3</sup> /yr)<br>(United Nations [UN] 2008; United Nations Human Settlements Programme [UN-Habitat] 2018a): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industries</li> <li>• Mining and quarrying</li> <li>• Manufacturing</li> <li>• Electricity</li> <li>• Construction</li> <li>• Services</li> <li>• Domestic</li> </ul> Applies to:<br>EN_WWT_GEN | This disaggregation provides information on wastewater quantities by main wastewater generators to enable informed decision-making in relation to the enforcement of regulation (e.g. discharge permits) and wastewater management (e.g. elimination of hot spots) at both the national and local levels (UN-Habitat 2018a). Differentiating between different wastewater sources is necessary to identify the main generators and related challenges, and to guide decision-makers in their planning and investment choices. It is also necessary to apply the “polluter pays” principle, which helps to incentivize a high level of | Reducing untreated wastewater streams, regardless of the source, contributes to minimizing the spread of pathogens as well as emissions of nutrients and harmful substances in waterbodies and reduces the spread of adverse health effects. In turn, improving the quality of water helps to address other essential development issues such as food production, industrial and energy development, tourism and water-related leisure (e.g. bathing water) and the growing demand for water. |



| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <p>wastewater treatment, to enforce water quality regulation and to support the economic sustainability of the sector (UN-Habitat and WHO 2021). Integrated water resources management is the appropriate tool to implement comprehensive, equitable and sustainable water policy, of which wastewater management is an integral part (UN-Habitat and WHO 2021).</p> <p>This disaggregation contributes to the UN Water Action Decade (UNGA 2017b) and the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework (UN-Water 2020).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <p>Mitigating untreated wastewater is also central to the development of adaptation strategies and policies to increase society's resilience to climate change (UN-Habitat and WHO 2021).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <p><b>Proportion of wastewater by place of discharge (%):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surface water bodies</li> <li>• Groundwater</li> <li>• Coastal or marine zones</li> <li>• Direct discharge to land</li> </ul> | <p>This disaggregation provides valuable information on the origin of the discharge of wastewater and allows monitoring of the place of discharge and its surroundings to identify the impact on water ecosystems (i.e. surface water, coastal or marine). Its data equips policymakers with the necessary information to develop targeted policies to address land and water pollution, plan for wastewater treatment plants to protect the health of surrounding communities and species, and hence create job opportunities (World Water Assessment Programme [WWAP] 2017).</p> <p>It applies the principles and best practices of integrated water resource management (IWRM) and contributes to the UN Water Action Decade (UNGA 2017b) and the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework (UN-Water 2020).</p> | <p>An improved understanding of where wastewater is discharged has a significant impact on the quality of water bodies and hence ecosystems. In addition, treated wastewater is beneficial for resource efficiency and extraction. Less freshwater is needed for consumption where treated wastewater is used.</p> <p>Wastewater treatment, being an essential component in the shift towards a circular economy, can generate new business opportunities and be beneficial for the surrounding communities' health and well-being (WWAP 2017).</p> |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Proportion of wastewater treated by level of treatment (%) (UN-Habitat 2018a;UNSD 2022; FAO n.d.a):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary</li> <li>• Secondary</li> <li>• Tertiary</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>EN_WWT_TREATR</p> | <p>Secondary or tertiary treatments are used as a proxy for safe wastewater treatment.</p> <p>Tracking the proportion of wastewater treatment by level of treatment is essential for providing timely information to decision-makers and stakeholders to monitor and control this source of pollution and its potential impacts on drinking water and water bodies. This accelerates progress towards increasing wastewater treatment. In addition, it enhances communities' awareness regarding the quality of their environment and helps increase accountability from national or local governments and water authorities. It contributes to the UN Water Action Decade (UNGA 2017b) and the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework (UN-Water 2020).</p> | <p>Increased amounts of untreated wastewater lead to water contamination by various categories of substances that affect both water quality and availability. It is also a major cause of concern for the population's health. Significant quantities of untreated wastewater are disposed in the ecosystem, resulting in about 1.8 billion people using contaminated water with faeces (UN-Habitat 2018a).</p> <p>By reducing pollution loads into aquatic ecosystems, the safe treatment of wastewater is a major source of improvement for human health, living conditions and the environment. It is also key in facing the growing demand for water of good sanitary and ecological quality.</p> |

Related SDG Indicators: 6.2.1(a) (Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services), 6.3.2 (Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality), 6.6.1 (Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time) and 14.1.1(a) (Index of coastal eutrophication).

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

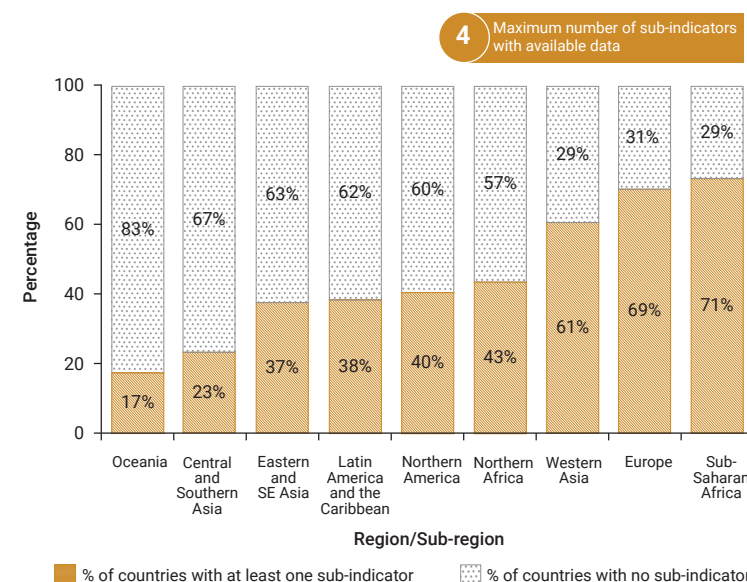
**Definition:** This indicator monitors the percentage of water bodies (rivers, lakes and groundwater) in a country with good ambient water quality. Overall water quality is estimated based on an index composed of five core parameter groups.

| Sub-indicator                                                                         | Disaggregated by                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| EN_H2O_OPAMBQ<br>Proportion of open water bodies with good ambient water quality (%)  | No current data disaggregation available. |
| EN_H2O_RVAMBQ<br>Proportion of river water bodies with good ambient water quality (%) |                                           |
| EN_H2O_GRAMBQ<br>Proportion of groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality (%) |                                           |
| EN_H2O_WBAMBQ<br>Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)    |                                           |

**Sources of information:** Global Environment Monitoring System for Freshwater (GEMS/Water), national focal points in relevant Ministries, Water Authorities, National Statistical Offices, or nominated representatives.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Figure 3.9 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                       | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality, by river basin<sup>1</sup> and by water body (%)</b><br>(UNEP 2023b):<br><br>Applies to:<br>EN_H2O_GRAMBQ<br>EN_H2O_RVAMBQ<br>EN_H2O_WBAMBQ | This disaggregation aims at monitoring the percentage of water bodies (rivers, lakes and groundwater) in a country with good ambient water quality at the river basin level (UNEP 2023b; UNEP 2023c). Because the impacts of poor water quality are felt locally and water is also managed locally, data at the river basin level accounting for the geographical and hydrological | This disaggregation contributes to the implementation of IWRM, a coordinated and cross sectoral policy instrument which encompasses the various ecological, social and economic dimensions of water resources management and aims at protecting aquatic ecosystems, land and related natural resources in addition to |

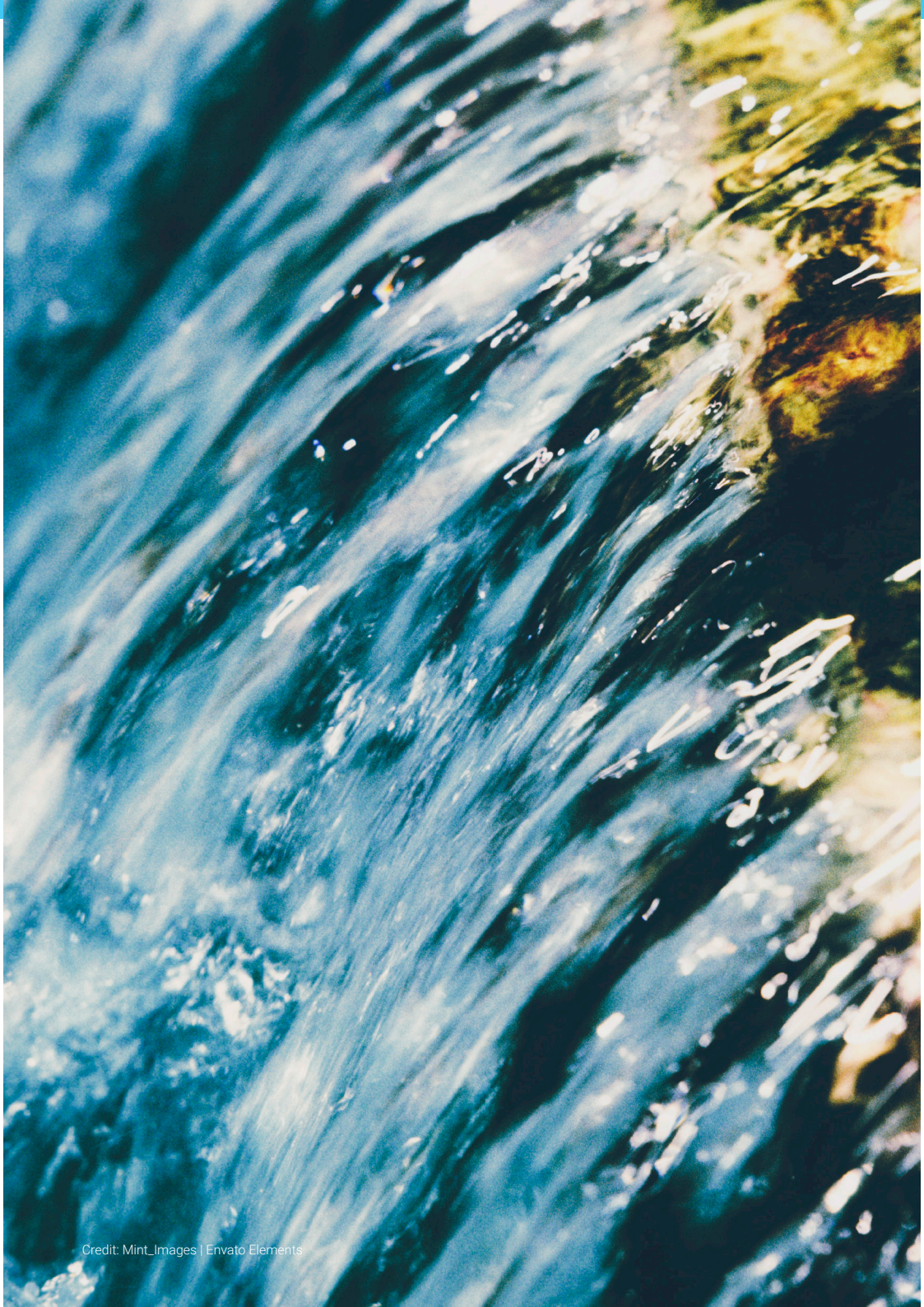
<sup>1</sup> River basins are also referred to as Reporting Basin Districts and apply to rivers, lakes and aquifers (UNEP 2023c).



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                         | <p>features as well as the socio-economic context, with upstream and downstream interactions, are a better fit to address multidimensional water management issues (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [UNESCO] 2009a).</p> <p>The disaggregation provides relevant sub-national data and can support informed decision-making at the national and sub-national levels to monitor water quality and improve water management measures. It is also relevant for countries with transboundary waters, where efforts to assess and manage water quantity and quality should be coordinated (UNEP 2021a).</p> <p>It is supportive of the Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) approach, a fundamental policy tool for promoting water sustainable development (UN n.d.b).</p> | <p>improving human health and hygiene, social inclusiveness and economic growth through better access to water resources of good quality. By providing more detailed and local information, the monitoring of the water status at the river basin level helps in identifying and reducing sources of pollution (e.g. municipal and industrial wastewater, diffuse pollutions from agriculture or from urban settlements). In doing so, leading to the supply of water of good quality for multiple uses. In particular, for more vulnerable populations that are most dependent on in situ water availability and quality. In addition, when practiced in a participatory manner, river basin water management is supportive of the democratization of society and good governance (UNEP 2024a).</p> |

Related SDG Indicators: 6.3.1 (Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated), 6.6.1 (Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time) and 14.1.1 ((a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density).





## SDG Indicator 6.4.1: Change in water-use efficiency over time\*

### 1. Key features and metadata

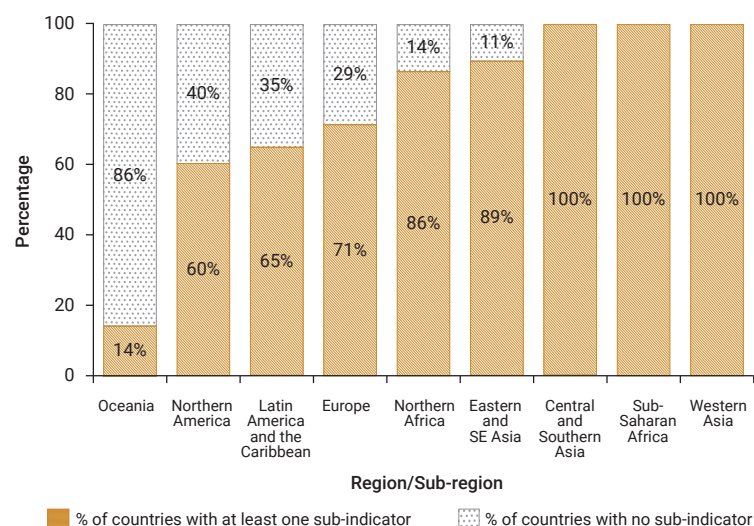
**Definition:** This indicator tracks the value added in United States dollars per volume of water used in cubic meters, by a given economic activity over time. It considers water use by all economic activities, with a focus on agriculture, industry and the service sectors.

| Sub-indicator                                               | Disaggregated by                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| ER_H2O_WUEYST<br>Water Use Efficiency (USD per cubic meter) | Activity (industries, agriculture, services) |

**Sources of information:** Data on water use is provided by national line ministries and institutions (e.g. Water, Agriculture and Environment) and data on value generation in different sectors commonly originates from the National Statistical Office.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Figure 3.10 Change in water-use efficiency over time



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Water use efficiency at the national level, by economic sector (USD per cubic meter)</b> (UN 2008a; UNESCO and UNSD 2011; UN n.d.a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture, forestry and fishing</li> <li>• Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industrial activities</li> <li>• Service activities</li> <li>• Electric power generation, transmission and distribution</li> <li>• Water collection, treatment and supply</li> <li>• Sewerage, including treatment of wastewater</li> <li>• Households as consumers</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>ER_H2O_WUEYST</p> | <p>This disaggregation highlights the sectors where progress has been made to improve the use of water and those not improving. It gives further insight into the dynamic of each sector and relevant information for implementing remedial policies, incentives and actions to improve water use efficiency tailored to each sector. It is particularly relevant for identifying the sectors that are most ineffective in using water as well as activities that are highly water-dependent for developing their business and at risk of being constrained by water shortages. Water-use efficiency policy requires the setting up of effective, coordinated policy that embraces all water users associated with an inclusive water governance framework.</p> <p>It contributes to the UN Water Action Decade (UNGA 2017b) and the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework (UN-Water 2020).</p> | <p>The industrial sector has realized the largest water use efficiency performance over the past decade as a result of significant improvements in energy generation, industrial processes and heating. However, agriculture and the service sectors are still water-dependent (Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO] and United Nations Water [UN-Water] 2021a).</p> <p>In countries facing a serious water deficit, increasing water use efficiency in all sectors is essential to prevent it from becoming a major constraint to socio-economic and ecological activities. Meanwhile, climate change is aggravating the pressures on the water resources in all areas (UN 2022a). Enhancing water use efficiency in agriculture (the largest water using sector, where water productivity gains would yield substantial results) will require more efficient irrigation and better agricultural management practices.</p> |



| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Water use efficiency at the river basin level and by main categories of economic sector (USD per cubic meter) (UN 2008a; UNESCO and UNSD 2011; UN Global Compact 2014; International Network of Basin Organizations [INBO] n.d.; UN n.d.a):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture, forestry and fishing</li> <li>• Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industrial activities</li> <li>• Service activities</li> <li>• Electric power generation, transmission and distribution</li> <li>• Water collection treatment and supply</li> <li>• Sewerage, including treatment of wastewater</li> <li>• Households as consumers</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>ER_H2O_WUEYST</p> | <p>The impacts of poor water quantity management and water shortages are primarily felt locally. Water is also managed locally. Data at the river basin level – considering the hydrological, environmental and socio-economic features of the basin and the specificities of water withdrawal facilities and utilizations (e.g. types of water production and use processes, related technologies and upstream and downstream interactions) – is a better fit for addressing multidimensional water management issues (UNESCO 2009a).</p> <p>This disaggregation provides relevant sub-national data and can support informed decision-making to monitor water quantity and improve water management measures. It is also pertinent to transboundary waters, where efforts to assess and manage water quantity and quality should be coordinated (UNEP 2024a). It contributes to the UN Water Action Decade (UNGA 2017b) and the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework (UN-Water 2020).</p> | <p>The concrete effects of water scarcity (e.g. competition for water use, impacts of droughts on food production or energy generation or a shortage of resources for households or manufactures) vary depending on the communities and water policies in place.</p> <p>Enhancing water use efficiency at the river basin level requires strong coordination and close collaboration through Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) tools (UNEP 2024a; UN n.d.b). IWRM offers local stakeholders the opportunity to be involved in water management strategic decisions and development plans and to foster democratic processes regarding the administration of water affairs. Decisions taken at the river basin level to increase water use efficiency can lead to the release of water resources for other uses that are in need or are more beneficial for the population of the river basin (e.g. disadvantaged communities), including the ecological needs (Eflows) that should be considered (European Commission [EC] 2015).</p> |

\* The proposed disaggregation of this indicator was not endorsed by FAO, the custodian agency for this indicator.

Related SDG Indicators: 6.4.2 (Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources), 6.1.1 (Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services), 6.2.1 (Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water), 6.3.1 (Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated), 6.3.2 (Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality), 6.5.1 (Degree of integrated water resources management implementation), and 6.5.2 (Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation).

## SDG Indicator 6.4.2: Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources\*

### 1. Key features and metadata

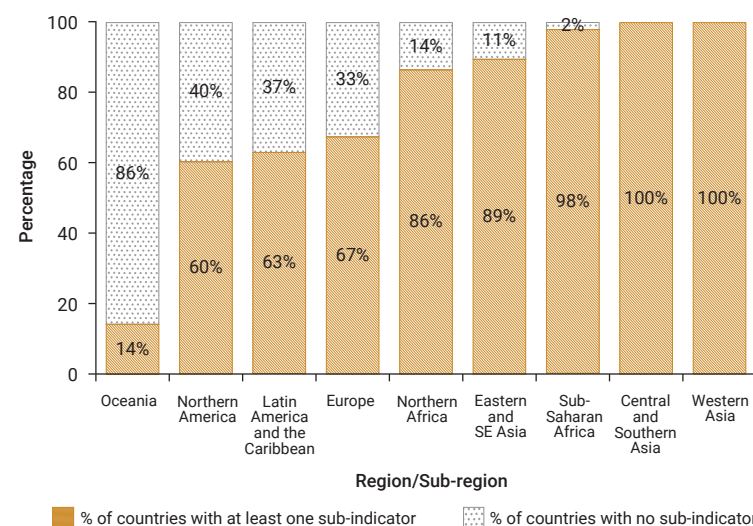
**Definition:** This indicator tracks the amount of freshwater being withdrawn by all economic activities compared to the total renewable freshwater resources available. It also considers environmental flow requirements (EFR).

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                       | Disaggregated by                             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| ER_H2O_STRESS<br>Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (%) | Activity (industries, agriculture, services) |

**Sources of information:** Data on water withdrawals and total water resources available is commonly collected by national line ministries and institutions (e.g. Water, Agriculture and Environment) and the National Statistical Office.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 3.11** Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Water stress at the national level, by economic sector (%)</b> (UN 2008a; UNESCO and UNSD 2011; FAO 2023f; UN n.d.a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture, forestry and fishing</li> <li>• Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industrial activities</li> <li>• Service activities</li> <li>• Electric power generation, transmission and distribution</li> <li>• Water collection, treatment and supply</li> <li>• Sewerage, including treatment of wastewater</li> <li>• Households as consumers</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>ER_H2O_STRESS</p> | <p>This disaggregation tracks the respective contribution of different economic sectors to water stress at the national level. It underlines the sectors where progress has been made to reduce water extraction and those where room for improvement remains. It gives a finer view on the dynamics of each sector, the causes and effects of water stress and relevant information for implementing tailored remedial policies, incentives and actions to reduce water demand. It provides information to identify which sectors are the most ineffective at withdrawing water and responsible for major water loss as well as where water-saving can be most cost-effectively achieved. It is also useful for highlighting the sectors that are highly water-dependent for developing their activities and at risk of facing water shortage constraints due to growing water stress. It contributes to the UN Water Action Decade (UNGA 2017b) and the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework (UN-Water 2020).</p> | <p>Water stress is a measure of the pressures exerted by human activities on freshwater resources and of the environmental sustainability of water resource uses. It reflects the potential for competition and conflict between different water users in a context marked by climate change impact.</p> <p>Globally, 10 per cent of the global population lives in countries affected by water stress, with disproportionate impacts on the most vulnerable communities lacking the means and capacity to face water scarcity (FAO and UN-Water 2021b).</p> <p>In agriculture, –being the world's largest water sector – further efforts should be made to improve efficient water use technologies, sustainable practices and water tariffication. The shift toward sustainable water management in all sectors relies on technology, regulatory and governance innovations combined with local and indigenous knowledge.</p> |
| <p><b>Water stress at the river basin level<sup>2</sup> and by main categories of economic sector (%)</b> (FAO and UN-Water 2021b):</p> <p>Applies to:<br/>ER_H2O_STRESS</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <p>The monitoring of water stress at the river basin level provides better insight into the pressures exerted on water resources, locations of stress and related water scarcity risks as well as the sustainability of human and economic activities in the basin. Data at river basin level – considering the hydrological, environmental and</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <p>The impacts of poor water quantity management and water shortages are primarily felt locally. Water is also managed locally. Basins with intensely irrigated agriculture are particularly exposed to water stress, which affects food production and nutrition and exacerbates competition for water uses between agriculture, other</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

| Proposed disaggregation | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                         | <p>socio-economic features of the basin and the specificities of water withdrawal facilities and utilizations (e.g. types of water production and use processes, related technologies and upstream and downstream interactions) – are a better fit for addressing multidimensional water management issues (UNESCO 2009a).</p> <p>This disaggregation provides relevant sub-national data and can support informed decision-making for monitoring water quantity and improving water management measures. It is also pertinent for transboundary waters, where efforts to assess and manage water quantity and quality should be coordinated (UNEP 2024a). Effective and equitable water allocation of different water sources can be carried out through Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). This calls for the involvement and coordination of the many water stakeholders and institutions as well as inclusive water governance.</p> <p>It contributes to the UN Water Action Decade (UNGA 2017b) and the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework (UN-Water 2020).</p> | <p>human and economic activities and the environment (FAO and UN-Water 2021b).</p> <p>Securing the availability of water, in both quantity and quality, for the effective enjoyment of basic human rights, sustainable livelihoods and the variety of socio-economic usages should be planned at the river basin level.</p> <p>A sound strategic planning and operation of water management can lead to many benefits, including resilient climate change adaptation (UN 2022a).</p> <p>As many of these basins are transboundary, this also prompts transboundary cooperation on water resources with riparian countries.</p> |

\* The proposed disaggregation of this indicator was not endorsed by FAO, the custodian agency for this indicator.

Related SDG Indicators: 6.4.1 (Change in water-use efficiency over time), 6.1.1 (Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services), 6.3.1 (Proportion of wastewater safely treated), 6.6.1 (Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time), 6.5.1 (Degree of integrated water resources management implementation), and 2.4.1 (Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture).

<sup>2</sup> River basins are also referred to as Reporting Basin Districts and apply to rivers, lakes and aquifers (UNEP 2023c).

## SDG Indicator 6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management

### 1. Key features and metadata

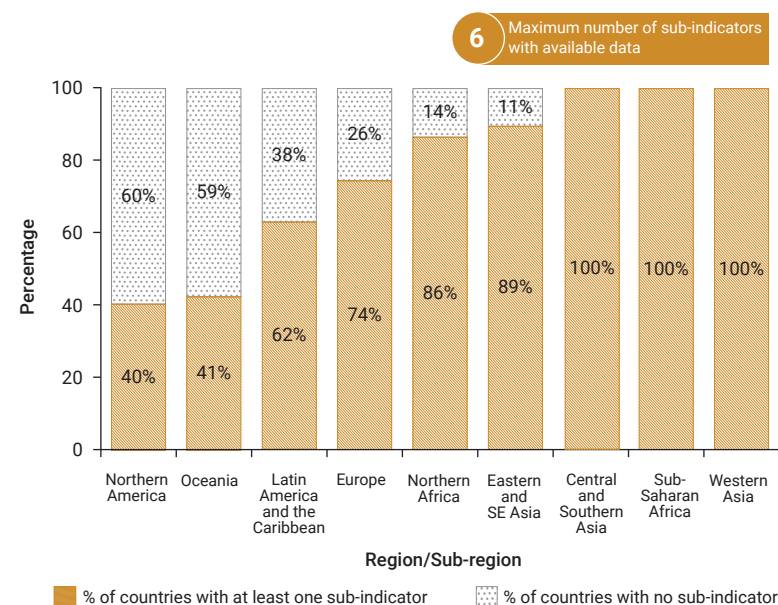
**Definition:** This indicator monitors the degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (IWRM), on a scale of 0-100, by assessing four key dimensions: the enabling environment, institutions and participation, management instruments and financing.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                         | Disaggregated by                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| ER_H2O_IWRMP<br>Proportion of countries by IWRM implementation category (%)                                           | Level of implementation                   |
| ER_H2O_IWRMD<br>Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)                                    | No current data disaggregation available. |
| ER_H2O_IWRMD_EE<br>Degree of integrated water resources management implementation, enabling environment (%)           |                                           |
| ER_H2O_IWRMD_IP<br>Degree of integrated water resources management implementation, institutions and participation (%) |                                           |
| ER_H2O_IWRMD_MI<br>Degree of integrated water resources management implementation, management instruments (%)         |                                           |
| ER_H2O_IWRMD_FI<br>Degree of integrated water resources management implementation, financing (%)                      |                                           |

**Sources of information:** Data is collected through a self-assessed country survey, with 33 questions scored on a scale of 0-100. Responses are consolidated through consultations between relevant stakeholders (national and sub-national line ministries, institutions involved in water resources management and other stakeholders such as NGOs, academia and business).

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Figure 3.12 Degree of integrated water resources management



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Degree of integrated water resources management: coordination between national government authorities, representing different sectors, on water resources policy, planning and management (%)</b><br>(UNEP 2021b; UNEP and Global Water Partnership [GWP] 2023a; UNEP and GWP 2023b):<br><br>This uses question 2.1b from the SDG 6.5.1 survey, scored on a scale of 0-100. | The aim of this disaggregation is to track whether IWRM is implemented through clear and articulated coordination processes. It helps identify the gaps in coordination mechanisms in place for adopting the remedial measures to ensure better consistency in all water-related activities as needed. It also promotes policy coherence for sustainable development. Cross-institutional and cross-sectoral coordination of water management interventions, at national, basin and aquifer levels, is essential for ensuring sustainable and efficient water management (UNEP 2021b). It is imperative that authorities at various levels are designated IWRM implementation, with a clear legal | IWRM is a policy tool with the objective of balancing competing water demands across sectors, including ecological needs (Eflows). Addressing the increasing and competing demands on water resources as well as their adverse impacts (e.g. water stress, increasing water variability or water quality degradation) – compounded by climate change – requires the deployment of formal coordination mechanisms on all aspects of water management (i.e. regulatory and institutional frameworks, investment planning and water finance) to ensure sustainable development and climate resilience (UNEP 2024a). |



| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <p>mandate, resources (i.e. human, administrative and financial) and responsibilities (i.e. coordination of water-related institutions and stakeholders, planning and investment programs, consultation, and water policy monitoring and evaluation) (UNEP and GWP 2023b; UNEP <i>et al.</i> n.d.).</p> <p>It contributes to the UN Water Action Decade (UNGA 2017b) and the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework (UN-Water 2020).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <p>Coordination across the water sector and with other sectors is required to ensure accessibility for all water users and enhanced water mainstreaming into other sector interventions (e.g. food production, poverty reduction strategies or climate change policies), to generate greater synergies, to prevent conflicting actions and wasteful allocation, and to foster effective and efficient water management (UNEP 2021b; UN, 2022).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <p><b>Degree of participation in water resources management (%)</b> (UNEP 2021b; UNEP and GWP 2023a; UNEP and GWP 2023b):</p> <p>These are measured through responses from the 6.5.1 survey, on a scale of 0-100.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public participation (national level)</li> <li>Private sector participation</li> <li>Public participation (sub-national/local level)</li> <li>Vulnerable groups</li> <li>Sex</li> </ul> | <p>This disaggregation tracks whether IWRM is implemented through broad stakeholder participation processes, involving all categories of water users (i.e. water user associations, indigenous groups and communities, the private sector, academia or media) and with particular consideration of women and vulnerable groups (UNEP and GWP 2023b; UNEP <i>et al.</i> n.d.).</p> <p>This disaggregation is useful to decision-makers in highlighting the contribution of participation to the overall effectiveness of IWRM and to show where progress can be made to promote consultation, collaboration, representation and co-decision-making in this area.</p> <p>It contributes to the UN Water Action Decade (UNGA 2017b) and the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework (UN-Water 2020).</p> | <p>The development of inclusive participatory processes is essential to ensure the equitable, effective and sustainable allocation of water resources based on the use of the best context-specific information available. Well-organized stakeholder engagement leads to better results in water management planning and is a requisite for the better mainstreaming of water-related aspirations and needs for vulnerable groups and women. IWRM implementation is an opportunity to better inform vulnerable and under-represented groups and foster their participation in water resources management decisions and activities. This is achievable by establishing dedicated organizations that can represent their concerns in river basin committees when river basin authorities have been established or in water user committees (UNEP 2021b; UN 2022a).</p> |

Related SDG Indicators: All other SDG 6 indicators and more specifically 6.5.2 (Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation) and 17.14.1 (Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development).

## SDG Indicator 6.5.2: Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation\*

### 1. Key features and metadata

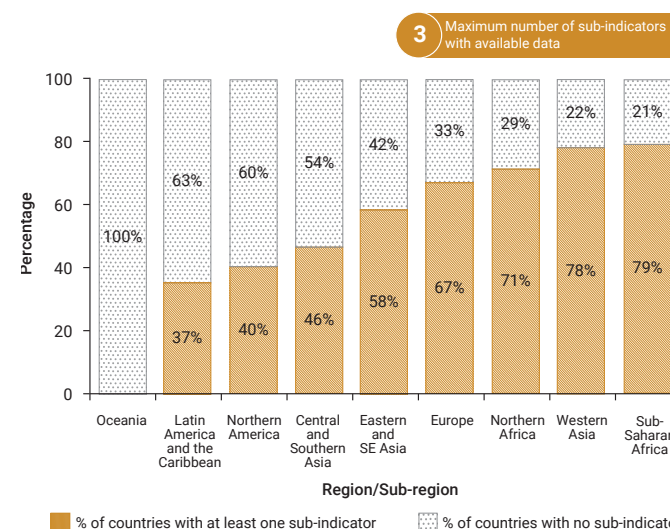
**Definition:** This indicator measures the percentage of a transboundary basin area within a country, including river, lake and aquifer systems, covered by an operational arrangement for water cooperation.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                    | Disaggregated by                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| EG_TBA_H2CO<br>Proportion of transboundary basins (river and lake basins and aquifers) with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (%) | No current data disaggregation available. |
| EG_TBA_H2COAQ<br>Proportion of transboundary aquifers with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (%)                                  |                                           |
| EG_TBA_H2CORL<br>Proportion of transboundary river and lake basins with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (%)                     |                                           |

**Sources of information:** Data is compiled by relevant national line ministries and institutions responsible for water resources (e.g. Water, Environment, Natural Resources, Hydrology, and Geology).

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 3.13** Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                               | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Proportion of transboundary wetlands with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (%)</b> | <p>This disaggregation tracks operational arrangements for transboundary wetlands water cooperation. It helps identify gaps where operational arrangements are still not in place to cover wetlands that are geographically located in multiple countries or territories. This calls for political will and effective legal and institutional frameworks combined with efforts to accelerate progress on IWRM and greater participation as well as mobilization of expertise and funds (UN 2022a).</p> <p>It is aligned with the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe [UNECE] 1992), Ramsar Convention (Ramsar Convention on Wetlands n.d.) and contributes to the UN Water Action Decade (UN-GA resolution 71/222) (UNGA 2017b) and the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework (UN-Water 2020).</p> | <p>Wetlands are at risk and are in continuous decline due to over-exploitation, conversion to agricultural lands and mismanagement of water resources. The lack of cooperation in managing transboundary wetlands can result in damaging consequences such as violent conflicts due to competing interests, loss of income for farmers, herders and fishers as well as loss of food, fuel and fibers (Rosenblum &amp; Schmeier, 2022).</p> <p>Conversely, enhancing transboundary water cooperation (through dialogue strengthening, setting common goals, investment programmes, data exchange, and regular communication), is likely to generate multiple benefits in terms of conflict prevention, peace and security, human health and well-being, poverty alleviation, food security, sustained economies, and ecosystem protection (sustaining species and ecological functions) by securing access to water in both quality and quantity and maintaining healthy ecosystems (UNECE and UNESCO 2021).</p> |

\* The proposed disaggregation of this indicator was not endorsed by UNECE and UNESCO, the custodian agencies for this indicator.

Related SDG Indicators: All other SDG 6 indicators and more specifically 6.5.1 (Degree of integrated water resources management).

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

#### 1. Key features and metadata (a and b)

**Definition:** This indicator tracks changes over time in water-related ecosystems.

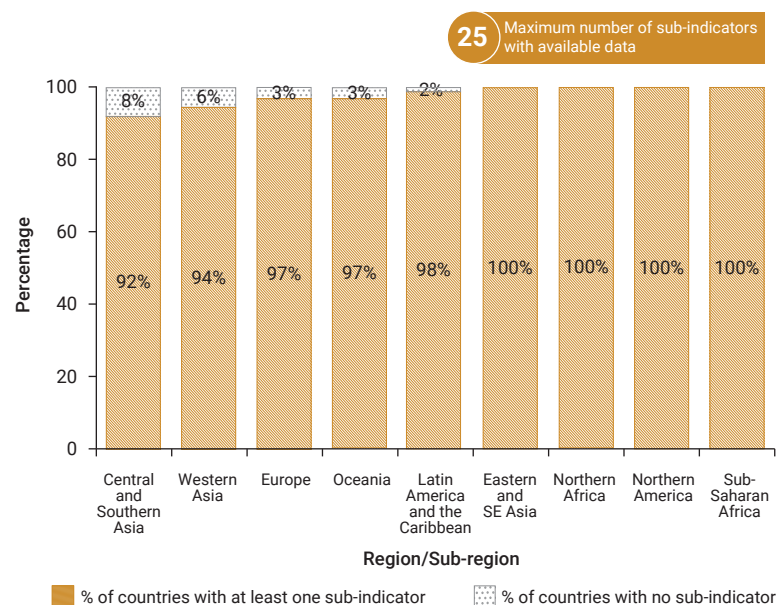
| Sub-indicator                                                                                     | Disaggregated by                             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| EN_LKW_QLTRB<br>Lake water quality turbidity (%)                                                  | Deviation level (extreme, high, medium, low) |
| EN_LKW_QLTRST<br>Lake water quality trophic state (%)                                             |                                              |
| EN_WBE_NDQTGRW<br>Nationally derived quantity of groundwater (millions of cubic metres per annum) |                                              |
| EN_WBE_NDQTRVR<br>Nationally derived quantity of rivers (million of cubic metres per annum)       | No current data disaggregation available.    |
| EN_WBE_HMWTL<br>Extent of human made wetlands (square kilometres)                                 |                                              |
| EN_WBE_INWTL<br>Extent of inland wetlands (square kilometres)                                     |                                              |
| EN_LKRV_PWAN<br>Lakes and rivers permanent water area (square kilometres)                         |                                              |
| EN_LKRV_PWAP<br>Lakes and rivers permanent water area (% of total land area)                      |                                              |
| EN_LKRV_SWAN<br>Lakes and rivers seasonal water area (square kilometres)                          |                                              |
| EN_LKRV_SWAP<br>Lakes and rivers seasonal water area (% of total land area)                       |                                              |
| EN_LKRV_PWAC<br>Lakes and rivers permanent water area change (%)                                  |                                              |
| EN_LKRV_SWAC<br>Lakes and rivers seasonal water area change (%)                                   |                                              |
| EN_RSRV_MNWAN<br>Reservoir minimum water area (square kilometres)                                 |                                              |
| EN_RSRV_MNWAP<br>Reservoir minimum water area (% of total land area)                              |                                              |

| Sub-indicator                                                        | Disaggregated by |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| EN_RSRV_MXWAN<br>Reservoir maximum water area (square kilometres)    |                  |
| EN_RSRV_MXWAP<br>Reservoir maximum water area (% of total land area) |                  |
| EN_WBE_WTLN<br>Wetlands area (square kilometres)                     |                  |
| EN_WBE_WTLP<br>Wetlands area (% of total land area)                  |                  |
| EN_WBE_MANGN<br>Mangrove area (square kilometres)                    |                  |
| EN_WBE_MANGC<br>Mangrove total area change (%)                       |                  |
|                                                                      |                  |

**Sources of information:** Data on aquatic ecosystems is collected by line ministries and institutions (e.g. Environment, Water, and Natural Resources), universities and research institutions, NGOs and citizens' science initiatives (ground-based surveys) and space agencies (Earth observations). A combination of national data, literature search and data based on satellite images is used to produce the sub-indicators.

## 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 3.14** Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time



## 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time, by river basin (%)</b><br>(Hydrosheds 2023): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lakes and rivers permanent water area</li> <li>• Lakes and rivers seasonal water area</li> <li>• Human-made wetlands</li> <li>• Inland wetlands</li> <li>• Mangrove</li> <li>• Reservoir minimum water area</li> <li>• Reservoir maximum water area</li> <li>• Groundwater</li> </ul> | <p>River basins are the most appropriate scale to address the geographical, hydrological and ecological characteristics of water resources and related human activities and needs. This disaggregation tracks the extent of water-related ecosystems over time, by type of ecosystems and by river basins. Such information about where and why changes in the extent of aquatic ecosystems are occurring is useful to ensure the continued provision of ecosystem services. It provides a sound basis that enables informed decisions at national and local levels for the protection and restoration of water bodies.</p> <p>This disaggregation is consistent with the Ramsar Convention (Ramsar Convention on Wetlands n.d.) and contributes to the UN Water Action Decade (UNGA 2017b) and the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework (UN-Water 2020).</p> | <p>Water-related ecosystems are among the most biologically diverse ecosystems and they provide multiple goods and services to society, the economy and the environment.</p> <p>Human development depends largely on the integrity and quality of those ecosystems. Though, many aquatic ecosystems, particularly wetlands, are under severe pressures resulting in biodiversity loss and the degradation of associated ecosystem services. Thus, their protection and restoration are critical and need to be strengthened, not only for environmental considerations (including the protection of other ecosystems like terrestrial ecosystems and oceans). But more broadly for the achievement of sustainable development to respond to human and economic needs, poverty reduction and gender equity objectives, and the strengthening of climate resilience and adaptive capacity (UNEP 2021c; UN 2022a).</p> |

Related SDG Indicators: 6.3.2 (Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality), 6.4.1 (Change in water-use efficiency over time), 6.4.2 (Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources), 6.5.1 (Degree of integrated water resources management), 6.5.2 (Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation), 15.1.2 (Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type), and 15.3.1 (Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area).



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

### 1. Key features and metadata

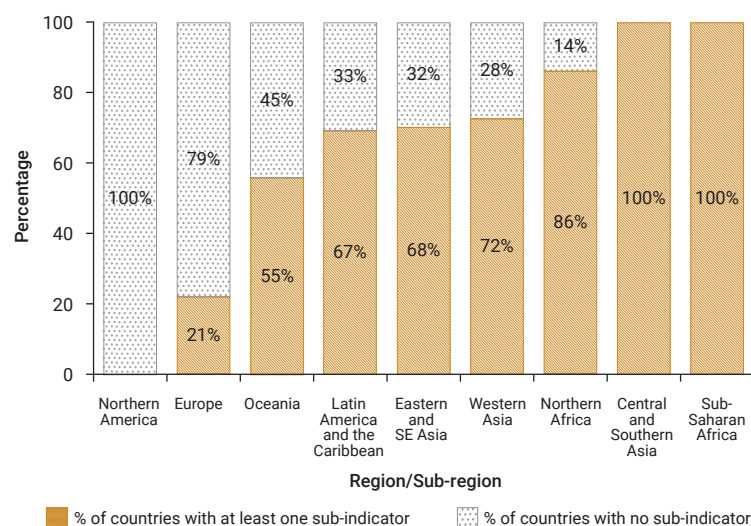
**Definition:** This indicator monitors the proportion of total water and sanitation-related Official Development Assistance (ODA) disbursements included in developing country governments' budgets.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                                       | Disaggregated by                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DC_TOF_WASHL<br>Total official development assistance (gross disbursements) for water supply and sanitation, by recipient countries (millions of constant 2021 USD) | Provider/Recipient country<br>Water sector<br>Type of finance<br>Type of resources provided |

**Sources of information:** OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) statistics.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 3.15** Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Amount of ODA disbursements for water and sanitation, by recipient country and by sector (millions of constant 2021 USD)</b> (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development [OECD] n.d.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water resources policy/administrative management</li> <li>Water resources protection</li> <li>Water supply and sanitation - large systems</li> <li>Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation</li> <li>River basin development</li> <li>Waste management/disposal</li> <li>Agricultural water resources</li> <li>Hydroelectric power plants</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>DC_TOF_WASHL</p> | <p>This disaggregation provides relevant information on the primary purpose of the allocated funds and their potential impacts on the provision of water and sanitation services. It highlights which water sectors are being funded. It shows where gaps remain and where opportunities for new funding and partnerships for developing countries exist. Thus, it contributes to enhancing the monitoring of development finance to support water management and its outcomes with a view to adapting ODA flows to population needs and national priorities (OECD 2022).</p> <p>This disaggregation is in line with the UN General Assembly Resolution, recognizing access to safe drinking water and sanitation as a distinct human right (UNGA 2016a). It also contributes to the UN Water Action Decade (UNGA 2017b) and the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework (UN-Water 2020).</p> | <p>Access to water and sanitation is critical for a healthy environment and social and economic development (UN-Water n.d.a). Vulnerable and marginalized groups are disproportionately affected by insufficient delivery and the not-so-optimal quality of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services and sometimes face discrimination as a result (UN 2022a). The current level of funding is insufficient to reach SDG 6 targets by 2030, leaving 2 billion people lacking managed drinking water and 3.6 billion people lacking safely managed sanitation. USD114 billion of investment per year is needed to achieve this target (UNESCO and UN-Water 2020).</p> <p>In this context, development cooperation needs to be strengthened and to focus on pro-poor water strategies and projects aligned with national plans, while climate finance could be used more extensively to support water-climate synergies.</p> |
| <p><b>Annual expenditure for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, by country and source of finance (millions of constant 2021 USD)</b> (WHO 2022a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Users</li> <li>Government</li> <li>External</li> <li>Repayable</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <p>This disaggregation emphasizes the total amount of funding by different financial sources in the WASH sector (UN-Water n.d.b).</p> <p>It can be used by decision-makers to identify untapped resources, leverage existing financing resources (e.g. with the private sector) or create new sources of funding (e.g. blended finance, public-private partnerships or mobilizing climate finance). The contribution of the private sector in water infrastructure remains limited in low- and middle-income countries as is commercial finance mobilized by</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <p>Investments in other sectors do not sufficiently consider their potential impacts on water and aquatic ecosystems, potentially resulting in increasing pressures on and risks for water resources. More efforts, therefore, should be made to attract additional funding for water from traditional sources of funds (e.g. ODA, government or water users) but also from private investors by reducing the risk associated with water investments and the cost of capital while deploying appropriate financing. For example, using financial</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

| Proposed disaggregation | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Impact                                                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                         | <p>development cooperation for WASH, and public finance does not create sufficient synergies to raise additional capital.</p> <p>This disaggregation is in line with the UN General Assembly Resolution, recognizing access to safe drinking water and sanitation as a distinct human right (UNGA 2016a). It also contributes to the UN Water Action Decade (UNGA 2017b) and the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework (UN-Water 2020).</p> | <p>guarantees or economic instruments like cost-recovery tariffication to create incentives for private sector engagement (OECD 2022).</p> |

## SDG Indicator 6.b.1: Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

### 1. Key features and metadata

**Definition:** This indicator assesses the percentage of local administrative units (as defined by the national government) that have an established and operational mechanism by which individuals and communities can meaningfully contribute to decisions and directions about water and sanitation management.

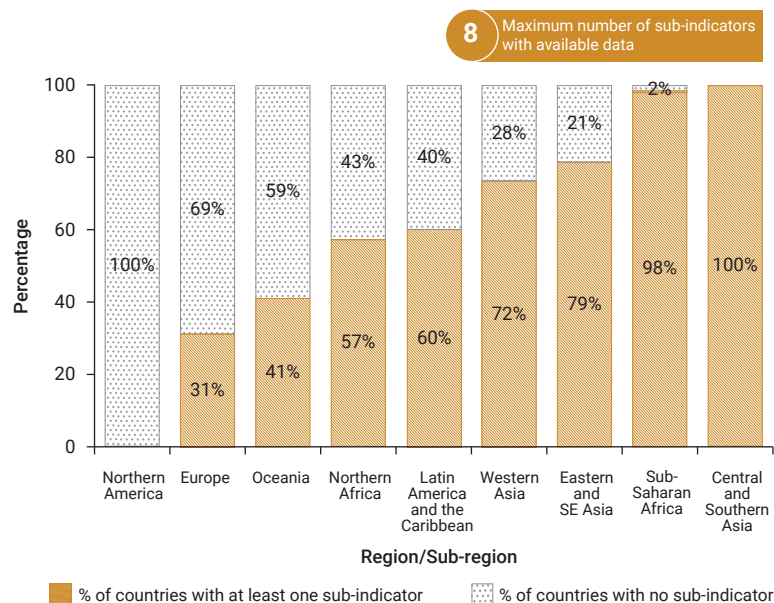
| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Disaggregated by                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| ER_H2O_PARTIC<br>Proportion of countries with high level of users/communities participating in planning programs in rural drinking-water supply (%)                                                                                                                    | Location (rural)                          |
| ER_H2O_PROCED<br>Proportion of countries with clearly defined procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities in planning program in rural drinking-water supply (%)                                                                        |                                           |
| ER_H2O_RURP<br>Countries with users/communities participating in planning programs in rural drinking-water supply, by level of participation (3 = High; 2 = Moderate; 1 = Low; 0 = NA)                                                                                 |                                           |
| ER_H2O_PRDU<br>Countries with procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities in planning program in rural drinking-water supply, by level of definition in procedures (10 = Clearly defined; 5 = Not clearly defined ; 0 = NA)             |                                           |
| ER_WAT_PROCED<br>Proportion of countries with clearly defined procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities in planning program in water resources planning and management (%)                                                            | No current data disaggregation available. |
| ER_WAT_PART<br>Countries with users/communities participating in planning programs in water resources planning and management, by level of participation (3 = High; 2 = Moderate; 1 = Low; 0 = NA)                                                                     |                                           |
| ER_WAT_PARTIC<br>Proportion of countries with high level of users/communities participating in planning programs in water resources planning and management (%)                                                                                                        |                                           |
| ER_WAT_PRDU<br>Countries with procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities in planning program in water resources planning and management, by level of definition in procedures (10 = Clearly defined; 5 = Not clearly defined ; 0 = NA) |                                           |

Related SDG Indicators: 6.1.1 (Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services), 6.2.1 (Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water), 6.3.1 (Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated), and 6.5.1 (Degree of integrated water resources management).

**Sources of information:** Line ministries with responsibilities related to water supply and sanitation, water resources development and management and the environment.

## 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 3.16** Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management



## 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Countries with procedures in law or policy for participation by users/communities disaggregated by sub-sector, and by location (10 = Clearly defined; 5 = Not clearly defined; 0 = NA) (UN-Water 2021):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drinking water (Urban/Rural)</li> <li>• Sanitation (Urban/Rural)</li> <li>• Hygiene promotion (National)</li> <li>• Water resources planning and management (National)</li> </ul> | <p>This disaggregation highlights the extent to which laws or policies encourage community participation in water and sanitation management and whether contributions are meaningful for management decisions. It provides useful information to remediate the gaps in existing participation mechanisms, which are key to improving water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services (WHO 2022a).</p> <p>This disaggregation is in line with the UN General Assembly Resolution,</p> | <p>Effective stakeholder participation in water affairs is central for ensuring the sustainability of water and sanitation systems and delivery in so far as it allows for a better understanding of stakeholder needs and requirements, including vulnerable populations. It is also essential for identifying the most suitable measures and investments to meet those needs according to the local circumstances (e.g. the status of water resources,</p> |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Applies to:<br/>ER_WAT_PRDU<br/>ER_H2O_PRDU</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | <p>recognizing access to safe drinking water and sanitation as a distinct human right (UNGA 2016a). It also contributes to the UN Water Action Decade (UNGA 2017b) and the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework (UN-Water 2020).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <p>types of human settlements and uses or ecological needs for water) and the available means of intervention (e.g. capacity, finance or technology). It fosters ownership and greater adherence of the population to water policy development and investments, promotes local knowledge and expertise and encourages user engagement in water management activities.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <p><b>Countries with users/communities participating in planning programs by sub-sector, and by location (3 = High; 2 = Moderate; 1 = Low; 0 = NA) (UN-Water 2021):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drinking water (Urban/Rural)</li> <li>• Sanitation (Urban/Rural)</li> <li>• Hygiene promotion (National)</li> <li>• Water resources planning and management (National)</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>ER_WAT_PART<br/>ER_H2O_RURP</p> | <p>This disaggregation highlights the extent to which the existing institutional framework and practical participation mechanisms encourage community involvement in water and sanitation management and whether contributions are meaningful for management decisions. It provides useful information to remediate the lack or weaknesses of local participatory mechanisms in WASH decisions. Measures can encompass attendance in regular fora or community groups, better access to information and feedback systems or mechanisms to address conflicts between water users or between water users and providers (WHO 2022a).</p> <p>This disaggregation is in line with the UN General Assembly Resolution, recognizing access to safe drinking water and sanitation as a distinct human right (UNGA 2016a). It also contributes to the UN Water Action Decade (UNGA 2017b) and the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework (UN-Water 2020).</p> | <p>Ensuring effective legal and institutional frameworks and operational participation mechanisms is needed at national, basin and local levels to support a cooperative water management approach as part of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).</p> <p>Greater and more active participation helps to address the needs of underserved communities that do not have equitable access to WASH services and are left behind (e.g. the poor, elderly populations, ethnic minorities, disabled groups, and internally displaced persons) and to close existing gaps. This is expected to be accompanied with equitable plans, targeted investments and appropriate financial schemes to support those populations (UN 2022a; WHO 2022a).</p> |

Related SDG Indicators: 6.1.1 (Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services), 6.2.1 (Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water), 6.3.1 (Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated), 6.4.1 (Change in water-use efficiency over time), and 6.5.1 (Degree of integrated water resources management).



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

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

**Definition:** This indicator measures the share of the population using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating and lighting.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                    | Disaggregated by       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| EG_EGY_CLEAN<br>Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%) | Location (Rural/Urban) |

**Sources of information:** National Statistical Offices or any national providers of household surveys and censuses (e.g. Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS), Multi-Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), the World Health Survey (WHS), and other national surveys).

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Data not available.

### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, by major types of household end uses (%)</b> (WHO 2014):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooking</li> <li>• Heating</li> <li>• Lighting</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>EG_EGY_CLEAN</p> | <p>This disaggregation provides relevant information for decision-makers to identify where efforts should be placed to improve overall access to clean fuels and technology. It also highlights what actions are needed to close the energy access gap, to develop and support affordable clean cooking, lighting and heating device, and to mobilize the required funding (UN 2023a). It is available as part of the Household Energy database while modelled estimates of end use beyond cooking will be developed over the coming years. In particular, policies aimed at increasing access to cleaner household combustion fuels and technologies for cooking, heating, or lighting need to tackle cultural, administrative and infrastructure barriers to their expansion. Also to ensure these products are available and affordable, notably to the poorest groups, so nobody is left behind (WHO 2014).</p> <p>This disaggregation is in line with the UN Global Roadmap for Accelerated SDG7 (UN 2021a).</p> | <p>This is based on modelled estimates developed using the Household Energy Model (WHO 2023a). In 2021, 29% of the world population were still lacking access to clean cooking, with harmful impacts on their health, life expectancy and the environment. Improving dependency on clean fuels impacts household members' health positively as indoor air pollution generated from using unclean sources of energy for cooking or heating will be greatly reduced.</p> |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, by wealth (%) (WHO 2023a):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poorest</li> <li>• Poorer</li> <li>• Middle</li> <li>• Higher</li> <li>• Highest</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>EG_EGY_CLEAN</p> | <p>This disaggregation would allow differentiation between the exposition to risks in relation to the wealth quintile and effectively monitor progress made to address gender disparities (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs [UN-DESA] 2023a). Approaches to minimize risks and exposure to the use of fuels should incorporate the wealth standpoint, including in the design of alternative technologies to reduce such risks. It can also be useful for decision-makers in developing targeted information/education campaigns and aligning those efforts towards those left further behind given the wealth quintile.</p> <p>This disaggregation is in line with the UN Global Roadmap for Accelerated SDG7 (UN 2021a).</p> | <p>Household fuel combustion, especially in developing countries which lack clean fuels and technologies, is associated with substantial risks and health impacts (i.e. burns, fires, respiratory infection or intoxication). Most often, the poor are the principal users of inefficient energy sources and devices and are the most exposed to these risks and related constraints (International Energy Agency [IEA] <i>et al.</i> 2023; UN-DESA 2023a). Including the disaggregation by wealth will allow better targeting of finance and other types of aid by policymakers and governments.</p> |

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

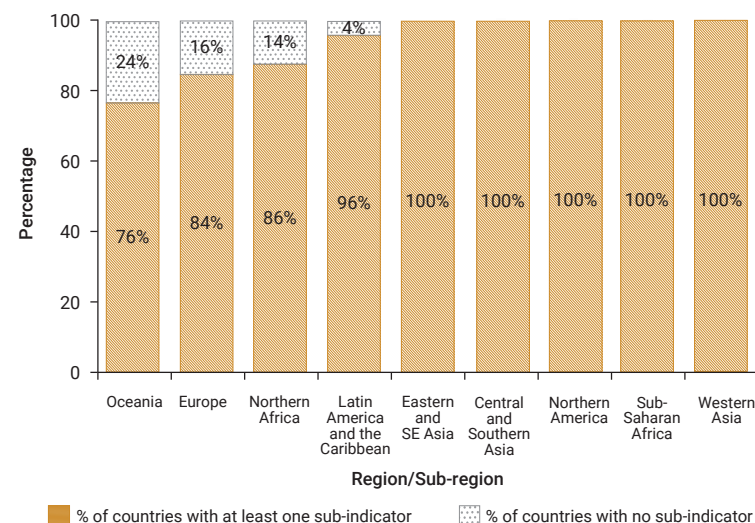
**Definition:** This indicator monitors the share of final consumption of energy that is derived from renewable resources.

| Sub-indicator                                                                   | Disaggregated by                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| EG_FEC_RNEW<br>Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%) | No current data disaggregation available. |

**Sources of information:** Data transmitted by relevant national administrations (e.g. Ministry of Energy or National Statistics Offices) to the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD).

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Figure 3.17 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption



Related SDG Indicators: 3.9.1 (Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution), 7.2.1 (Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption) and 7.b.1 (Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)).

### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption, by sources of energy (%)</b> (UN 2018a; IEA <i>et al.</i> 2023):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hydropower</li> <li>• Wind</li> <li>• Solar</li> <li>• Solid biofuels</li> <li>• Liquid biofuels</li> <li>• Biogas</li> <li>• Geothermal</li> <li>• Marine</li> <li>• Renewable waste</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>EG_FEC_RNEW</p>                                                                                      | <p>Universal access to sustainable, affordable, reliable, and modern energy depends to a large extent on the growth of renewable energy. It is essential to understand the role each renewable source plays in the overall expected growth. Similarly, at the national level, it is useful to know the respective contribution of each source of renewable energy to national objectives for prioritizing the interventions and bringing support to specific renewable sources.</p> <p>This disaggregation is in line with the UN Global Roadmap for Accelerated SDG7 (UN 2021a).</p> | <p>Recent policy responses to the energy crisis have led to the development of renewables despite the unfavourable macro-economic outlook, deficient funding and supply chain bottlenecks. A scale-up in all sectors (public and private) to seek the policy momentum for renewable energy is needed to realize SDG 7 and the Paris Agreement. In that respect, particular efforts should be placed on the transition to modern uses of renewables, more efficient uses of biomass and substantial progress in energy conservation (IEA <i>et al.</i> 2023).</p> |
| <p><b>Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption, by end use sector (%)</b> (UN 2018a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manufacturing, construction and non-fuel mining industries</li> <li>• Household</li> <li>• Commerce and public services</li> <li>• Agriculture and forestry, Fishing</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul> <p>Related disaggregation with a focus on transport, electricity and heat raising (IEA <i>et al.</i> 2023).</p> <p>Applies to:<br/>EG_FEC_RNEW</p> | <p>This disaggregation provides particularly useful information for drawing up sectoral strategies for renewable energy deployment. It also helps identify stronger measures to limit the use of fossil fuel energy sources by sector and promote (through incentives) the use of renewables (IEA <i>et al.</i> 2023; UN-DESA 2023a). Each sectoral use has its own specifications which need to be accounted for.</p> <p>This disaggregation is in line with the UN Global Roadmap for Accelerated SDG7 (UN 2021a).</p>                                                              | <p>An improved understanding of the energy demand by end use sectors provides valuable information on where efforts are needed to advance the shift from highly polluting fossil fuels and unsustainable uses of biomass to less polluting energy sources. For example, support for the development of renewable heat technologies to reduce the heat demand in energy-intensive industries. Or support for the electrification of infrastructure and renewable electricity generation in the transport sector. (IEA <i>et al.</i> 2023; UN-DESA 2023a).</p>     |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                        | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Share of on-grid/off-grid capacity for solar energy production (%)</b> (IRENA 2022):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-grid</li> <li>• Off-grid</li> </ul> | <p>Power connectivity (i.e. interconnected power grids) can help countries to achieve a range of their energy targets and policy goals. It is pertinent that decision-makers have access to disaggregated information on the ratio of on-grid/off-grid capacity for solar energy production. This disaggregation is notably helpful for identifying and addressing a range of barriers to connectivity development. These include technical barriers (i.e. transmission infrastructure), political barriers (i.e. strong commitments), regulatory barriers (i.e. strategies or plans), institutional barriers, financial barriers (i.e. for stakeholders, public-private partnerships or energy prices), and cultural barriers (UN 2023b; UN-DESA 2023a). It also encourages the development and adoption of evidence-based policies.</p> <p>This disaggregation is in line with the UN Global Roadmap for Accelerated SDG7 (UN 2021a).</p> | <p>Countries face obstacles in developing their power system connectivity. These include energy security concerns, limited funding capacity, variations in national prices and tariffs, national energy-related subsidy policies, or the exploitation of polluting fossil fuels to generate electricity. Connectivity can increase access to and generation of renewable energy, accelerate its integration, optimize the production and use of energy, and contribute to gender equality (UN 2023b).</p> |

Related SDG Indicators: 7.b.1 (Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)), 9.4.1 (CO<sub>2</sub> emission per unit of value added) and 13.2.2 (Total greenhouse gas emissions per year).

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

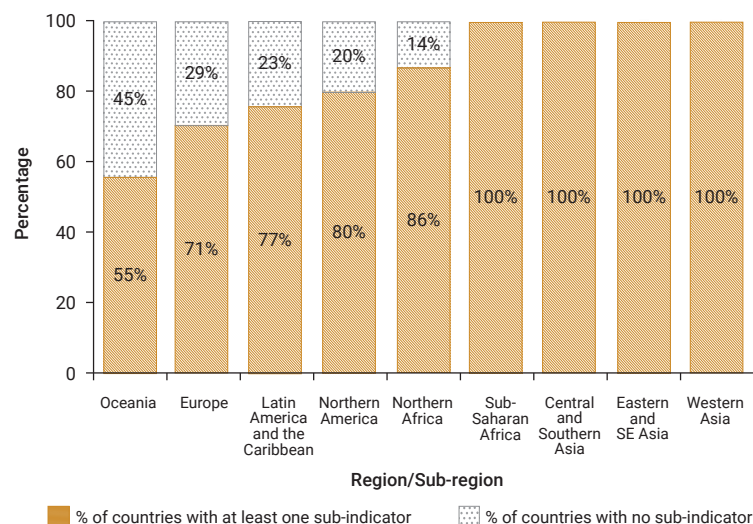
**Definition:** This indicator tracks the energy supplied to the economy per unit value of economic output, measured as Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                      | Disaggregated by                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| EG_EGY_PRIM<br>Energy intensity level of primary energy (megajoules per constant 2021 purchasing power parity GDP) | No current data disaggregation available. |

**Sources of information:** Data transmitted by relevant national administrations (e.g. Ministry of Energy or National Statistics Offices) to the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD).

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 3.18** Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Energy intensity level of primary energy by final consumption sector (megajoules per constant 2021 purchasing power parity GDP) (UN 2018a; IEA <i>et al.</i> 2023):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industry</li> <li>• Residential</li> <li>• Freight transport</li> <li>• Passenger transport</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Households</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>EG_EGY_PRIM</p> | <p>This disaggregation supports the enhancement of evidence-based policies. It responds to the need for improved information to empower decision-makers, economic actors and other stakeholders to design targeted measures aimed at improving energy intensity in sectors which are lagging and need support. This disaggregation is in line with the UN Global Roadmap for Accelerated SDG7 (UN 2021a).</p> | <p>Measures such as the removal of the most inefficient equipment, devices and infrastructure, or the obligation for new buildings to meet ambitious energy-efficiency standards (building codes), will have to be promoted. These will also need the relevant incentives, funding support and regulatory frameworks as well as energy efficiency mainstreaming in all future strategies and investments (IEA <i>et al.</i> 2023). Overall, the increase in energy efficiency will be beneficial to the population and businesses by bringing down the cost of energy. It will also generate savings that can be allocated to other purposes and could improve human health, quality of life and the natural environment since pollution emissions related to energy use will drop per unit of added value. In addition, it will foster the development of new activities and jobs in the green economy sector (UN-DESA 2023a).</p> |

Related SDG Indicators: 9.4.1 (CO<sub>2</sub> emission per unit of value added) and 13.2.2 (Total greenhouse gas emissions per year).



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

### 1. Key features and metadata

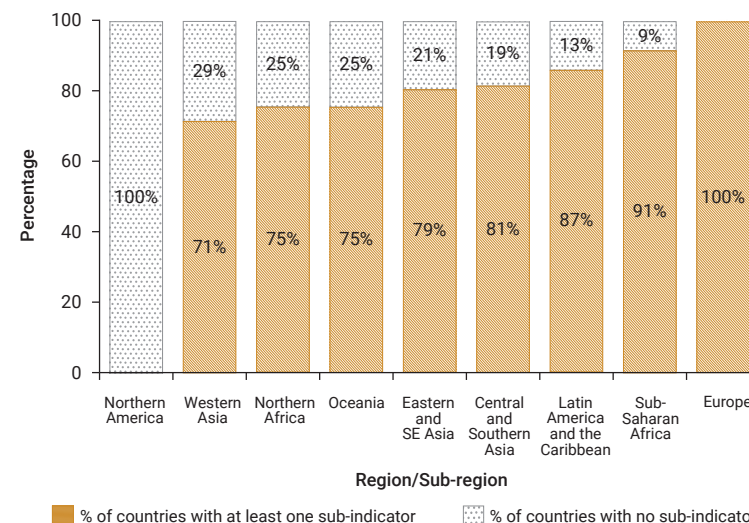
**Definition:** This indicator aims to show temporal trends in total public international financial flows (i.e. Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF)) to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Disaggregated by                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| EG_IFF_RANDN<br>International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems (millions of constant 2022 USD <sup>3</sup> ) | Type of renewable technology (bioenergy, geothermal, hydropower, marine, multiple, solar, or wind). |

**Sources of information:** Relevant national administrations (e.g. aid agencies and Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Treasuries, etc.) through the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (DAC/OECD). International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) data is collected from a wide range of publicly available sources, including the databases and annual reports of all of the main development finance institutions and 20 other bilateral and multilateral agencies investing in renewable energy.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025<sup>4</sup>

**Figure 3.19** International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, by donor (millions of constant 2022 USD<sup>4</sup>)</b> (IRENA 2023; OECD 2023a)<br><br>Applies to:<br>EG_IFF_RANDN | <p>This disaggregation emphasizes the respective share of each donor to the global financial effort of the international community for clean and renewable energy in developing countries. It can be used by decision-makers to identify untapped resources, potential partnerships and cooperation among donors or to leverage existing financing resources.</p> <p>This disaggregation is consistent with the UN Global Roadmap for Accelerated SDG 7 (UN 2021a).</p> | <p>Energy is at the heart of economic and human development but it needs to be available, accessible and affordable. Forecasts point out that 660 million people may still lack access to electricity and 2 billion people may still be dependent on polluting fuels for cooking by 2030. Indigenous people constitute the largest group without access to clean energy. The lack of access to energy has severe impacts on health, education, gender equality, climate action, and the economy.</p> |

<sup>3</sup> The unit is variable as the base year for the constant prices and exchange rates are updated yearly.

<sup>4</sup> The unit is variable as the base year for the constant prices and exchange rates are updated yearly.

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, by type of instrument (millions of constant 2022 USD<sup>5</sup>)</b> (IRENA 2023; OECD 2023a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loan</li> <li>• Concessional loan</li> <li>• Other debt</li> <li>• Grants</li> <li>• Equity</li> <li>• Guarantees and Other</li> <li>• Mezzanine Finance</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>EG_IFF_RANDN</p> | <p>This disaggregation tracks the respective contribution of each type of financial instrument (e.g. loans, grants or equity) to the global financial effort of the international community for clean and renewable energy in developing countries. It can be used by decision-makers to identify additional resources, potential partnerships and cooperation among donors. It can also be used to leverage existing resources to finance a just, inclusive and equitable energy transition and scale up green infrastructures.</p> <p>This disaggregation is consistent with the UN Global Roadmap for Accelerated SDG 7 (UN 2021a).</p> | <p>Nonetheless, international support to developing countries for the development of clean energy technologies has been on the decline over the past years. This jeopardizes the chances of achieving the energy for all goal for Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). To reach the SDG 7 targets and the Paris Agreement, stronger international commitment will be needed. Especially in delivering additional financial aid in parallel to introducing innovative energy funding mechanisms to transition away from fossil fuels, invest in power generation and infrastructures. Also to introduce the necessary structural reforms to achieve a successful energy transition (e.g. the appropriate regulatory framework, technological transfers or subsidies). Energy transition plans are critical policy instruments for streamlining actions on energy efficiency, electrification, and renewable energy (IEA <i>et al.</i> 2023).</p> <p>Energy transition offers a unique opportunity to bring people into better living conditions, to create new jobs and economic activities, to spearhead new technologies, to empower women, to improve education and health care, and to enhance resilience to climate change (United Nations Economic and Social Council [UN-ECOSOC] 2023). The structure of international financial flows in support of clean energy, the funding of national energy plans and the share of concessional finance (i.e. grants and</p> |

| Proposed disaggregation | Link to policymaking | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                         |                      | <p>low-cost project debt, usually provided by public donors) is small (less than 1% in 2020). This is a major impediment to the development of renewables. Securing low-cost debt for developing countries will be needed in the future for the development of capital-intensive renewable energy programmes. While equity financing will still be key to supporting emerging technologies as well as projects with high-risk or limited credit access (IRENA and Climate Policy Initiative [CPI] 2023).</p> |

<sup>5</sup> The unit is variable as the base year for the constant prices and exchange rates are updated yearly.

Related SDG Indicators: 7.1.2 (Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology), 7.2.1 (Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption) and 7.b.1 (Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries).

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

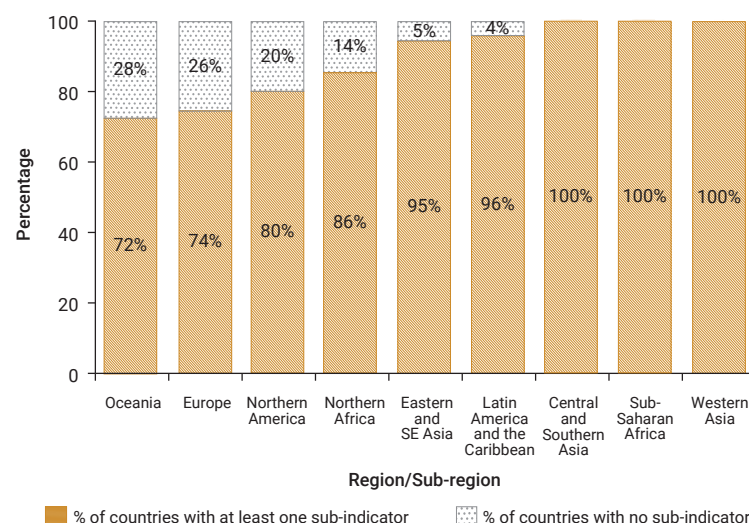
**Definition:** This indicator measures the installed capacity of power plants that generate electricity from renewable energy sources, divided by the total population of developing and developed countries.

| Sub-indicator                                                                         | Disaggregated by                                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| EG_EGY_RNEW<br>Installed renewable electricity-generating capacity (watts per capita) | Type of renewable technology (bioenergy, geothermal, hydropower, marine, solar, or wind). |

**Sources of information:** National Statistical Offices and National Energy Agencies or Ministries in response to the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) annual questionnaire cycle. Data for preliminary estimates may also be collected from industry associations, national utility companies or grid operators.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 3.20** Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                      | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries per relevant sub-national level (watts per capita)                      | The aim of this disaggregation is to underscore the potential disparities of access to those sources of energy at sub-national level. It provides valuable information for national and local authorities in identifying the specific requirements. For instance, institutional needs (building up an enabling environment), technological needs, and financial needs (public and private sources). It also highlights economic problems associated with the deployment of renewable energy in sub-national settings and supports the formulation of tailored, cost-effective and informed strategies to support a just, clean and sustainable energy transition as well as climate change policies (IEA <i>et al.</i> 2023; UN-DESA 2023a).<br><br>This disaggregation is in line with the Paris agreement on Climate Change. | By closing the gap between countries' sub-national territories, especially between urban and rural areas, governments could avoid increasing inequalities, social tensions and the worsening of poverty. In addition, connectivity can increase access to and the generation of renewable energy, accelerate its integration, optimize the production and use of energy, and contribute to gender equality. This is of particular importance for Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs). |
| Installed renewable energy-generating on-grid/off-grid capacity in developing and developed countries and by type of renewable technology (watts per capita) | This disaggregation provides access to information about the on-grid/off-grid capacity of solar energy production. This disaggregation is notably helpful for identifying and addressing technical (i.e. transmission infrastructure), political (i.e. strong commitments), regulatory (i.e. strategies or plans), institutional, financial (i.e. stakeholders, public-private partnerships or energy prices) and cultural barriers to connectivity development (UN Energy 2023; UN-DESA 2023a). It also encourages the development and adoption of evidence-based policies.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

Related SDG Indicators: 12.a.1 (duplicates), 7.1.2 (Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology), 7.2.1 (Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption) and 7.a.1 (International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production).

## SDG 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

SDG Indicator 14.1.1: (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density

### 1. Key features and metadata

**Definition:** This indicator monitors the status of marine and coastal ecosystems with a focus on two major marine pollution issues: eutrophication and plastic leakage. It is composed of the Index of Coastal Eutrophication (ICEP) (14.1.1a) and the Plastic Debris Density (14.1.1b).

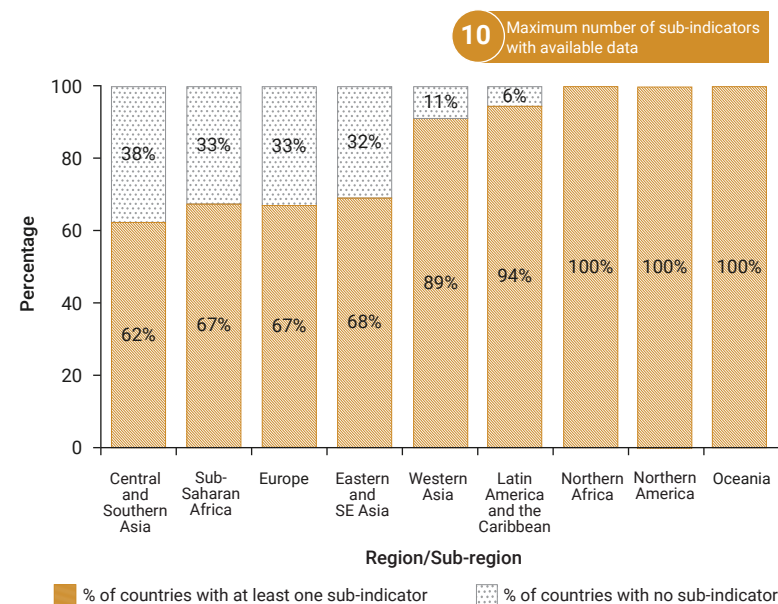
| Sub-indicator                                                                                                           | Disaggregated by                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| EN_MAR_COEUPO<br>Indicator for Coastal Eutrophication Potential (ICEP)                                                  | Nutrient Loading (Silica, Phosphorus, Nitrogen) |
| EN_MAR_BEALIT_BV<br>Beach litter originating from national land-based sources that ends in the beach (tonnes)           | Counterpart                                     |
| EN_MAR_CHLANM<br>Chlorophyll-a anomaly, remote sensing (%)                                                              | Frequency of Chlorophyll-a concentration        |
| EN_MAR_CHLDEV<br>Chlorophyll-a deviations, remote sensing (%)                                                           | No current data disaggregation available.       |
| EN_MAR_DSI<br>Dissolved silica (DSi) (kilograms of silica from algae biomass per sq. km. of river basin area per day)   |                                                 |
| EN_MAR_TP<br>Total Phosphorus (TP) (kilograms of phosphorus from algae biomass per sq. km. of river basin area per day) |                                                 |
| EN_MAR_TN<br>Total Nitrogen (TN) (kilograms of nitrogen from algae biomass per sq. km. of river basin area per day)     |                                                 |
| EN_MAR_BEALITSQ<br>Beach litter per square kilometer (Number)                                                           |                                                 |
| EN_MAR_PLASDD<br>Floating plastic debris density (count per km <sup>2</sup> )                                           |                                                 |
| EN_MAR_BEALIT_BP<br>Beach litter originating from national land-based sources that ends in the beach (%)                |                                                 |

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                 | Disaggregated by |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| EN_MAR_BEALIT_OP<br>Beach litter originating from national land-based sources that ends in the ocean (%)      |                  |
| EN_MAR_BEALIT_OV<br>Beach litter originating from national land-based sources that ends in the ocean (tonnes) |                  |
| EN_MAR_BEALIT_EXP<br>Exported beach litter originating from national land-based sources (tonnes)              |                  |

**Sources of information:** Data provided by national governments to UNEP as part of the Regional Seas Programmes or directly. Plus, globally derived data (e.g. from satellites or models) computed by UNEP from various sources: NOAA, GEO Blue Planet, the Global Nutrient Management System (GNMS), and the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Ad hoc and Open-Ended Expert Group on Marine Litter.

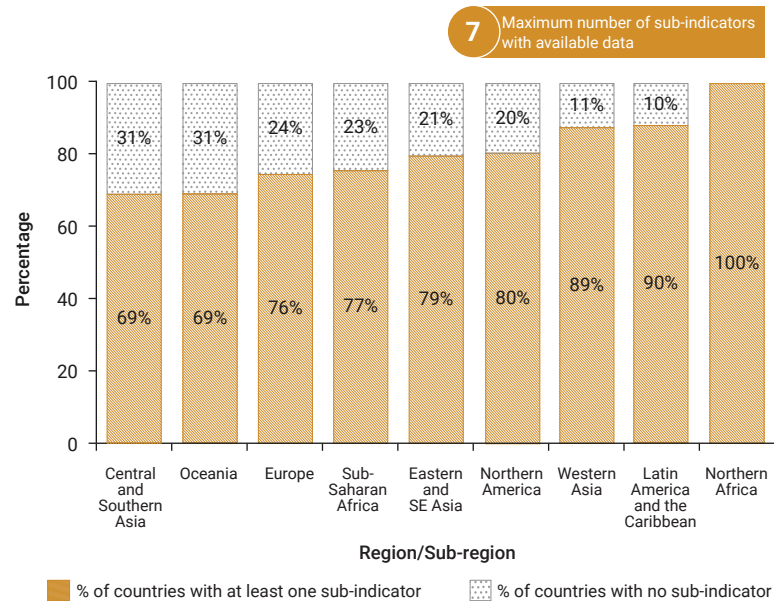
### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Figure 3.21 14.1.1a Index of coastal eutrophication





**Figure 3.22** 14.1.1b Plastic debris density



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                   | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Index of Coastal Eutrophication Potential at river basin level</b><br><br>Applies to:<br>EN_MAR_COEUP0 | This proposed disaggregation provides data at a very useful bio-geographic level for local decision-makers and coastal communities to monitor a broad range of relationships between the environment and human activities as well between land and sea (Spalding <i>et al.</i> 2007; The Nature Conservancy [TNC] 2019). By identifying with greater precision the land-based and maritime sources of nutrient pollution (e.g. river exports, agriculture run-off, urban and industrial sewage, and transport), public authorities can take measures tailored to the specificity of each source. This will support a reduction in the amount of nutrient flows by river basin or by rivers reaching the ocean(s). For example, by reducing the use of fertilizers or improving the | This disaggregation can be used to restore polluted areas, to address the main causes of pollution and the human activities responsible and to inform concerned stakeholders on the development over time of marine water quality and its potential impact on human health and coastal and maritime activities (World Resources Institute [WRI] 2009). |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Index of Coastal Eutrophication Potential at the mouth of the river reaching the ocean</b><br><br>Applies to:<br>EN_MAR_COEUP0                                                                                                              | effectiveness of water sewage treatment, thus limiting the nutrient loads (United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre [UNEP-WCMC] 2023). In parallel, action can be taken to limit the impact of eutrophication on the coastal and marine environment due to toxic algal blooms and oxygen deficiency by restoring and rehabilitating eutrophication sensitive areas (e.g. preventing harmful algal proliferation or introducing buffer strips of vegetation).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Amounts of plastic (tonnes):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the water column (demersal trawls)</li> <li>On the sea floor (benthic trawls, divers, video/camera tows, submersibles, or remotely operated vehicles)</li> </ul> | <p>This disaggregation provides valuable insight into the pollution level and environmental status of the water column and the sea floor. A clearer picture of the state and pressures affecting the sea floor and the water column of the marine ecosystem helps in selecting relevant sets of measures and prioritizing these in a descending order. For example, the prevention and minimization of plastic use, reuse, recycling and other recovery and, when no other option is available, final disposal (UNEP 2021d).</p> <p>This disaggregation is relevant to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), Target 7: Reduce Pollution to Levels That Are Not Harmful to Biodiversity (CBD 2022), the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (United Nations Environment Programme Mediterranean Action Plan [UNEP-MAP] 2019) of the UNEP Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP-MAP 2019), and the UNEA Resolution to end plastic pollution (UNEP 2022a).</p> | <p>This disaggregated indicator helps understand the harmful impacts of the uncontrolled rise in plastic production and continued plastic leakage on the marine environment. These can include ecosystem processes disruption, entanglement of animals, ingestion by animals, damage to coral reefs, diffusion of pathogenic vectors, spread of invasive species, and detrimental effects on the benthic environment (UNEP 2021d). It also provides insights into the consequences for human health and the well-being of coastal communities as well as the associated high economic costs of plastic pollution.</p> |

Related SDG Indicators: 11.6.1 (Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities), 12.4.2 (Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated) and 12.5.1 (National recycling rate).

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

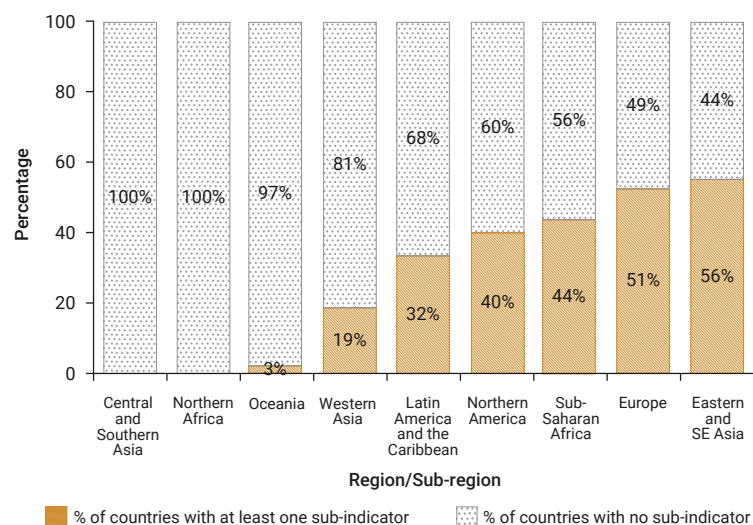
**Definition:** This indicator documents the number of countries that have adopted national policy frameworks to ensure the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and other area-based, integrated planning and management instruments in waters under national jurisdiction, including exclusive economic zones (EEZ).

| Sub-indicator                                                                                              | Disaggregated by                                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| EN_SCP_ECSYBA<br>Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to manage marine areas (1=YES; 0=NO) | Marine spatial plan implementation stage (Initial plan preparation; Plan development; Plan adoption/ designation; Implementation and adaptive management). |

**Sources of information:** Data provided by national governments through the Regional Seas Programmes or collected directly by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 3.23** Number of countries using ecosystem-based approached to managing marine areas



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Implementation of an ecosystem-based approach, by the jurisdiction of area-based marine integrated planning</b> (UN 1982; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] 2023) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal Waters (1=YES; 0=NO)</li> <li>• Territorial Sea (1=YES; 0=NO)</li> <li>• Contiguous Zone (1=YES; 0=NO)</li> <li>• Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) (1=YES; 0=NO)</li> <li>• Other (1=YES; 0=NO)</li> </ul> | This disaggregation aims at detailing the categories of maritime zones where ecosystem-based approaches are implemented. The provision of sound information on the actual scope of maritime zones covered by ecosystem-based integrated planning is necessary for highlighting where it is lacking and the types of measures to develop in accordance with the characteristics of the concerned zones of intervention. This disaggregation points out the sea categories where the marine integrated planning efforts of each country are placed and, conversely, where steps should be taken to fill the gap. This aim is to integrate the management of coastal and marine environments as well as the land-sea interface to enhance the ecosystem services of marine and coastal areas and the resilience of vulnerable communities. | The purpose is to advance the use of integrated area-based management tools based on cross-sectoral cooperation and policy coherence. This is to support countries' actions to sustainably manage various ocean areas. For example, establishing marine/maritime spatial planning and ICZM development; promoting Marine Protected Areas (MPA); protecting coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass; addressing nutrient pollution; developing clean maritime transportation and the blue economy; and supporting eco-tourism (UNEP 2009; UNEP and EC 2017).                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Coordination mechanisms in place at which level:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy (1=YES; 0=NO)</li> <li>• Institutional (1=YES; 0=NO)</li> <li>• Administrative (1=YES; 0=NO)</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | This disaggregation aims at estimating the degree of integration of the operational national framework in relation to marine areas. It gives policymakers the opportunity to enhance the coherence, consistency and effectiveness of their national framework in line with the recommendations of the UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy (UNEP 2009). In particular, in relation to cross-sectoral strategies governing marine and coastal ecosystems and the alignment of biodiversity and development objectives.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Cross-sectoral cooperation between government departments and agencies, as well as between economic sectors is essential for achieving the sustainable management of oceans. To address the various threats that ocean ecosystems are experiencing, institutional arrangements and coordinated mechanisms must be taken to ensure that sectors responsible for environmental pressures – such as maritime navigation, tourism, fisheries, agriculture, energy exploitation, or mining – are committed to the sustainable use of ocean ecosystems. Cross-sectoral approaches are needed at different levels (local, national, regional, and global) due to the transnational nature of oceans (UNEP 2019a; UNEP 2024b). |

Related SDG Indicators: 14.1.1 (Index of coastal eutrophication and plastic debris density), 14.5.1 (Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas), and 17.14.1 (Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development).

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

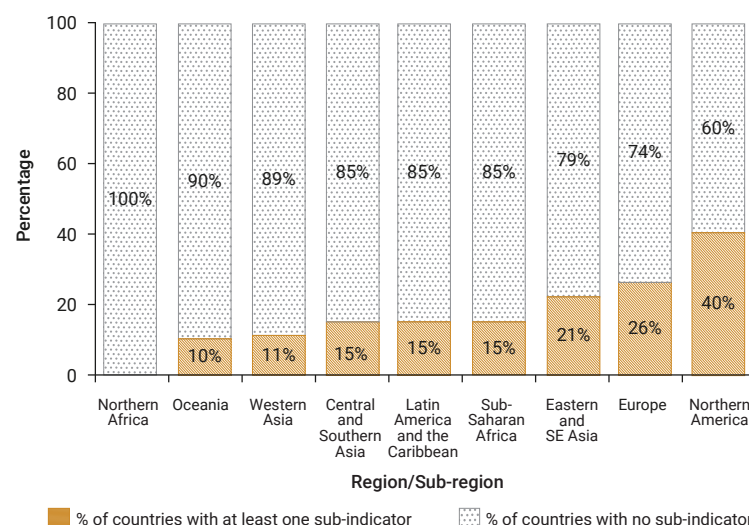
**Definition:** This indicator measures the trends and variability of ocean acidification expressed as pH caused by an increase in the amount of dissolved atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> in the seawater.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                            | Disaggregated by  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| ER_OAW_MNACD<br>Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations | Sampling stations |

**Sources of information:** Data is originated from different pathways: National Statistical Offices (NSOs), annual requests to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) national focal points, National Oceanographic Data Centres, international data centres, and directly with data providers via the Global Ocean Acidification – Observing Network (GOA-ON) data portal. The SDG 14.3.1 Data Portal is also a tool for the submission, collection, validation, storage, and sharing of ocean acidification data and metadata.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 3.24** Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                           | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Minimum and maximum values of marine acidity (pH) | <p>This disaggregation provides valuable information on the variability of pH. This is more relevant for assessing the impacts of acidification on marine ecosystems. Nowadays, the ocean's average pH is 8.1, which is about 30% more acidic than in pre-industrial times. In total, 95% of open ocean surface water has become more acidic (International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] 2022).</p> <p>This indicator gives policymakers data on the changes (including temporal and spatial variability) in seawater acidification that can be used to define appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures to face the changing environmental conditions and to increase marine ecosystem health and resilience (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC] 2021). It is directly linked to Ocean Acidification National Action Plans and informs the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) (CBD 2022).</p> <p>Furthermore, countries can use ocean acidification variability as an indicator for climate change and how this affects the ocean.</p> | <p>Implementing targeted policies to halt ocean acidification and preserve marine life and ecosystems has a positive impact on the services these ecosystems provide. It also reduces the negative consequences on human activities such as fisheries and aquaculture, the food industry, tourism, and leisure. This alleviates the pressure on dependent communities (estimated at over three billion people) who rely on ocean resources for their livelihoods, income and diet.</p> <p>Furthermore, mitigating ocean acidification increases the ocean's capacity to absorb CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere and thereby strengthens its role in moderating climate change (Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [IOC-UNESCO] 2022).</p> <p>The knowledge provided by this indicator can be used to improve management strategies and practices to reduce both ecosystem and economic vulnerability to ocean acidification by investing in ocean-based climate solutions (UN 2022b; IPCC 2023; UNESCO n.d.).</p> |

Related SDG Indicators: 14.1.1 (Index of coastal eutrophication and plastic debris density) and 14.a.1 (Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology).

## SDG Indicator 14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

### 1. Key features and metadata

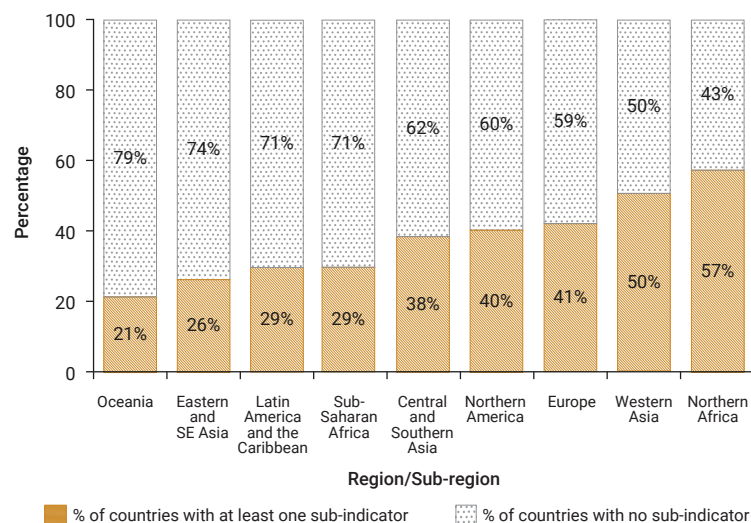
**Definition:** This indicator measures the sustainability of the world's marine capture fisheries by the abundance of exploited fish stocks with respect to Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) levels.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                        | Disaggregated by                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| ER_H2O_FWTL<br>Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (not overfished) (%) | No current data disaggregation available. |

**Sources of information:** Data collection is separate for the national and regional/global levels. At the national level, data is collected from competent national authorities (usually the National Statistics Office or the Ministry of Fisheries and/or Agriculture). At the regional/global levels, data is computed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 3.25** Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Level of sustainability (MSY) by major fishing area (%) (FAO n.d.b):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Atlantic, Northwest</li> <li>Atlantic, Northeast</li> <li>Atlantic, Western Central</li> <li>Atlantic, Eastern Central</li> <li>Mediterranean and Black Sea</li> <li>Atlantic, Southwest</li> <li>Atlantic, Southeast</li> <li>Indian Ocean, Western</li> <li>Indian Ocean, Eastern</li> <li>Pacific, Northwest</li> <li>Pacific, Northeast</li> <li>Pacific, Western Central</li> <li>Pacific, Eastern Central</li> <li>Pacific, Southwest</li> <li>Pacific, Southeast</li> </ul> | <p>The information on fish stock levels per major fishing areas (FAO counts 19 of them) can be used to strengthen the monitoring and surveillance of the fish population. It also supports the introduction of appropriate regional, national and local policies as well as regulatory, planning and management frameworks to restore the sustainability of fish stocks (FAO 2022a; FAO 2023d). This disaggregation is relevant to building the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF), the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA) and the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.</p> | <p>Overfishing and other unsustainable fishing practices not only affect fish stocks, marine biodiversity and ecosystem functioning. They affect the economic activities of coastal communities who heavily rely on marine and coastal resources for their food security, nutrition and livelihoods. This is also an area where women play a central role (FAO 2022a). Policy, regulatory, planning, and management frameworks targeted at major fishing areas can lead to an improvement in all the above-mentioned areas.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Level of sustainability (MSY) for the major species (%) (FAO 2022a):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anchoveta (Peruvian anchovy)</li> <li>Alaska pollock (walleye pollock)</li> <li>Skipjack tuna</li> <li>Atlantic herring</li> <li>Yellowfin tuna</li> <li>Blue whiting</li> <li>European pilchard</li> <li>Pacific chub mackerel</li> <li>Atlantic cod</li> <li>Largehead hairtail</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                       | <p>This disaggregation by major species is of particular significance for migratory and straddling species. These supply the largest landings, have high economic value and are intensively traded worldwide (FAO 2022a). It helps to gain a better understanding of the status and trends in stocks of each species for which data is available and to take the relevant measures for maintaining or restoring stocks at biologically sustainable levels.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <p>This disaggregation is particularly relevant for the improved planning and management of species of high economic value and/or those largely traded at the international level (FAO 2022a). Such information and targeted policies impact species caught by small-scale fishermen since their depletion may significantly affect the diet and livelihoods of coastal communities. In particular, the most vulnerable and the poorest. In the latter case, the main challenge is to create the conditions (i.e. management plans fully owned by the population through participatory processes, appropriate economic incentives, and organization of the value chains) to secure fair and equal access for women and men to fishery resources, as well as decent work for those involved in the value chains.</p> |

Related SDG Indicators: Indicator 14.7.1 (Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries).



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

## 1. Key features and metadata

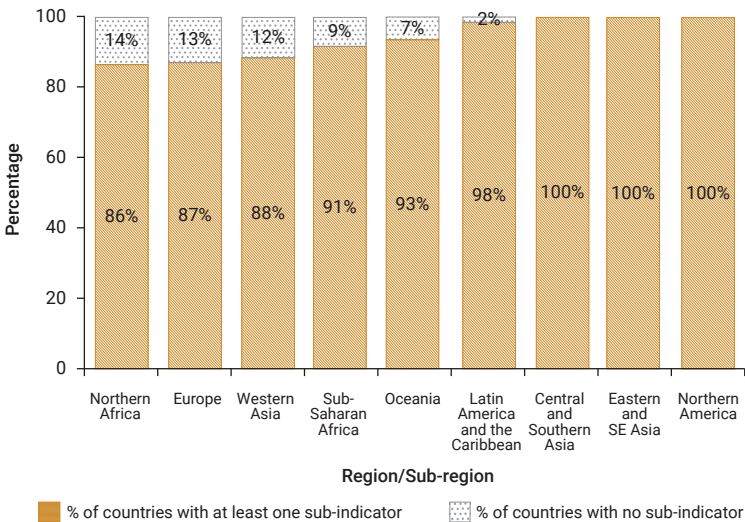
**Definition:** This indicator measures the coverage of Protected Areas (PAs) in relation to marine areas. It shows trends over time in the mean percentage of each important site for marine biodiversity that is covered by designated protected areas and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs).

| Sub-indicator                                                                                           | Disaggregated by                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| ER_MRN_MPA<br>Average proportion of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by Protected Areas (%) | No current data disaggregation available. |

**Sources of information:** Ministries of Environment and other ministries and agencies (e.g. National Parks) responsible for the designation and maintenance of PAs, Ramsar Convention and UNESCO World Heritage Convention, and KBA consultative processes.

## 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Figure 3.26 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas



## 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>By Ecosystem Type (%)</b><br>(Keith <i>et al.</i> 2020): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marine shelves</li> <li>• Pelagic ocean waters</li> <li>• Deep sea floors</li> <li>• Anthropogenic marine systems</li> <li>• Shoreline systems</li> <li>• Supralittoral coastal systems</li> <li>• Anthropogenic shorelines</li> <li>• Brackish tidal systems</li> </ul><br>Applies to:<br>ER_MRN_MPA | The disaggregation of Marine KBAs covered by Protected Areas by ecosystem types provides an understanding about their varying diversity and ecological features. It also shows their role in the global persistence of biodiversity and related ecosystem services and the specific pressures they are facing (Protected Planet [PP] 2024). It contributes to the identification of ecosystem types where policy interventions are needed to improve their well-being and extend their protection (International Union for Conservation of Nature [IUCN] 2012). This disaggregation is particularly relevant in the context of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) (CBD 2022). | This disaggregation by ecosystem types helps to monitor the implementation of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and their impact on the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of marine ecosystems, biodiversity and their services. This includes supporting life on earth, elemental cycling, regulating the climate, the provision of natural resources (e.g. food, wood, materials, substances, and energy) as well as the reduction of poverty. By increasing knowledge on the composition of MPAs, science-based and data-based management policy and planning can be better supported (UN 2022c). |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>By Management Category (%) (IUCN 2012):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strict nature reserve</li> <li>• Wilderness area</li> <li>• National park</li> <li>• Natural monument or feature</li> <li>• Habitat/species management area</li> <li>• Protected landscape or seascape</li> <li>• Protected areas with sustainable use of natural resources</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>ER_MRN_MPA</p> | <p>This disaggregation helps to identify the targeted policies needed to achieve effective conservation, restoration and sustainable use of marine ecosystems and their services (International Union for Conservation of Nature - World Commission on Protected Areas [IUCN-WCPA] 2018).</p> <p>It is also useful for assessing trends in MPA performance over time and enhancing their environmental benefits and cost-effectiveness.</p> <p>This disaggregation is relevant in the context of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), Target 3: Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas (CBD 2022).</p> | <p>Improving the management of MPAs not only helps to preserve biodiversity It also provides valuable social and economic benefits. Including supporting local livelihoods, maintaining fisheries, hosting genetic resources, supporting recreation and tourism activities, contributing to science, research, education, cultural and other non-material values (OECD 2017).</p> <p>This disaggregation is useful for understanding the governance and management regime (i.e. institutional framework, participatory processes, incentives, marine spatial planning and other ecosystem-based approaches) through the legal status information it provides as well as available financial and human resources and the range of stakeholders involved (UNEP 2019b).</p> |

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

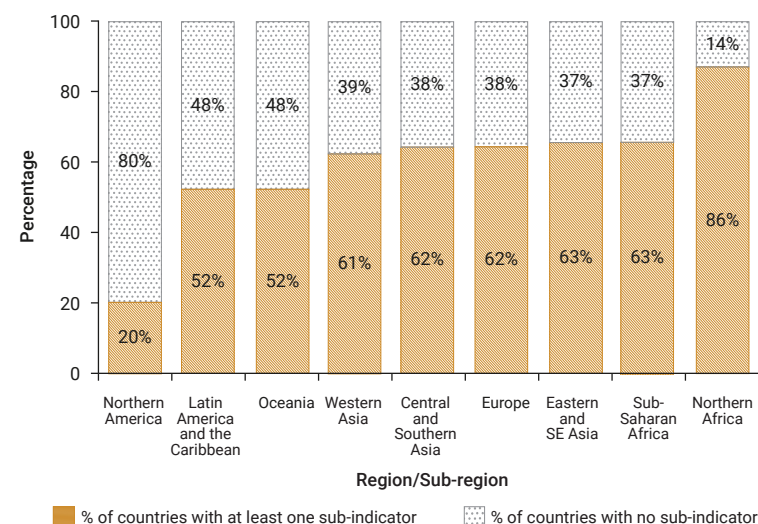
**Definition:** This indicator measures progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU fishing).

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Disaggregated by                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| ER_REG_UNFCIM<br>Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (level of implementation: 1 lowest to 5 highest) | No current data disaggregation available. |

**Sources of information:** Data is provided by the National Fishery Ministries/Departments by way of a biennial questionnaire to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), which is responsible for their compilation.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 3.27** Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, underreported and unregulated fishing



Related SDG Indicators: 15.1.2 (Important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas) and 15.4.1 (Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity).

### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, by instrument and by country (level of implementation: 1 lowest to 5 highest):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS),</li> <li>The 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA),</li> <li>The International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IPOA-IUU),</li> <li>The 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA),</li> <li>The FAO Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (the Compliance Agreement),</li> <li>The FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Flag State Performance (VG-FSP)</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>ER_REG_UNFCIM</p> | <p>Each of these international instruments has its own provisions and specific requirements to prevent IUU fishing (i.e. general measures in relation to IUU fishing activities, flag State responsibilities, coastal State measures, port State measures, and internationally agreed market-related measures). It is essential that decision-makers have a clear understanding of the level of implementation of each of them to determine the best levers of action to fight IUU fishing.</p> <p>This disaggregation provides a detailed picture of the efforts made by countries, instrument by instrument, to prevent and control IUU fishing. Developing countries, most particularly Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), face specific challenges in fully implementing these international legal instruments due to the lack of capacity and resources. Therefore, they require the support of the international community to build capacity, implement relevant policy frameworks and secure the necessary funding (FAO 2023d).</p> | <p>IUU fishing is regarded as one of the biggest threats to the sustainability of marine ecosystems and its biodiversity. It undermines national efforts to protect and sustainably manage fish stocks with adverse impacts on the marine habitats, distorted competition and coastal communities, particularly in developing countries. It is sometimes associated with other illegal actions (e.g. corruption and organized crime). In particular, in developing countries that often lack the capacity to set up effective regulatory and operational frameworks for monitoring, control and surveillance. It affects local fisheries (particularly small-scale fisheries) and value chains. Subsequently, this contributes to increased poverty and food insecurity. It also disadvantages and discriminates against honest fishers (FAO n.d.c).</p> <p>Supporting the fight against IUU fishing by helping countries to develop national policy and administrative frameworks adapted to their national circumstances is a priority for the UN, the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and the international community (FAO 2001).</p> |

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

#### 1. Key features and metadata

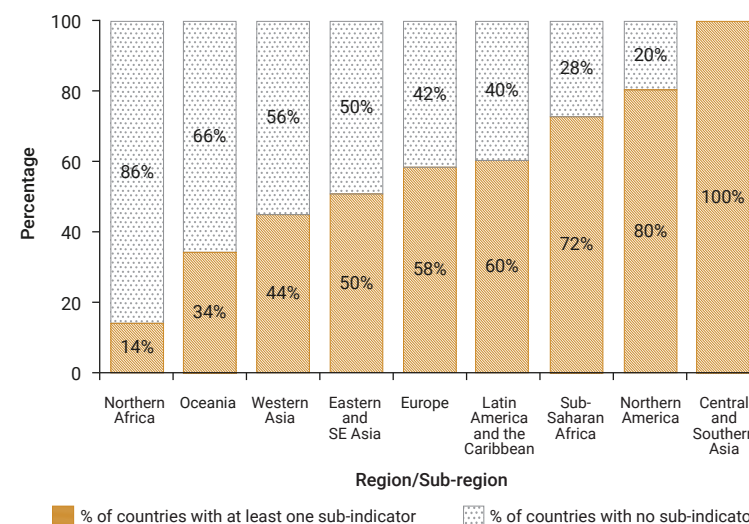
**Definition:** This indicator expresses the value added of sustainable marine capture fisheries as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

| Sub-indicator                                                     | Disaggregated by                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| EN_SCP_FSHGDP<br>Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP (%) | No current data disaggregation available. |

**Sources of information:** Data from national governmental agencies reporting to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

#### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 3.28** Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries



Related SDG Indicators: 14.2.1 (Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas), 14.4.1 (Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels), 14.5.1 (Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas), and 14.c.1 (Implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea).

### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Sustainable fisheries by types of marine activities (%) (UN 2008a):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fishing on a commercial basis in ocean and coastal waters</li> <li>Taking of marine crustaceans and molluscs</li> <li>Whale catching</li> <li>Taking of marine aquatic animals: turtles, sea squirts, tunicates, sea urchins etc.</li> <li>Activities of vessels engaged both in fishing and in the processing and preserving of fish</li> <li>Gathering of other marine organisms and materials: natural pearls, sponges, coral and algae</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>EN_SCP_FSHGDP</p> | <p>The disaggregation of the added value generated by sustainable fisheries by types of marine fishery activities highlights their distribution across the various economic interventions. It gives useful indications on the most developed activities, their evolution over time, and the potential or the barriers to their further development. It also provides the basic information needed by decision-makers to re-allocate, if applicable, funding, investment and capacity towards firmly anchored or emerging activities, depending on the national context and government priorities (FAO 2022a).</p> <p>The disaggregation should be computed in accordance with the International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (Class 0311 of the ISIC nomenclature) (UN 2008a).</p> | <p>This disaggregation gives useful information for gauging optimum levels of fishing and securing long-term sustainable access to marine resources. Overexploitation of fish stocks not only generates adverse impacts for marine ecosystems and population well-being, especially in the most vulnerable communities of developing countries and SIDS. It also affects long-term fishery catches and leads to sub-optimal economic returns (FAO 2023d). Therefore, supporting fishing activities within biologically sustainable limits means that fish stocks are better monitored and managed by countries, and Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing is better controlled.</p> |

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

#### 1. Key features and metadata

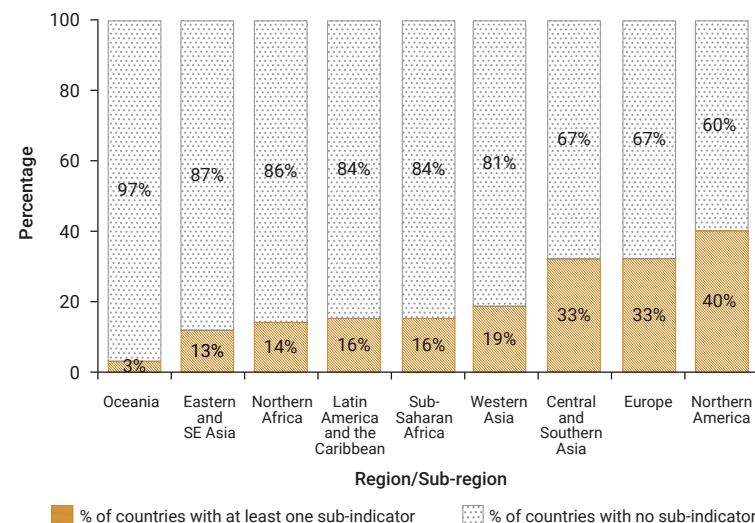
**Definition:** This indicator tracks the annual national research budget allocated by governments in the field of marine technology, relative to the overall national governmental research and development budget.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                              | Disaggregated by                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| ER_RDE_OSEX<br>National ocean science expenditure as a share of total research and development funding (%) | No current data disaggregation available. |

**Sources of information:** Data regularly submitted by UN Member States to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) Secretariat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to produce the Global Ocean Science Report (GOSR) and information directly provided by National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and National Oceanographic Data Centres.

#### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 3.29** Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology



Related SDG Indicators: 14.4.1 (Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels).



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Research and development expenditure in the field of marine technology by institutional sectors (million USD) (OECD 2015):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government</li> <li>• Business enterprises</li> <li>• Higher education</li> <li>• Private non-profit</li> <li>• Rest of the world<sup>6</sup></li> </ul> | <p>Sustained investment in research and development is critical for advancing knowledge about the ocean, fostering innovations and developing new technology to support the sustainable management and protection of marine environment related policies. It also supports economic activities and their benefits (e.g. “blue” jobs, revenue generation and livelihoods) (UN 2022d). Sustainable management of the ocean is inseparable from research and development in the field of marine technology. In 2017, only 1.7 per cent of total gross domestic expenditure on research and development was attributed to ocean science (IOC-UNESCO 2020).</p> <p>This disaggregation highlights the distribution of funding efforts amongst the different institutional sectors. Governments devote far less than funds allocated to other major scientific fields (UN 2022d).</p> <p>Although private foundations and corporate donations are increasing, this insufficient funding is hindering the development and implementation of marine R&amp;D and its applications.</p> <p>This disaggregation can be used by countries notably to set up innovative funding mechanisms such as transdisciplinary research, special levies, crowdfunding, and lotteries to raise new funds.</p> | <p>R&amp;D in the field of marine technology positively impacts almost all areas of the economy and society and contributes to the protection of the environment and biodiversity. Currently, climate change mitigation and adaptation represent most new oceanographic technologies with multipurpose potential for benefiting the population, the economy and the environment. Overall, it is estimated that every dollar invested in ocean science generates a return of five dollars and the contribution of the ocean to the global economy is estimated at USD1.5 trillion (OECD 2016). This provides a strong case for different institutional partners to increase their financial contributions to the development of marine technologies (IOC-UNESCO 2020).</p> |

**SDG Indicator 14.c.1: Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources**

#### 1. Key features and metadata

**Definition:** This indicator measures progress made by countries in: (a) ratifying and acceding to ocean-related instruments that implement international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), and (b) implementing such instruments through legal, policy and institutional frameworks.

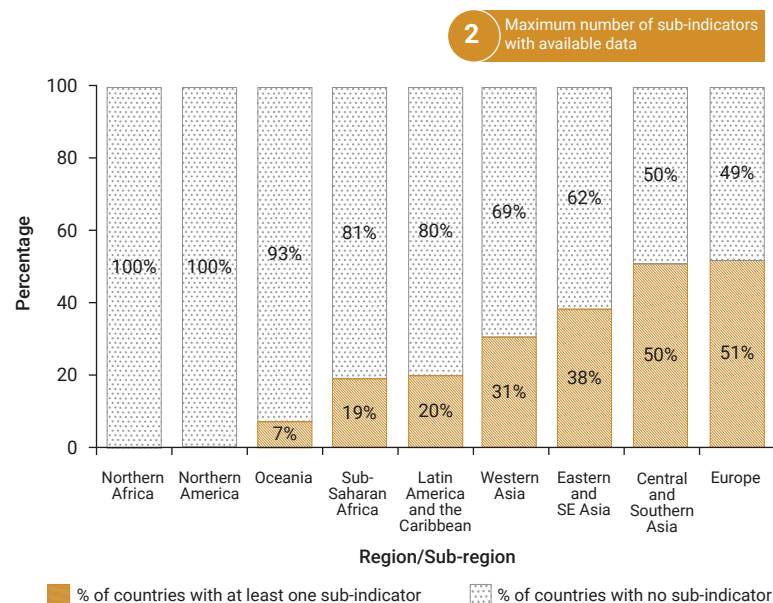
| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                | Disaggregated by                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <p>ER_UNCLOS_RATACC</p> <p>Score for the ratification of and accession to UNCLOS and its two implementing agreements (%)</p> | No current data disaggregation available. |
| <p>ER_UNCLOS_IMPL</p> <p>Score for the implementation of UNCLOS and its two implementing agreements (%)</p>                  |                                           |

**Sources of information:** data provided by countries to the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs by way of a questionnaire.

<sup>6</sup> “The rest of the world sector consists of all non-resident institutional units that enter into transactions with resident units, or have other economic links with resident units” (OECD 2015).

## 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 3.30** Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources



## 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Ratification and implementation by instrument:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNCLOS (1=YES; 0=NO)</li> <li>• Part XI Agreement (1=YES; 0=NO)</li> <li>• UNFSA (1=YES; 0=NO)</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>ER_UNCLOS_RATACC<br/>ER_UNCLOS_IMPL</p> | <p>This disaggregation aims to document separately the ratification and implementation of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) (UN 1982) and its two implementing agreements. The purpose is to get a clearer picture of the application and implementation of the law of the sea and to establish guidance on where policy and legislative development should be prioritized.</p> <p>The Agreement under the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, adopted in 2023 and is the 3rd implementing agreement to UNCLOS, may be added as well once it enters into force (UNGA 2023).</p>                                                                                                                                                   | <p>The full and effective implementation of UNCLOS and its implementing agreements plays a critical role in the conservation and sustainable use of the ocean and its resources and in achieving SDG 14 (UN 2022e; UN 2022f).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Existence of a coordinated national mechanism to ensure an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach to ocean management:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• No</li> </ul>                                               | <p>The existence of a clearly identified national policy, national institution or another mechanism, with responsibility for ensuring that ocean management is approached through an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach, is critical for ensuring the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and its resources.</p> <p>Reducing discrepancies and duplications between competing policy frameworks, breaking silos, forging mutual mainstreaming pathways between the conservation and sustainable use of the ocean and its resources and economic policies, and enhancing efficiency through stronger collaboration and synergy leveraging effects and multisectoral engagement is advisable.</p> <p>The current methodology of SDG 14.c.1 (questionnaires to countries) enables the gathering of data necessary to inform this level of disaggregation.</p> | <p>The objective of national integrated legal policy and institutional frameworks is to address, in a coherent manner, the multiplicity of issues related to the conservation and sustainable use of the ocean and its resources. This covers the protection and preservation of the marine environment against various pressures and ocean-related socio-economic activities (particularly in coastal States and Small Islands Developing States), including the livelihoods and well-being of coastal populations to be able to access resources which they rely on.</p> |

Related SDG Indicators: All other SDG 14 indicators and 17.14.1 (Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development).

## SDG 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

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

#### 1. Key features and metadata

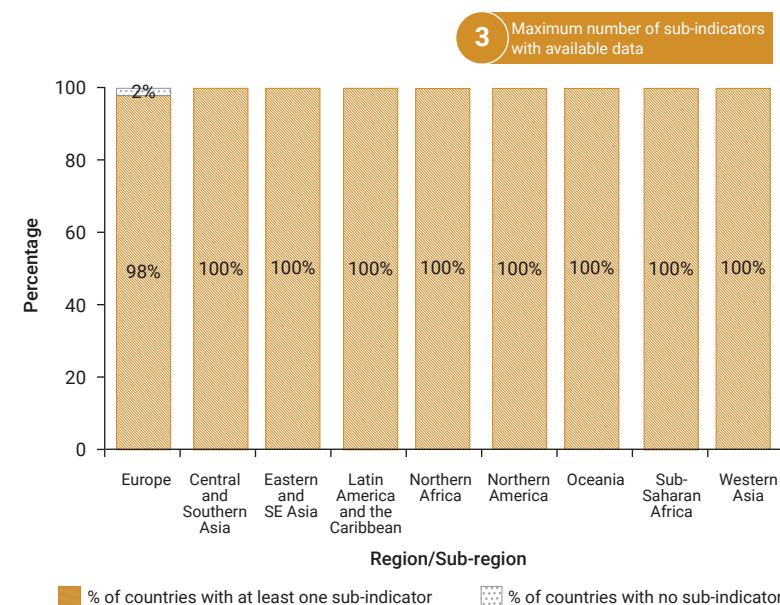
**Definition:** This indicator provides a measure of the forest area as a proportion of the total area.

| Sub-indicator                                                     | Disaggregated by                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| AG_LND_TOTL<br>Land area (thousands of hectares)                  | No current data disaggregation available. |
| AG_LND_FRSTN<br>Forest area (thousands of hectares)               |                                           |
| AG_LND_FRST<br>Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%) |                                           |

**Sources of information:** Data on forest area is collected by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) through the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA), which relies on national reports. Data on land area is collected from the FAO through the annual FAO Questionnaire on Land Use, Irrigation and Agricultural Practices. National sources of information include National Statistical Offices, Ministries in charge of Forests or other relevant Agencies.

#### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Figure 3.31 Forest area as a proportion of total land area



#### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Forest area distribution by climatic domain (thousands of hectares) (FAO 2020):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tropical</li> <li>• Boreal</li> <li>• Temperate</li> <li>• Subtropical domains</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>AG_LND_FRSTN</p> | <p>This disaggregation is necessary to gain a better understanding of changes in forest area and related driving factors, to identify unsustainable practices, and to have a clearer view of where progress has been achieved and where efforts need to be sustained (FAO 2022b).</p> <p>Disaggregation is therefore key to forest policy and planning within the context of sustainable development for revealing differing trends and guiding the development of improved management policies (UNGA 2016b; UN-ECOSOC 2017).</p> | <p>Trends in forest cover reflect the demand for land for other uses and natural processes. Human activities exert increased pressures, which directly affect the climate resilience of ecosystems, biodiversity integrity, prevention of natural disasters, and the sustainability of rural livelihoods (FAO 2023d). Investing in forests with a differentiated approach based on their specific characteristics (an ecosystem-based approach) represents an investment not only for the environment but for people and their livelihoods, especially the rural poor, youth and women (FAO 2022b).</p> |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Forest area distribution by management objective (thousands of hectares) (FAO 2020):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production</li> <li>• Protection of soil and water</li> <li>• Conservation of biodiversity</li> <li>• Social services</li> <li>• Multiple use</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>AG_LND_FRSTN</p> | <p>This disaggregation provides useful information on the main objectives for which a forest area is used. Those can be of ecological, social, economic, or crosscutting nature. Such information is particularly interesting for decision-makers wishing to balance the various uses and management of forests. Especially in relation to finding a trade-off between forest designated primarily for production versus forest designated for non-production uses.</p> | <p>Supporting the multiple roles and functions of all types of forests, forest lands and woodlands is the primary objective of the international community. In particular with regard to poverty eradication and environmental sustainability (UNGA 2016b). This approach requires the strengthening of forest-related national policies, institutions, management practices, and interventions to ensure the effective conservation and protection of forests and their ecosystem services (e.g. carbon sequestration, biodiversity conservation, or water protection). It also requires the strengthening of sustainable utilization and production of forest goods (wood and non-wood) and the recognition of forest social and cultural values, including enhancing the livelihoods and well-being of forest-dependent people.</p> |

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

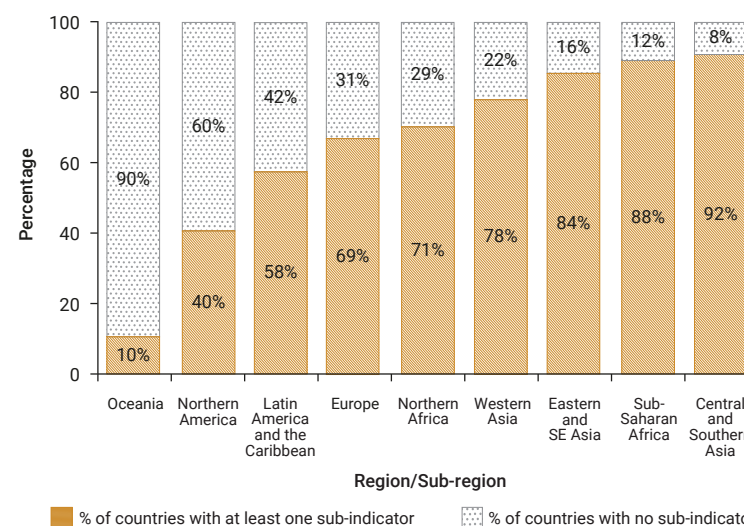
**Definition:** This indicator shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity (i.e. those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated Protected Areas (PA) and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs).

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                  | Disaggregated by                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| ER_PTD_FRHWTR<br>Average proportion of Freshwater Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%) | No current data disaggregation available. |
| ER_PTD_TERR<br>Average proportion of Terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%)  |                                           |

**Sources of information:** Ministries of Environment and other ministries and agencies (e.g. National Parks) responsible for the designation and maintenance of protected areas, Ramsar Convention and UNESCO World Heritage Convention, and KBA consultative processes.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

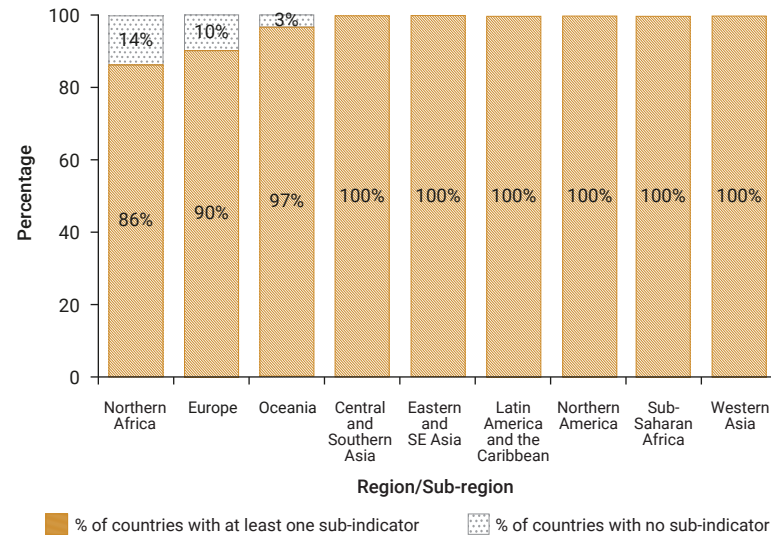
**Figure 3.32** 15.1.2a Proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity that are covered by protected areas



Related SDG Indicators: 15.2.1 (Progress towards sustainable forest management), 15.1.2 (Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type).



**Figure 3.33** 15.1.2b Proportion of important sites for freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>By ecosystem type (%):</b><br><b>Terrestrial:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tropical-subtropical forests</li> <li>Temperate-boreal forests and woodlands</li> <li>Shrublands and shrubby woodlands</li> <li>Savannas and grasslands</li> <li>Deserts and semi-deserts</li> <li>Polar-alpine</li> <li>Intensive land-use systems</li> </ul> <b>Freshwater:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Palustrine wetlands</li> <li>Rivers and streams</li> <li>Lakes</li> <li>Artificial fresh waters</li> <li>Semi-confined transitional waters</li> </ul> (Keith <i>et al.</i> 2020) | <p>This disaggregation provides an understanding about the varying diversity and ecological features of Protected Areas (PAs), their role in the global persistence of biodiversity and related ecosystem services, and the specific pressures they are facing. It also helps identify ecosystem types within PAs where policy interventions are needed to improve the wellbeing of ecosystems and extend their protection (IUCN 2003).</p> <p>This disaggregation is particularly relevant in the context of the recent adoption of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) (CBD 2022).</p> | <p>A disaggregation by ecosystem type that integrates their functional and compositional features helps to understand the contribution of PAs on a number of levels. Including the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of ecosystems; biodiversity and their services, including supporting life on earth; elemental cycling; climate regulation; the provision of natural resources (i.e. food, water, materials, substances, and energy); as well as poverty reduction (IUCN-WCPA 2017).</p> |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Applies to:</b><br>ER_PTD_TERR<br>ER_PTD_FRHWTR                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>By Management Category (%) (IUCN 2012):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strict nature reserve</li> <li>Wilderness area</li> <li>National park</li> <li>Natural monument or feature</li> <li>Protected landscape or seascape</li> <li>Protected areas with sustainable use of natural resources</li> </ul> <b>Applies to:</b><br>ER_PTD_TERR<br>ER_PTD_FRHWTR | <p>This disaggregation helps to identify the targeted policies needed to achieve efficient conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems and their services.</p> <p>It is also useful for assessing trends in the performance of PAs over time and for enhancing their environmental benefits and cost-effectiveness.</p> <p>This disaggregation is particularly relevant in the context of the recent adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), Target 3: Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas (CBD 2022).</p>                                                                                                                                                                   | <p>Improving the management of terrestrial and freshwater PAs not only helps preserving biodiversity. It also provides valuable social and economic benefits. For example, supporting local livelihood; reducing the risks of natural disasters; hosting genetic resources; supporting recreation and tourism activities; and contributing to science, research, education, cultural and other non-material values (IUCN-WCPA 2017).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>By taxonomic groups of specific interest (%) (Butchart <i>et al.</i> 2012):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Important Bird Areas (IBAs)</li> <li>Alliance for Zero Extinction sites (AZEs)</li> </ul> <b>Applies to:</b><br>ER_PTD_TERR<br>ER_PTD_FRHWTR                                                                                                     | <p>This disaggregation provides useful information on specific taxonomic groups of interest like birds – Important Bird Areas (IBAs) – or highly threatened vertebrates and conifers – Alliance for Zero Extinction sites (AZEs) – occurring in important sites. This is useful information for decision-makers in monitoring the effectiveness of PA designation on species protection and ecosystem conservation. It is also useful in being able to select the most appropriate sites when expanding the PA network. This disaggregation is consistent with Target 11 of the CBD Strategic Plan for biodiversity to expand PA coverage to target areas of particular importance for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services (UN 2010a).</p> | <p>While there is evidence that PAs contribute to the protection of natural habitats and ecosystems, their impact on the preservation of species populations is less documented. IBAs and AZEs are identified global networks of relevant sites for biodiversity protection. Yet PAs do not appear to have been designated to cover specifically these sites. Protecting them would enhance the contribution of PAs towards species loss and would help to address the current discrepancy between expanding PA areas and declining species populations. This disaggregation helps to identify where PAs have a the most beneficial impact on species populations, especially threatened species, and the types of interventions that are effective in curbing their decline. It is also useful for improving the PA coverage of important sites for species conservation (Butchart <i>et al.</i> 2012).</p> |

Related SDG Indicators: 14.5.1 (Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas) and 15.4.1 (Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity).

## SDG Indicator 15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management

### 1. Key features and metadata

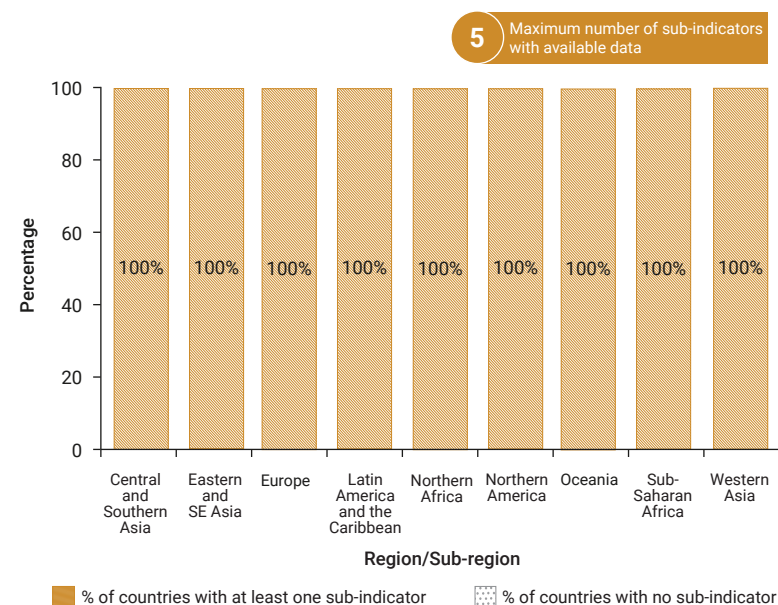
**Definition:** This indicator measures progress towards Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) through five sub-indicators.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                         | Disaggregated by                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| AG_LND_FRSTCHG<br>Annual forest area change rate (%)                                                                  | No current data disaggregation available. |
| AG_LND_FRSTBIOPHA<br>Above-ground biomass in forest (tonnes per hectare)                                              |                                           |
| AG_LND_FRSTPRCT<br>Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas (%)                           |                                           |
| AG_LND_FRSTMGT<br>Proportion of forest area with a long-term management plan (%)                                      |                                           |
| AG_LND_FRSTCERT<br>Forest area certified under an independently verified certification scheme (thousands of hectares) |                                           |

**Sources of information:** Data is collected by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) through the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA). National sources of information include Ministries in charge of forests or other relevant Agencies. Certification bodies (e.g. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) also provide data on forest certification.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Figure 3.34 Progress towards sustainable forest management



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Extent of protected forest by climatic domain (thousands of hectares)</b> (FAO 2020): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tropical</li> <li>• Boreal</li> <li>• Temperate</li> <li>• Subtropical domains</li> </ul> | This measure of the net change in protected forest by main climatic domain is particularly useful for highlighting regions and countries with a high percentage loss. It also shows trends of forest loss that are narrowing or widening (by category of forest), with a view to adapting policy development, appropriate regulatory frameworks and planning as well as investment requirements accordingly within the context of sustainable development (FAO 2020). | Protected areas have a demonstrable impact on reducing deforestation, which could prompt national and local authorities to invest in forest protection (FAO 2022b). Especially given the role of forests in relation to biodiversity (as the most biologically diverse ecosystems on land – home to significant terrestrial species of animals, plants and insects) and benefits to humans (providing shelter, jobs and security for forest-dependent communities) (UN-ECOSOC 2017). |

Related SDG Indicators: 15.1.1 (Forest area as a proportion of total land area).

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

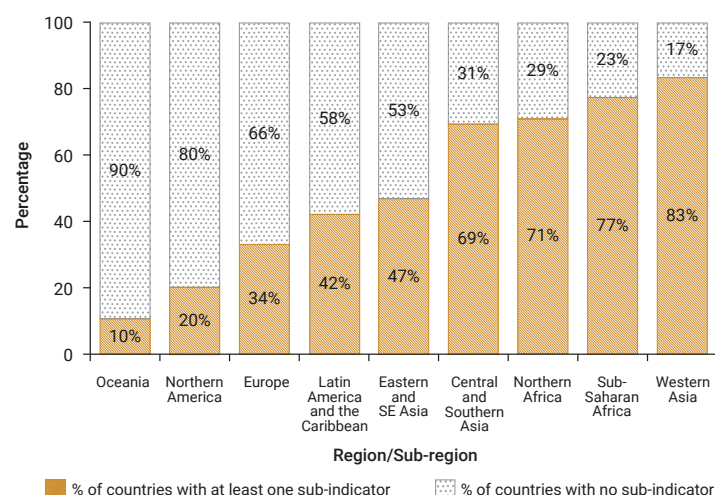
**Definition:** This indicator measures the extent to which land is degraded, which is defined as the reduction or loss of the biological or economic productivity and complexity of rain-fed cropland, irrigated cropland, or range, pasture, forest, and woodlands resulting from a combination of pressures, including land use and management practices. The total area of degraded land is computed using a One-Out All-Out principle in which a significant reduction or negative change in any one of the three sub-indicators (land cover, land productivity and carbon stock) is considered to comprise land degradation (Sims *et al.* 2021).

| Sub-indicator                                                | Disaggregated by                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| AG_LND_DGRD                                                  | Land cover class                   |
| Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (%) | Other spatially explicit land unit |

**Sources of information:** Data on this indicator is collected and validated by National Focal Points and National Statistical Offices through the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) national reporting process every four years. In the absence of, or as a complement to, national data sources, the UNCCD facilitates national reporting through the provision of default data derived from global data sources such as ESA-CCI-LC, SEEA-MODIS, MODIS data products, Copernicus Global Land Service products, Harmonized World Soil Database (HWSD), SoilGrids250m, and Global SOC Map.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Figure 3.35 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>By Land Cover Classification System (%) (IPCC 2019):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tree-covered areas</li> <li>• Grassland</li> <li>• Cropland</li> <li>• Wetland</li> <li>• Artificial surfaces</li> <li>• Water bodies</li> <li>• Other land</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>AG_LND_DGRD</p>                                                                                          | <p>This disaggregation significantly increases the indicator's policy relevance by revealing the most affected areas and changes across land cover categories over time resulting from the various factors responsible for land degradation (e.g. the impacts of human activities, climate change or natural events) (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification [UNCCD] 2022).</p> <p>It helps national authorities to set priorities for a broad range of policy interventions (e.g. sustainable agricultural practices, soil restoration or water management), and could be supportive of responsible land governance and the creation of an enabling environment to strengthen the implementation of sustainable land management practices.</p> <p>This disaggregation is relevant in the context of the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) target-setting programme of the UNCCD (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification - Science Policy Interface [UNCCD-SCI] 2017).</p> | <p>This disaggregation can help create new policies that measure actions implemented to support land preservation and reverse current trends of land degradation that benefit affected populations and communities at the local level, especially women, youth and vulnerable people. It can also help improve their living conditions by improving soil productivity and food security; securing access to water and mitigating the effects of drought; supporting the diversification of livelihoods; and significantly reducing the pressure on migration resulting from land degradation and desertification, specifically in drylands (UNCCD 2017).</p> |
| <b>By ecosystem type (%) (Keith <i>et al.</i> 2020):</b> <p><b>Terrestrial:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tropical-subtropical Forests</li> <li>• Temperate-boreal forests and woodlands</li> <li>• Shrublands and shrubby woodlands</li> <li>• Savannas and grasslands</li> <li>• Deserts and semi-deserts</li> <li>• Polar-alpine</li> <li>• Intensive land-use systems</li> </ul> | <p>This disaggregation helps determine which ecosystem units are considered as degraded (i.e. hot spots and sensitive areas). It also supports the development of targeted policies (i.e. ecosystem-based remedies and land management systems to halt and reverse land degradation) adapted to diverse ecosystem categories and varying local socio-economic circumstances (UNCCD 2022). The LDN conceptual framework also requires that losses due to land degradation are counterbalanced by equivalent gains within the same</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <p>Implementing interventions based on this disaggregation could reverse current trends of land degradation in a way that benefits affected populations and communities at the local level. It could help improve their living conditions, improve the state of local biodiversity and protect the environment in a sustainable way. It helps identify tailored, converging and nature-based solutions that seek synergies for meeting simultaneously the complex challenges of land degradation, biodiversity</p>                                                                                                                                           |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Freshwater:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Palustrine wetlands</li> <li>Rivers and streams</li> <li>Lakes</li> <li>Artificial fresh waters</li> <li>Semi-confined transitional waters</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>AG_LND_DGRD</p> | <p>land type (same ecosystem and land potential) to ensure conservation of unique ecosystems and to increase the likelihood that there is no net loss in ecosystem services (UNCCD - SCI 2017). Disaggregation by ecosystem type will show if there are any biases towards restoring certain ecosystem types at the expense of others.</p> <p>This disaggregation is relevant in the context of the UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (CBD 1992) Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [UNFCCC] 1992).</p> | <p>preservation and climate change (Global Environment Facility [GEF] 2023).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>By agricultural area class (%) (FAO 2021):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cropland</li> <li>Permanent meadows</li> <li>Pastures</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>AG_LND_DGRD</p>                                                       | <p>Agriculture activities and production primarily depend on the well-being of land and soil. They are also affected by the overall trend towards land degradation (FAO 2021). It is therefore critical for policymakers, be it at national or local level, to gather detailed information on the breakdown of degraded land by agricultural area class. This information is useful for decision-makers in targeting differentiated actions for crops and grasslands, depending on the observed extent of land degradation.</p>                                                                                                                                                                | <p>This disaggregation can be used as a basis for an assessment of the food vulnerability of countries and communities from the aggravation of land degradation. It points out the risks for agriculture and food security – in particular, the crop and livestock sector. Correlatively, it can be used to prioritize investments in reversing detrimental trends in the agricultural sector, with a view to improving agricultural land productivity, enhancing global food security and increasing the resilience of populations dependent on the land. Hence, it can be used to support the transformation of many traditional and modern food production systems away from agriculture being a major cause of land degradation to being a key agent of land and soil restoration (UNCCD 2022).</p> |

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

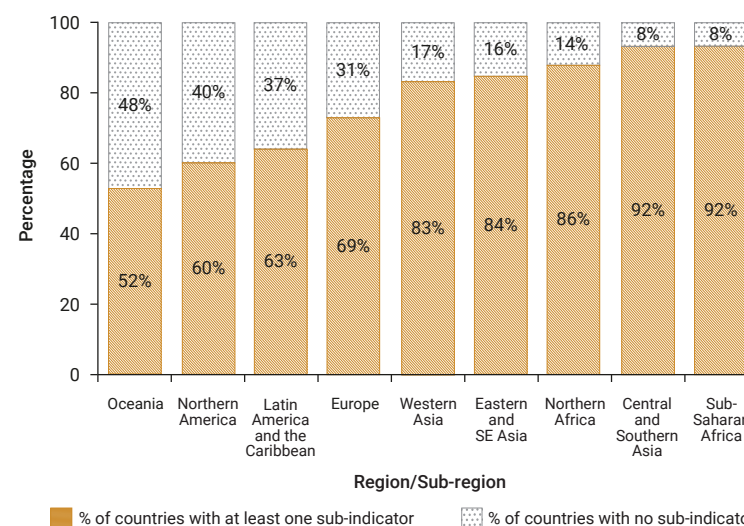
**Definition:** This indicator shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for mountain biodiversity (i.e. those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) covered by designated protected areas (PAs) and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs).

| Sub-indicator                                                                                             | Disaggregated by                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| ER_PTD_MTN<br>Average proportion of Mountain Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%) | No current data disaggregation available. |

**Sources of information:** Ministries of Environment and other ministries and agencies (e.g. National Parks) responsible for the designation and maintenance of protected areas, Ramsar Convention and UNESCO World Heritage Convention and KBA consultative processes.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 3.36** Coverage of protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity



Related SDG Indicators: 2.4.1 (Area covered by productive and sustainable agriculture), 6.6.1 (Water-related ecosystems extent), 11.3.1 (Land consumption), 15.1.1 (Forest area cover), and 15.2.1 (Sustainable forest management).



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>By ecosystem type (%)</b> (Keith <i>et al.</i> 2020):</p> <p><b>Terrestrial:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tropical-subtropical forests</li> <li>• Temperate-boreal forests and woodlands</li> <li>• Shrublands and shrubby woodlands</li> <li>• Savannas and grasslands</li> <li>• Deserts and semi-deserts</li> <li>• Polar-alpine</li> <li>• Intensive land-use systems</li> </ul> <p><b>Freshwater:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Palustrine wetlands</li> <li>• Rivers and streams</li> <li>• Lakes</li> <li>• Artificial fresh waters</li> <li>• Semi-confined transitional waters</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>ER_PTD_MTN</p> | <p>The disaggregation of mountain KBAs covered by protected areas (PAs) by ecosystem types provides an understanding about the varying diversity and ecological features of PAs. It also shows their differentiated coverage, their role in the global persistence of biodiversity and related ecosystem services and the specific pressures they are facing (Jacobs 2021). It helps identify ecosystem types where progress is expected and where policy interventions should be prioritized to improve an ecosystem's well-being and extend its protection.</p> | <p>This disaggregation by ecosystem helps to understand the contribution of PAs to the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of ecosystems, biodiversity and their services. These include supporting life on Earth, elemental cycling, climate regulation, the provision of natural resources (i.e. food, materials, substances, and energy), and reducing poverty (IUCN-WCPA 2017).</p>                       |
| <p><b>By management category (%)</b> (IUCN 2012):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strict nature reserve</li> <li>• Wilderness area</li> <li>• National park</li> <li>• Natural monument or feature</li> <li>• Habitat/species management area</li> <li>• Protected landscape or seascape</li> <li>• Protected areas with sustainable use of natural resources</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>ER_PTD_MTN</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <p>This disaggregation helps to identify the targeted policies needed for achieving the efficient conservation, restoration and sustainable use of mountain ecosystems and their services. It is also useful for assessing trends in the performance of PAs over time and enhancing their environmental benefits and cost-effectiveness. It is particularly relevant in the context of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), Target 3: Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas (CBD 2022).</p>                                                  | <p>Improving the management of mountain PAs not only helps to preserve biodiversity. It also provides valuable social and economic benefits. These include supporting local livelihoods; reducing the risks of natural disasters; hosting genetic resources; supporting recreation and tourism activities; and contributing to science, research, education, cultural, and other non-material values (Jacobs 2021).</p> |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                      | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>By taxonomic groups of specific interest</b> (Butchart <i>et al.</i> 2012):</p> <p>Important Bird Areas (IBAs)/</p> <p>Alliance for Zero Extinction sites (AZEs)</p> <p>Applies to:<br/>ER_PTD_MTN</p> | <p>This disaggregation provides useful information on specific taxonomic groups of interest like birds – Important Bird Areas (IBAs) – or highly threatened vertebrates and conifers – Alliance for Zero Extinction sites (AZEs) – occurring in important sites. This is useful information for decision-makers to monitor the effectiveness of PA designation on species protection and ecosystem conservation. It is also useful for selecting the most appropriate sites to expand the PA network. This disaggregation is consistent with Target 11 of the CBD Strategic Plan for biodiversity to expand PA coverage to target areas of particular importance for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services (CBD 2020).</p> | <p>While there is evidence that PAs contribute to the protection of natural habitats and ecosystems, their impact on the preservation on species populations is less documented. IBAs and AZEs are identified global networks of relevant sites for biodiversity protection. However, PAs do not appear to have been designated to cover specifically these sites. Protecting them would enhance the contribution of PAs towards avoiding species loss and would help to address the current discrepancy between expanding PA areas and declining species populations. This disaggregation helps identify where PAs have the most beneficial impact on the species population, especially threatened species, and to identify the types of interventions that are effective in curbing their decline. It is also useful for improving the PA coverage of important sites for species conservation (Butchart <i>et al.</i> 2012).</p> |

Related SDG Indicators: 14.5.1 (Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas) and 15.1.2 (Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type).

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

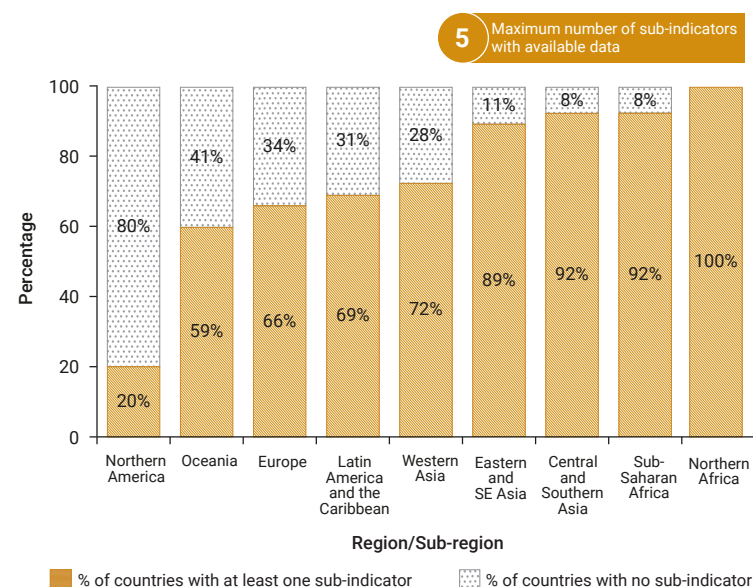
**Definition:** This indicator monitors progress towards the conservation of mountain ecosystems and is composed of two sub-indicators: (a) the Mountain Green Cover Index (MGCI) and (b) the Proportion of degraded mountain land. MGCI is defined as the percentage of green cover over the total surface of the mountain area. The proportion of degraded mountain land is designed to monitor the extent of degraded mountain land as a result of land cover change.

| Sub-indicator                                                      | Disaggregated by               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ER_MTN_GRNCVI<br>Mountain Green Cover Index                        | Bioclimatic belt<br>Land cover |
| ER_MTN_GRNCOV<br>Mountain green cover area (square kilometres)     |                                |
| ER_MTN_DGRDP<br>Proportion of degraded mountain land (%)           | Bioclimatic belt               |
| ER_MTN_TOTL<br>Mountain area (square kilometres)                   |                                |
| ER_MTN_DGRDA<br>Area of degraded mountain land (square kilometres) |                                |

**Sources of information:** National Statistics Offices (NSOs) as well as global estimates computed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) using the most suitable global land cover dataset (the ESA CCI Land cover (ESA 2017) at the time of writing) when national official data does not exist or is incomplete.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Figure 3. 37 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index and proportion of degraded mountain land



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>By mountain bioclimatic belts (square kilometers/%)</b> (Körner, Paulsen and Spehn 2011):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nival</li> <li>• Alpine</li> <li>• Montane</li> <li>• Remaining mountain area</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>ER_MTN_GRNCVI<br/>ER_MTN_DGRDP<br/>ER_MTN_TOTL<br/>ER_MTN_GRNCOV<br/>ER_MTN_DGRDA</p>                                                                                                                                                        | <p>The disaggregation for all sub-indicators by mountain bioclimatic belts provides a more detailed description of the extent of, and changes in, land cover in mountain areas by disaggregating the indicator's values into climatically similar mountain classes (Körner, Paulsen and Spehn 2011). This facilitates better informed decision-making. For instance, increases in green cover could be considered negative in nival and alpine belts, as they may indicate glacier and permanent snow retreat processes, but positive in other mountain belts. In addition, disaggregation by bioclimatic belts allows for a more ecologically consistent global comparison given that environmental conditions in mountains vary not only with altitude but also with latitude.</p> | <p>Assessing changes in land cover differentiated by bioclimatic belts is important in understanding the role that environmental factors (e.g. climate and/or altitude) play in explaining the variations of mountain green cover and the possible impact of mountain land degradation across regions.</p> <p>It shows in which mountain belts adverse changes in land cover are occurring. It highlights where there is the potential loss of mountain biodiversity and ecosystems goods and services on which the population depends for their livelihood. It also shows where relevant interventions are needed to reverse the trends (e.g. restoration of land or halting artificial changes) and, conversely, where successful policy actions have been implemented (FAO 2015).</p> |
| <p><b>By SEEA Land Cover classes (square kilometers/%)</b> (UN 2014a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artificial surfaces</li> <li>• Croplands</li> <li>• Grasslands</li> <li>• Tree-covered areas</li> <li>• Shrub-covered areas</li> <li>• Wetlands</li> <li>• Sparsely vegetated areas</li> <li>• Terrestrial barren land</li> <li>• Permanent snow and glaciers</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>ER_MTN_GRNCVI<br/>ER_MTN_DGRDP<br/>ER_MTN_TOTL<br/>ER_MTN_GRNCOV<br/>ER_MTN_DGRDA</p> | <p>This disaggregation helps to better interpret the MGCI as it allows the measurement of changes from more natural to more anthropogenic land cover types. This makes it possible to capture land use processes within green and non-green land cover classes, such as cropland expansion, which are considered major drivers of biodiversity loss, thus increasing the indicator's policy relevance (UN 2014a).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <p>This disaggregation is useful for identifying areas where changes in land cover categories (land cover transitions) may indicate a decline or loss of biodiversity, mountain ecosystem functions or services. It also highlights where there has been a recovery of vegetation that otherwise would not be captured by MGCI alone given that it does not capture changes within green cover and non-green cover classes (Körner, Paulsen and Spehn 2011; De Simone <i>et al.</i> 2021).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

Related SDG Indicators: 6.6.1 (Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems), 15.1.1 (Forest area as a proportion of total land area), 15.2.1 (Progress towards sustainable forest management), 15.3.1 (Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area), and 15.4.1 (Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity).

### SDG Indicator 15.5.1: Red List Index

#### 1. Key features and metadata

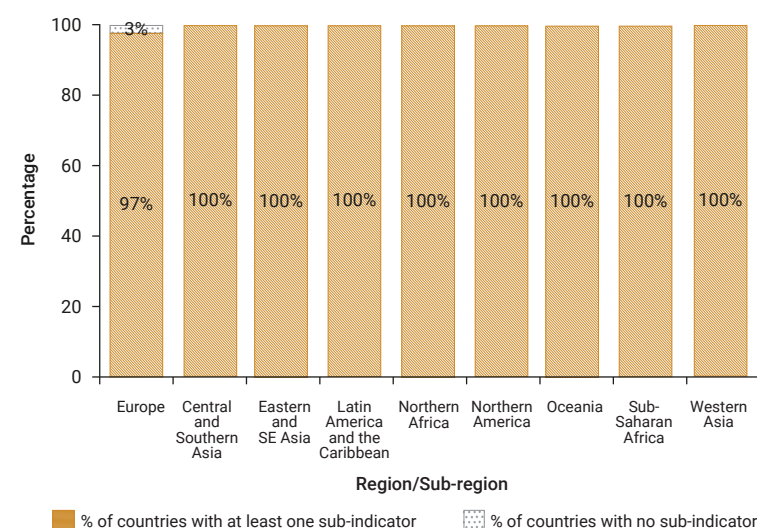
**Definition:** This indicator measures the change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. It is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, expressed as changes in an index ranging from 0 (all species Extinct) to 1 (all species Least Concern).

| Sub-indicator                                  | Disaggregated by                          |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| ER_RSK_LST<br>Red List Index (Index of 0 to 1) | No current data disaggregation available. |

**Sources of information:** Red List Authorities, governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and academic institutions working jointly and separately.

#### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Figure 3.38 Red List Index



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>By individual taxonomic group (Index of 0 to 1) (IUCN 2023):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Birds</li> <li>• Mammals</li> <li>• Amphibians</li> <li>• Cycads</li> <li>• Warm-water reef-forming corals</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>ER_RSK_LST</p>                                                                                                                                  | <p>This disaggregation highlights the improvements or deteriorations in the aggregate extinction risk of specific taxonomic groups and what targeted policy interventions are needed to improve these scores. It allows comparisons between taxonomic groups in both their overall level of extinction risk and in the rate at which this risk changes over time (IUCN 2023).</p> <p>This disaggregation is relevant in the context of the recent adoption of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD 2022), the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and other MEAs.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <p>This disaggregation shows how effectively specific suites of species are being conserved in a country or region as a contribution to global species conservation. It also reflects the performance of policy and management measures developed to reduce the risks of species loss (Bubb <i>et al.</i> 2009; IUCN 2023).</p> <p>The information obtained by this disaggregation is critical for tracking progress towards maintaining and restoring biodiversity within taxonomic groups, and for promoting targeted conservation, restoration and sustainable management measures conducive to balanced human-nature interactions.</p> |
| <b>Suites of species of particular policy or thematic relevance (Index of 0 to 1) (IUCN 2023):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest specialist species</li> <li>• Pollinating species</li> <li>• Keystone species</li> <li>• Reef-building corals</li> <li>• Species used for food and medicine</li> <li>• Internationally traded species</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>ER_RSK_LST</p> | <p>This disaggregation provides relevant information on a selection of species of particular policy or thematic relevance. For instance, suites of species exposed to particular threatening processes, those that deliver particular ecosystem services, those that have particular biological or life-history traits, or those with particular relevance to international agreements or particular socio-economic uses. It can be used to monitor the balance between environmental protection and the development of economic and social activities as well as the effectiveness of sectoral policies. Its use would allow policymakers to focus and prioritize protection, monitoring and management policies.</p> <p>This disaggregation is relevant in the context of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and other MEAs.</p> | <p>This type of disaggregation is particularly interesting for improving human-wildlife interactions and benefits (Bubb <i>et al.</i> 2009; IUCN 2023). This is the case, for example, for the most vulnerable populations who still heavily depend on wildlife products for their livelihoods. Especially those whose right to contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (including access to and sharing in the benefits of wildlife exploitation), needs to be better recognized (Charles 2021).</p>                                                                                                           |

Related SDG Indicators: 2.5.1 (Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured), 14.5.1 (Coverage of marine protected areas), 15.1.2 (Coverage of terrestrial and freshwater protected areas), and 15.4.1 (Coverage of mountain protected areas).

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

#### 1. Key features and metadata

**Definition:** This indicator tracks the number of countries in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (Nagoya Protocol) (2010), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) (2001).

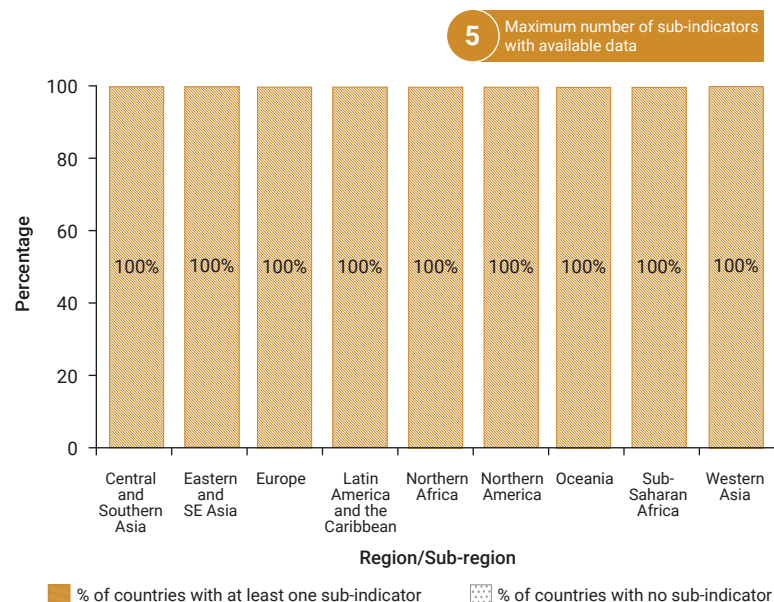
| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Disaggregated by                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <b>ER_CBD_PTYPGRFA</b><br>Countries that are contracting Parties to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) (1 = YES; 0 = NO)                                                                                                      | No current data disaggregation available. |
| <b>ER_CBD_NAGOYA</b><br>Countries that are parties to the Nagoya Protocol (1 = YES; 0 = NO)                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                           |
| <b>ER_CBD_ORSPGRFA</b><br>Countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported through the Online Reporting System on Compliance of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) (1 = YES; 0 = NO) |                                           |
| <b>ER_CBD_ABSCLRHS</b><br>Countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House (1 = YES; 0 = NO)                                                                                          |                                           |
| <b>ER_CBD_SMTA</b><br>Total reported number of Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTAs) transferring plant genetic resources for food and agriculture to the country (Number)                                                                                              |                                           |

**Sources of information:** Data made available by Contracting Parties to the reporting platforms of the ABS Clearing-House, the PGRFA Online Reporting System and the national report for the ITPGRFA.



## 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 3.39** Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits



## 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                    | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Mutually supportive national policy framework for the Nagoya Protocol and ITPGRFA (1 = YES; 0 = NO)</b> | In most countries, different lead agencies have responsibility for implementing the respective agreements and they have not had sufficient opportunities to coordinate their activities. The existence of a mutually supportive policy framework for these multilateral agreements (FAO 2009; CBD 2014) significantly helps streamline national implementation devoted to accessing genetic resources and benefits sharing.<br><br>This disaggregation helps in monitoring the efforts deployed to coordinate both agreements and would contribute to measuring the effectiveness of ABS national policies. | Developing mutually supportive approaches to implementation of these treaties would help avoid the duplication of regulatory mechanisms. Thereby contributing to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported through the ABS Clearing-House, including elements related to the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources (%) (CBD 2023):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> <li>• No, but under development</li> <li>• Yes, partially</li> <li>• Yes, fully</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul> | <p>Today, genetic resources have a wide range of commercial and non-commercial uses. In many cases the same properties that make them useful to indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) are now used by industry to develop popular products. They are also used by researchers to better understand biodiversity. In both cases, traditional knowledge is a vital source of information for identifying uses of genetic resources. As a result, traditional knowledge has significant implications for the accessing and benefit-sharing of genetic resources.</p> <p>This disaggregation is important for developing measures targeting an increase in the sharing of benefits with IPLCs (CBD 2012).</p> <p>Also, such a disaggregation would help:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set out clear mechanisms to seek the prior informed consent of IPLCs;</li> <li>• Provide for the sharing, on mutually agreed terms, of benefits arising from the use of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as well as benefits arising from the use of genetic resources in accordance with domestic legislation; and</li> <li>• Assess the respect of IPLCs' rights in the specific case of access to genetic resources and benefits sharing.</li> </ul> | <p>Genetic resources and the knowledge attached to them are used in many ways by IPLCs to develop a wide range of products and services that contribute to their revenue, livelihood, well-being and culture. Those include products such as food, various biological material such as wooden products, medicines, as well as agricultural and ecosystem management practices tailored to their environment.</p> <p>It is essential that traditional knowledge is valued appropriately by those who use it. Having ABS measures incorporating the Nagoya Protocol provisions related to IPLCs is essential to endure that benefit-sharing flows to IPLCs.</p> |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                 | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Number of materials recorded by the Multilateral System of the PGRFA, by country</b> | The information system put in place by the Secretariat of the PGRFA allows for a more detailed analysis of the exchange of plant genetic resources between providers and recipients at the global level. It facilitates the generation of national statistics on the actual number of materials received, not just to the number of shipments or the number of agreements concluded by users of the Multilateral System in the country (FAO n.d.d). This disaggregation provides Parties with additional quantitative and qualitative information on traded material, which is useful for monitoring the implementation of the PGRFA scheme and to adjust their policies where necessary. | <p>SMTA is a standard contract that sets out terms and conditions that ensure that the relevant provisions of the PGRFA are followed when transferring plant genetic material included in the Multilateral System.</p> <p>This proposed disaggregation would support the regulation of exchanges of plant genetic material, preventing their misuse and ensuring that any commercial benefits that arise are fairly and equitably shared. This is in line with the PGRFA core objective to protect the environment and the rights of communities while contributing to the secure exchange of plant genetic resources and the development of agriculture activities.</p> |

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

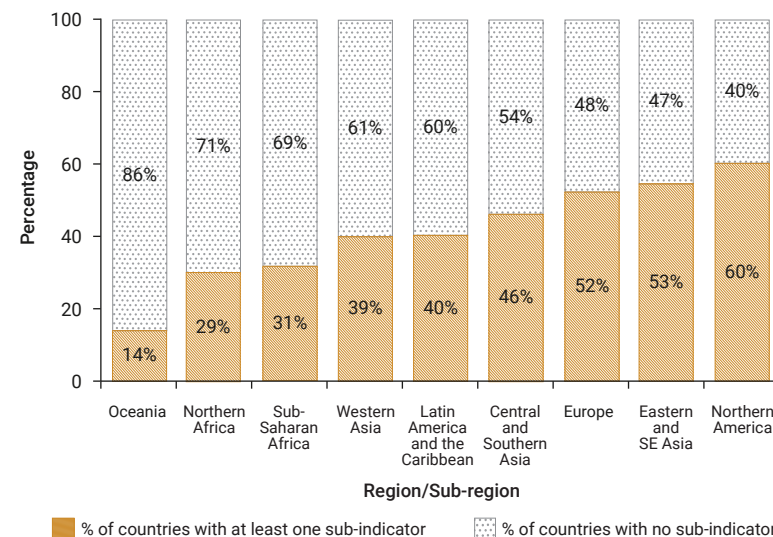
**Definition:** This indicator measures the share of all trade in wildlife detected as being illegal.

| Sub-indicator                                          | Disaggregated by                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Proportion of illegal trade in all traded wildlife (%) | No current data disaggregation available. |

**Sources of information:** Reports on the legal trade of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) are used for the legal trade. Data on wildlife seizures reported by Parties to CITES through Annual Illegal Trade Reports (AITR) – as well as several other sources, including international organizations, NGOs and open sources – are used for the detected illegal trade.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Figure 3.40 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked



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

### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                        | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Proportion of illegal trade in all traded wildlife seized from national origins (%) (UN 2020a)</b>          | This disaggregation provides relevant information for assessing the effectiveness of, or need for, national policies addressing poaching and the trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime [UNODC] n.d.a). This data can be used to develop targeted efforts, including global support, to combat poaching and the trafficking of protected species and may also be used to reduce national supply and demand trends driving the illegal wildlife trade.                                                                                                                                                              | The decline in wildlife populations has long-term negative impacts on local communities as it deprives them of their natural wealth and livelihoods, deepens poverty and inequality and threatens national security by causing instability and fueling conflicts.<br><br>By gathering, analyzing and disseminating national data on illegal trafficking, Parties to the CITES convention will be able to better inform decision-making and support the development of appropriate steps to halt and reverse wildlife crime, increase the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities and promote a wildlife-based economy (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora [CITES] 1973).                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Proportion of illegal trade in all traded wildlife, by origin of seized species/products (%) (UN 2020a)</b> | Understanding the origin of seized emblematic wildlife species and products is critical for monitoring the geographical trends of illegal trade for those species or products and tailoring relevant strategies and policies (UNODC n.d.b). Combatting the illegal wildlife trade requires the reinforcement of regulatory frameworks along the value chain by apprehending, prosecuting and convicting those engaged in poaching and trafficking. Logistics companies (i.e. shipping, airline and land-based transport) that operate the import, transit and export of goods must take measures to prevent the abuse of their services for illicit wildlife trafficking. | As far as the countries of origin are concerned, the illicit trade of wild fauna and flora has the effect of diminishing species populations and can result in local and sometimes global extinction whenever endangered species are involved. In addition, it can affect the sex-ratio and reproduction of the most vulnerable species. It therefore contributes to the extinction crisis and biodiversity loss as well as undermining the efforts rolled out by countries to manage their wildlife. In the same way, halting illegal trafficking would generate revenue for populations, particularly in less developing countries, by benefitting more from legal trade. It would also positively impact on the livelihoods of rural populations who rely the most on wildlife (e.g. for self-consumption, local industries or eco-tourism) (Trade Records Analysis of Flora and Fauna in Commerce [TRAFFIC] 2024). |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                         | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Proportion of illegal trade in all traded wildlife, by destination of seized species/products (%) by country) (UN 2020a)</b> | This type of information is critical for monitoring the trends in illegal trade for those species or products, tailoring relevant strategies and encouraging cooperation and policy development between countries of origin and destination to halt poaching and illicit trafficking (CITES 2022).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | At the local level, illegal trafficking of wildlife or plants and poaching is a consequence of poverty, corruption and insufficient enforcement (UNODC n.d.a). On the demand side, combatting the illegal wildlife trade requires the reinforcement of national policies (both in developed and developing countries) as well as private sector and consumer awareness – to reject illicit practices, improve the understanding of what drives consumer behavior and support campaigns to change that behaviour. |
| <b>Proportion of illegal trade, by wildlife seizures trends for emblematic species (%) (UN 2020a)</b>                           | Emblematic species are of special interest to the public and also in terms of their contribution to ecosystem regulation (UN 2020a). This type of information is critical for monitoring the evolution of the illegal trade in those species and for addressing more effectively the problems. It supports the search for short- and long-term solutions in origin, transit and destination countries, by increasing the size of conservation areas and resource projects that benefit local communities. It is also useful for improving the management of these species, ensuring ecosystem-based integrated land use planning, strengthening the enforcement of environmental law, and providing opportunities for development through nature-based tourism. | Increasing capacity to combat wildlife crime and promoting the conservation of habitats and wildlife of emblematic species can create an enabling environment. This supports wildlife-based economies; promotes partnerships between local communities, private sector partners and/or governments; helps manage human-wildlife conflict; promotes co-existence; and increases the financial resources for wildlife and habitat conservation (TRAFFIC 2024).                                                     |

Related SDG Indicators: 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) and 15.5.1 (Red List Index).

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

**Definition:** This indicator aims to quantify trends in:

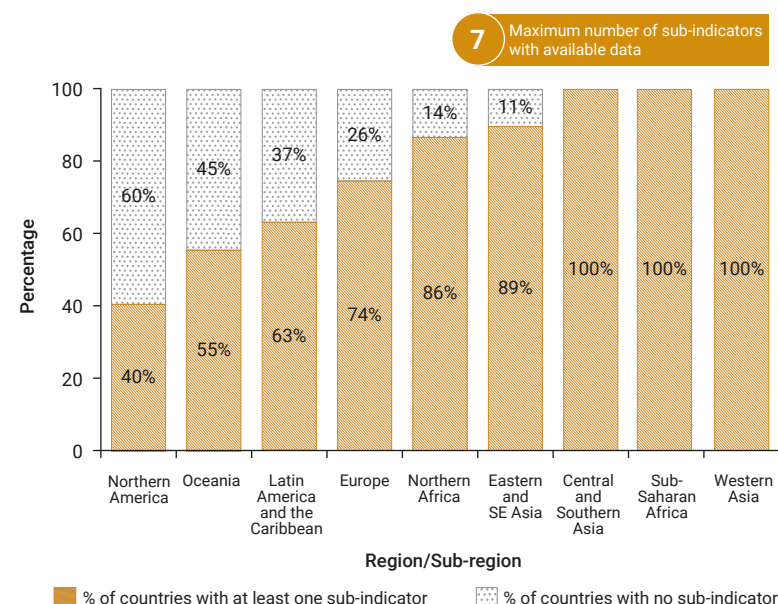
1. Country commitments to relevant multinational agreements, specifically national adoption of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) relevant policy: (a) national legislation and policies relevant to IAS and (b) targets and objectives within national strategies for preventing and controlling IAS are aligned with Aichi Target 9 set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.
2. The translation of policy arrangements into action by countries for implementing policies and actively preventing and controlling IAS and the resourcing of this action – in particular, national allocation of resources towards the prevention or control of IAS.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Disaggregated by                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| ER_IAS_LEGIS<br>Legislation, Regulation, Act related to the prevention of introduction and management of Invasive Alien Species (1 = YES, 0 = NO)                                                                  | No current data disaggregation available. |
| ER_IAS_NBSAP<br>National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) targets alignment to Aichi Biodiversity target 9 set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (1 = YES, 0 = NO)                 |                                           |
| ER_IAS_NATBUD<br>Countries with an allocation from the national budget to manage the threat of invasive alien species (1 = YES, 0 = NO)                                                                            |                                           |
| ER_IAS_GLOFUND<br>Recipient countries of global funding with access to any funding from global financial mechanisms for projects related to invasive alien species management (1 = YES, 0 = NO)                    |                                           |
| ER_IAS_NBSAPP<br>Proportion of countries with National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) targets alignment to Aichi Biodiversity target 9 set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (%) |                                           |
| ER_IAS_NATBUDP<br>Proportion of countries with allocation from the national budget to manage the threat of invasive alien species (%)                                                                              |                                           |
| ER_IAS_GLOFUNP<br>Proportion of recipient countries of global funding with access to any funding from global financial mechanisms for projects related to invasive alien species management (%)                    |                                           |

**Sources of information:** National Statistical Offices (NSOs), national nodes listed on the CBD site, relevant national agencies (Ministries of Environment or similar agencies), NBSAPs, and national reports submitted to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) plus the two key databases/repositories of Environmental Law (ECOLEX and FAOLEX).

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 3.41** Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species





### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                              | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Dedicated government department or national agency responsible for IAS policy implementation</b><br>(1 = YES; 0 = NO)                                                                             | Due to the widespread and crosscutting nature of IAS, the diversity of its pathways (whether intentional or not), and its many environmental economic, health and social impacts, it is preferable to designate a dedicated government department or national agency responsible for IAS policy (García-Díaz <i>et al.</i> 2021).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | The government department in charge of IAS policy should be equipped with a clear national mandate. This should include the power to enforce relevant legal provisions on the control of IAS and to streamline the various institutions with                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                      | This disaggregation points out the countries that have established a dedicated government department or national agency responsible for IAS policy implementation, with the objective of avoiding duplication and inconsistencies of interventions and limiting costly trade-offs between ministerial departments (García-Díaz <i>et al.</i> 2021).<br><br>This disaggregation is in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), Target 6: Reduce the Introduction of Invasive Alien Species by 50% and Minimize Their Impact.                                                                                                                                                                      | identified IAS responsibilities (i.e. through the establishment of inter-departmental coordination mechanisms). as well as to ensure the consistency of the various operational interventions related to IAS management. It should also facilitate cooperation between concerned stakeholders and participatory processes and supervise monitoring and surveillance programmes aimed at preventing the introduction of IAS (Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services [IPBES] 2023). |
| <b>Unified and integrated national IAS legislation and strategic framework</b> (1 = YES; 0 = NO):<br><br>National specific IAS legislative framework/<br>National specific IAS Strategic Action Plan | The existence of a specific and unified IAS national legislative/strategic framework provides a more integrated and focused approach to IAS control. This can guarantee greater coherence and convergence between the interventions of relevant institutions and sectors. The range of instruments to be put in place include strengthening border controls, developing risk analyses, setting up early warning and rapid response mechanisms, public awareness raising, and management plan implementations (CBD 2022).<br><br>This disaggregation is in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), Target 6: Reduce the Introduction of Invasive Alien Species by 50% and Minimize Their Impact. | As a core direction of this unified legislative/strategic framework, priority should be given to IAS prevention, as opposed to IAS eradication, since prevention turns out to be more cost-effective and helps to save resources (IUCN n.d.).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>National/global funding allocated to the prevention of introduction and management of IAS (%)</b> :<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resources from national budget</li> <li>Resources from global financial mechanisms</li> </ul> | This disaggregation tracks amounts allocated to the fight against IAS, from both national budgets and global financial mechanisms. It helps national governments to identify the resource mobilization potential from both sources, to meet financial requirements for IAS policy and programmes and to achieve their commitments. Adequate funding and sustained investment are needed to implement the effective management of biological invasions through prevention, preparedness or eradication of species (when invasion could not be prevented) and build up the necessary enabling environment (i.e. the relevant regulatory framework and enforcement capacity as well as monitoring and inspection).<br><br>This disaggregation is in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), Target 19: Mobilize \$200 Billion Per Year for Biodiversity From all Sources, Including \$30 Billion Through International Finance (CBD 2022). | The GBF calls for an increase in biodiversity finance to USD200 billion per year, of which USD30 billion should come from international finance (CBD 2022). Part of the funds eventually raised will have to be channeled to counteract the threats and adverse impacts of IAS (i.e. biodiversity loss and homogenization at the global level, effects on the economy and human health – such as the reduction in food security, changes in water properties, competing indigenous species for resources and livelihoods, disease transmission, or indirect health impacts due to the use of pesticides). In addition, populations who rely the most on natural resources (e.g. fishing communities), including women, are disproportionately impacted by IAS. |

Related SDG Indicators: 15.a.1 and 15.b.1 ((a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments).

Indicator 15.9.1(a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 14 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets;<sup>7</sup> and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting

## 1. Key features and metadata

**Definition:** Until 2022, this indicator measures progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 (ABT 2) of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. From 2023 onwards, the indicator will measure the progress towards national targets established in accordance with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 14.

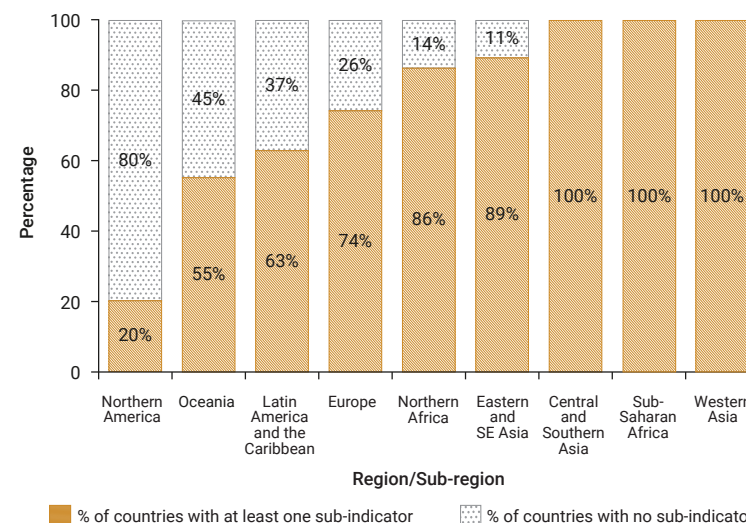
| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Disaggregated by |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| ER_BDY_ABT2NP<br>Countries that established national targets in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 (ABT2) of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (1 = YES; 0 = NO) | Level/Status     |
| ER_BDY_SEEA<br>Countries with integrated biodiversity values into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (1 = YES; 0 = NO)                                    |                  |

**Sources of information:** Ministries of Environment (or similar), National Statistical Offices and other relevant agencies (through NBSAPs and National Reports), and the Global Assessments of Environmental-Economic Accounting and Supporting Statistics.

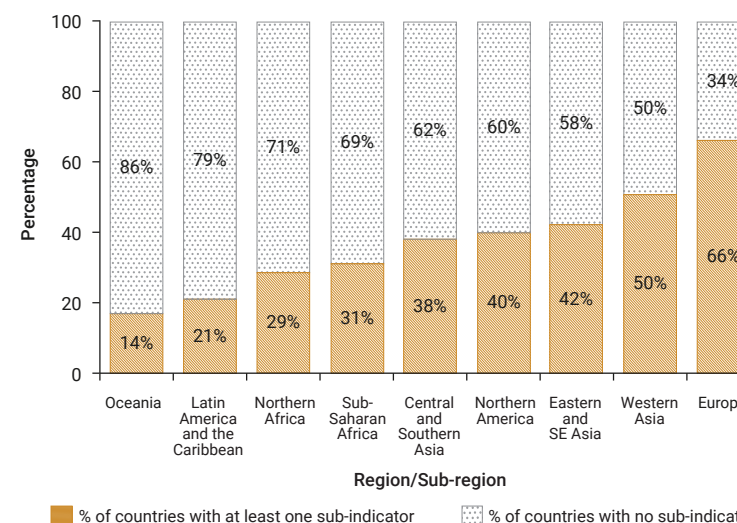
<sup>7</sup> SDG 15.9.1a has been approved by the IAEG-SDG to cover the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 14. As of data reported for the year 2023, a new sub-indicator will be used entitled "Countries that established national targets in accordance with Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 14"

## 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 3.42** 15.9.1a Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets



**Figure 3.43** 15.9.1b Number of countries that have integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Types of biodiversity integration into policy frameworks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National and local development plans (1 = YES; 0 = NO)</li> <li>Poverty reduction strategies (1 = YES; 0 = NO)</li> <li>Planning processes (1 = YES; 0 = NO)</li> <li>National accounting (1 = YES; 0 = NO)</li> <li>Reporting systems (1 = YES; 0 = NO)</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>ER_BDY_ABT2NP</p> | <p>This disaggregation highlights which policy framework concerns the biodiversity mainstreaming process under the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (CBD 2020).</p> <p>The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), adopted in December 2022, will reinforce and extend the mainstreaming obligations of Parties, notably with the “full integration” of biodiversity and its values in policies and regulations and other planning frameworks, specifically Target 14: Integrate Biodiversity in Decision-Making at Every Level (CBD 2022).</p> | <p>Biodiversity mainstreaming should occur at all levels of government and across sectors in accordance with the specific context and capacities of Parties. Biodiversity mainstreaming means that biodiversity values, considerations and opportunities are duly taken into account in all decision-making processes across government interventions and economic sectors, especially those outside the scope of a dedicated biodiversity policy. This would benefit populations that are dependent on biodiversity for their livelihoods (e.g. sustainable forest or agriculture management), create macro-economic policy frameworks to address poverty reduction and identify cross-cutting interventions (e.g. recognizing the role of traditional knowledge and customary uses in the sustainable management of ecosystems) (CBD 2016). Mainstreaming at the national level can follow different pathways. These include embedding biodiversity into macroeconomic policy frameworks (e.g. budget and poverty reduction strategies), cross-cutting interventions (e.g. recognizing the role of traditional knowledge and customary uses in the sustainable management of ecosystems) or sector-specific mainstreaming (e.g. sustainable forest or agriculture management) (CBD 2016).</p> |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Development of the System for Environmental-Economic Accounting: Central Framework and Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA-CF and SEEA-EA)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ecosystem Extent (1 = YES; 0 = NO)</li> <li>Ecosystem condition (1 = YES; 0 = NO)</li> <li>Ecosystem services (physical and monetary) (1 = YES; 0 = NO)</li> <li>Monetary ecosystem asset (1 = YES; 0 = NO)</li> </ul> | <p>This disaggregation is aimed at tracking the practical implementation of SEEA-CF and SEEA-EA. While the SEEA-EA accounts listed are probably some of the most relevant, SEEA-CF accounts are also relevant as they provide information on drivers of biodiversity loss/degradation (such as taxes and subsidies or environmental protection expenditures). This would assist in estimating the level of integration of biodiversity and ecosystem values in national accounting systems and thus in macroeconomic data and indicators that are still the most frequently used by policymakers. This disaggregation, which makes nature's value more visible and better reflected in decision-making tools, is in line with Target 14 of the Global Biodiversity Framework: Integrate Biodiversity in Decision-Making at Every Level (CBD 2022).</p> | <p>The SEEA-EA produces useful information on ecosystem extent, ecosystem characteristics and ecosystem services (both in biophysical and monetary units) as well on the evolution of ecosystem assets. It can be used to assess the health of ecosystems and the state of natural capital, the flow of ecosystem services and their use through human activities.</p> <p>The SEEA-CF provides information on policy responses that impact biodiversity, such as environmental protection expenditures and environmental taxes and subsidies.</p> <p>This data is also key for mainstreaming biodiversity values into conventional macroeconomic statistics and national accounts. This provides the opportunity for biodiversity values to be recognized in national budgets, economic planning and fiscal policies. They can be used as well for other ‘operational’ policies or interventions at national and local levels, such as land use planning, the payment of ecosystem services, environmental compensations, or expansion of protected areas.</p> |

Related SDG Indicators: 15.a.1 and 15.b.1 ((a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments).

## SDG Indicator 15.a.1/15.b.1: (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments

### 1. Key features and metadata

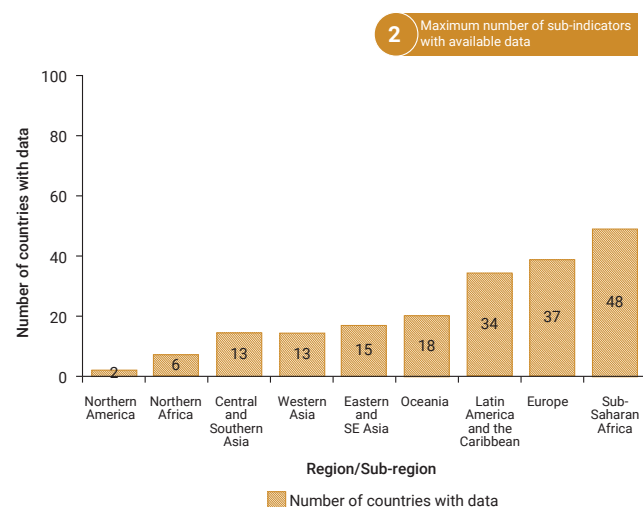
**Definition:** This indicator aims to show temporal trends in: (a) disbursements of total Official Development Assistance (ODA) from all donors for biodiversity and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                 | Disaggregated by                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| DC_ODA_BDVL<br>Total official development assistance for biodiversity, by donor countries (millions of constant 2021 USD)     | No current data disaggregation available. |
| DC_ODA_BDVL<br>Total official development assistance for biodiversity, by recipient countries (millions of constant 2021 USD) |                                           |

**Sources of information:** (a) the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (DAC/OECD) and Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database and (b) the Environmental Policy Committee of the OECD (EPOC/OECD) and OECD Policy Instruments for the Environment (PINE) database.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 3.44** (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Total ODA for biodiversity by main category of donor DAC data (Rio markers) (millions of constant 2021 USD):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bilateral DAC</li> <li>• Selected non-DAC members</li> <li>• Selected multilateral institutions</li> </ul> | <p>This type of disaggregation is necessary for emphasizing the respective share of each donor category to the global financial effort of the international community for biodiversity. It can also be used by decision-makers to identify untapped resources, potential partnerships and cooperation among donors to leverage existing financing resources (OECD 2023b).</p> | <p>Multilateral development institutions and non-DAC countries as well as public development finance for biodiversity have increased their share and this is expected to continue increasing in the coming years (OECD 2023b).</p> <p>In addition, public aid plays a catalytic role in the mobilization of private finance, which is also anticipated to grow to fill the current financial biodiversity gap. In particular, with regard to Target 19 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: Mobilize \$200 Billion Per Year for Biodiversity From all Sources, Including \$30 Billion Through International Finance (CBD 2022).</p> <p>ODA for biodiversity from different donors is crucial for financing and advancing sustainable forest management, including conservation and restoration.</p> |



| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Total ODA for biodiversity, by objective (millions of constant 2021 USD) (OECD 2023b):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity as principal objective</li> <li>Biodiversity as a significant objective</li> </ul> | <p>The disaggregation of the total amount of biodiversity-related ODA by end objectives provides relevant information on the primary purpose of the allocated funds and their potential impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>In the DAC Biodiversity marker scheme, biodiversity-related ODA is documented as targeting the objectives of the CBD – with biodiversity as a “principal” or “significant” objective.</p> <p>This disaggregation provides an indication of the preference for direct and stand-alone action for biodiversity preservation or the integration of biodiversity considerations into other global or sectoral policy interventions.</p> <p>Thus, it contributes to enhancing the monitoring of development finance in supporting biodiversity and its outcomes (Asensio, Blaquier and Sedemund 2022; OECD 2023b).</p> | <p>Core funding is critical and needs to be maintained over time to lay the foundations (i.e. regulatory frameworks, institutions, investment, and capacity) of a long-term policy to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss.</p> <p>On the other hand, interventions aimed at other objectives with significant biodiversity component are also needed while the dedicated funds for these activities are accounted for as supporting biodiversity in the Rio marker scheme. Their growing significance reflects a political orientation toward greater biodiversity mainstreaming across all of the development cooperation spectrum. In doing so, this disaggregation also helps assess how the different categories of funding contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (article 1). For instance, ensuring the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components, including sustainable forest management (CBD 1992).</p> |

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

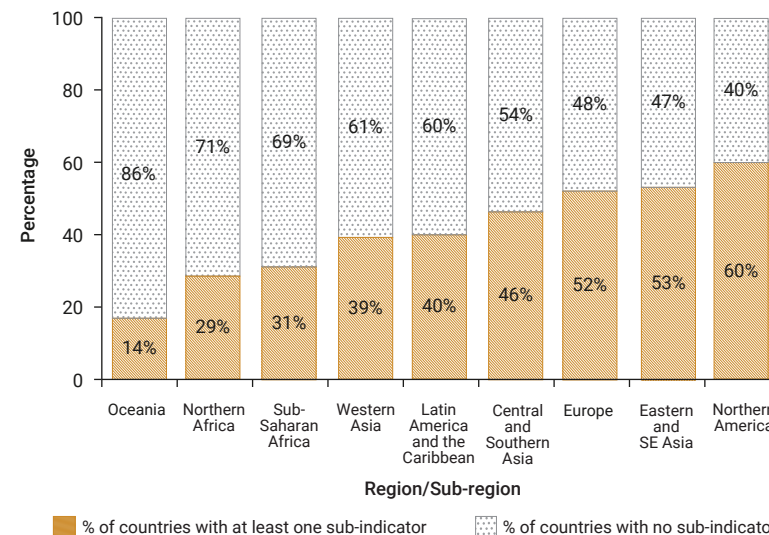
**Definition:** This indicator measures the share of all trade in wildlife detected as being illegal.

| Sub-indicator                                          | Disaggregated by                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Proportion of illegal trade in all traded wildlife (%) | No current data disaggregation available. |

**Sources of information:** Reports on the legal trade of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) are used for the legal trade. Data on wildlife seizures reported by Parties to CITES through Annual Illegal Trade Reports (AITR) as well as several other sources – including international organizations, NGOs and open sources – are used for the detected illegal trade.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 3.45** Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                   | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Proportion of illegal trade in all traded wildlife seized, from national origins (%) (UN 2020a)</b>                    | This disaggregation provides relevant information for assessing the effectiveness of, or need for, national policies that address poaching and the trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna (UNODC n.d.a). This data can be used to develop targeted efforts, including global support, for combatting poaching and the trafficking of protected species and may also be used to reduce the national supply and demand trends driving the illegal wildlife trade.                                                                                                                                                                                                      | The decline in wildlife populations has long-term negative impacts on local communities as it deprives them of their natural wealth and livelihoods, deepens poverty and inequality and threatens national security by causing instability and fueling conflicts.<br><br>By gathering, analyzing and disseminating national data on illegal trafficking, Parties to the CITES convention will be able to better inform their decision-making and support the development of appropriate steps to halt and reverse wildlife crime, increase the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities and promote a wildlife-based economy (CITES 1973).                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Proportion of illegal trade in all traded wildlife, by origin of seized species/products (% by country) (UN 2020a)</b> | Understanding the origin of seized emblematic wildlife species and products is critical for monitoring the geographical trends of the illegal trade for those species or products and for tailoring relevant strategies and policies (UNODC n.d.b). Combatting the illegal wildlife trade requires the reinforcement of regulatory frameworks along the value chain by apprehending, prosecuting and convicting those engaged in poaching and trafficking. Logistics companies (i.e. shipping, airline and land-based transport) that operate the import, transit and export of goods must take measures to prevent the abuse of their services for illicit wildlife trafficking. | As far as the countries of origin are concerned, the illicit trade of wild fauna and flora has the effect of diminishing species populations and can result in local, and sometimes global, extinction whenever endangered species are involved. In addition, it can affect the sex-ratio and reproduction of the most vulnerable species. It therefore contributes to the extinction crisis and biodiversity loss as well as undermines the efforts rolled out by countries to manage their wildlife. In the same way, halting illegal trafficking would generate revenue for populations – particularly in less developing countries – and positively impact the livelihoods of rural populations who rely the most on wildlife (e.g. for self-consumption, local industries or eco-tourism) (TRAFFIC 2024). |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                 | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Proportion of illegal trade, by destination of seized species/products (% by country) (UN 2020a)</b> | This type of information is critical for monitoring the trends of illegal trade in those species or products, for tailoring relevant strategies and for encouraging cooperation and policy development between countries of origin and destination to halt poaching and illicit trafficking (CITES 2022).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | At the local level, the illegal trafficking of wildlife or plants and poaching is a consequence of poverty, corruption and insufficient enforcement (UNODC n.d.a). On the demand side, combatting the illegal wildlife trade requires the reinforcement of national policies (both in developed and developing countries) as well as private sector and consumer awareness to reject illicit practices, improve the understanding of what drives consumer behaviour and support campaigns to change that behaviour. |
| <b>Proportion of illegal trade, by wildlife seizure trends for emblematic species (%) (UN 2020a)</b>    | Emblematic species are of special interest to the public and also in terms of their contribution to ecosystem regulation (UN 2020a). This type of information is critical for monitoring the evolution of the illegal trade for those species and for addressing more effectively the problems.<br><br>It supports the search for short- and long-term solutions in the origin, transit and destination countries by increasing the size of conservation areas and resource projects that benefit local communities. It is also useful for improving the management of these species, ensuring ecosystem-based integrated land use planning, strengthening the enforcement of environmental law, and providing opportunities for development through nature-based tourism. | Increasing the capacity to combat wildlife crime and promoting the conservation of habitats and wildlife of emblematic species can create an enabling environment. This supports wildlife-based economies, promoting partnerships between local communities, private sector partners and/or governments, managing human-wildlife conflict, promoting co-existence, and increasing the financial resources for wildlife and habitat conservation (TRAFFIC 2024).                                                     |

Related SDG Indicators: 15.7.1 (duplicates), 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), and 15.5.1 (Red List Index).



## Chapter 4: Disaggregation of socio-economic Goals

Sustainable Development Goals related to socio-economics are identified as:

- SDG 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- SDG 4 – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- SDG 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- SDG 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- SDG 9 – Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation
- SDG 11 – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- SDG 12 – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- SDG 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- SDG 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

A total of 50 indicators from these Goals are considered environment-related indicators and are further discussed in this chapter.



## SDG 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

**Indicator 1.4.2:** Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure

### 1. Key features and metadata

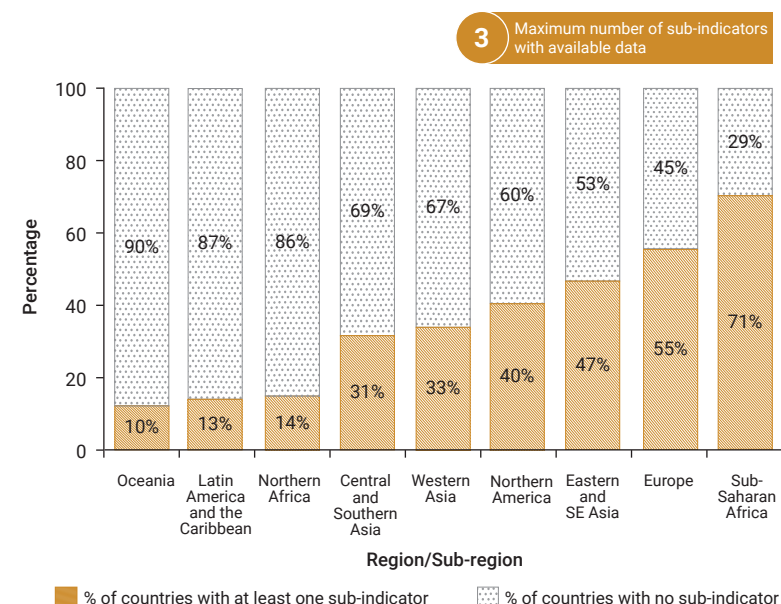
**Definition:** This indicator measures the results of policies that aim to strengthen tenure security for all, including women and other vulnerable groups, and the perception of this security.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                 | Disaggregated by                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| SP_LGL_LNDSTR<br>Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to land out of total adult population, by sex (%)                             | Sex (Female/Both sexes)                   |
| SP_LGL_LNDDOC<br>Proportion of people with legally recognized documentation of their rights to land out of total adult population, by sex (%) |                                           |
| SP_LGL_LNDSEC<br>Proportion of people who perceive their rights to land as secure out of total adult population, by sex (%)                   | No current data disaggregation available. |

**Sources of information:** National Statistics Offices (census and multi-topic household surveys surveys) and, depending on availability, administrative data on land tenure reported by national land institutions (e.g. land registries and cadastres).

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.1** Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to land, by tenure system (%)</b><br>(Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO], The World Bank [WB] and United Nations Human Settlements Programme [UN-Habitat] 2019): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customary</li> <li>• Freehold</li> <li>• Leasehold</li> <li>• State</li> <li>• Community/Group right</li> <li>• Cooperative</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul> | The aim of this disaggregation is to provide detailed information on the different categories of recognized documentation or mechanisms provided to landowners, based on a country-specific context, and to enable a comprehensive understanding of the status of land tenure security.<br><br>Access to regular and qualitative data on the nature and type of documents or arrangements in use enables the authorities and the population to compare the strengths and weaknesses of respective systems (i.e. nature of the right, whether it is individual or collective and related mechanisms to ensure | Tenure systems increasingly face stress because of population growth, climate change affecting land uses, and the rising competition between land users and uses (i.e. food security, industrial and transport infrastructures, urbanization and human settlements, and environmental protection).<br><br>Analyzing land tenure systems is central to strengthening tenure security for all, in particular women and other vulnerable groups. Women have a right to equal access to all avenues to end poverty, including to secure land tenure. Fully realizing that |



| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Applies to:<br>SP_LGL_LNDSTR<br>SP_LGL_LNDDOC                                                                                                                                                                                                        | its enforcement or security level). Therefore, it is imperative to monitor policies and interventions aimed at improving land tenure security and to promote responsible and equitable land governance.<br><br>This disaggregation is aligned with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the context of National Food Security (FAO 2022c).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | right will be key to achieving SDG 1. National authorities need to ensure that the land tenure rights framework brings satisfaction to the population; is equitable, transparent and affordable; and guarantees free access to all to land administration services and justice systems.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Proportion of people with secure tenure rights, by geographical location (%)</b> (FAO, WB and UN-Habitat 2019):<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban area</li> <li>Rural area</li> </ul> Applies to:<br>SP_LGL_LNDSTR<br>SP_LGL_LNDDOC | This disaggregation proposes distinguishing between rural and urban areas because the results of national policies on land tenure security and their practical consequences on the ground differ due to diverse categories of populations and the potential discrepancies observed between urban and rural areas where the nature of land rights might vary (i.e. a customary vs. a formal right). Data can be used to develop new policies and instruments for further improvements of land tenure security by reducing rural/urban gaps and to prioritize interventions for the most vulnerable populations to address their specific challenges (e.g. access to justice).<br><br>This disaggregation is aligned with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the context of National Food Security (FAO 2022c). | Land tenure systems set the conditions – in accordance with national or local traditions or legal frameworks – for the use of resources by stipulating who can use them; to what extent (i.e. possession, control, exclusion, enjoyment, or disposition); where and for how long; and what obligations are attached to land right acquisition. In this sense, a fair and equitable land tenure regime is an essential policy instrument aimed at poverty reduction, the respect of human rights and the promotion of equal opportunity. Particularly in rural areas, secure tenure rights are crucial for both women and men who rely on natural resources to sustain their livelihoods (UNEP and IUCN 2018). This results in land tenure laws and policies that can specifically protect the legitimate rights of poor and indigenous people to access and land tenure rights in an equitable way. This also serves as a safeguard for preventing eviction from land ownership and guarantees economic security and welfare. |

## SDG Indicator 1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

### 1. Key features and metadata

**Definition:** This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.

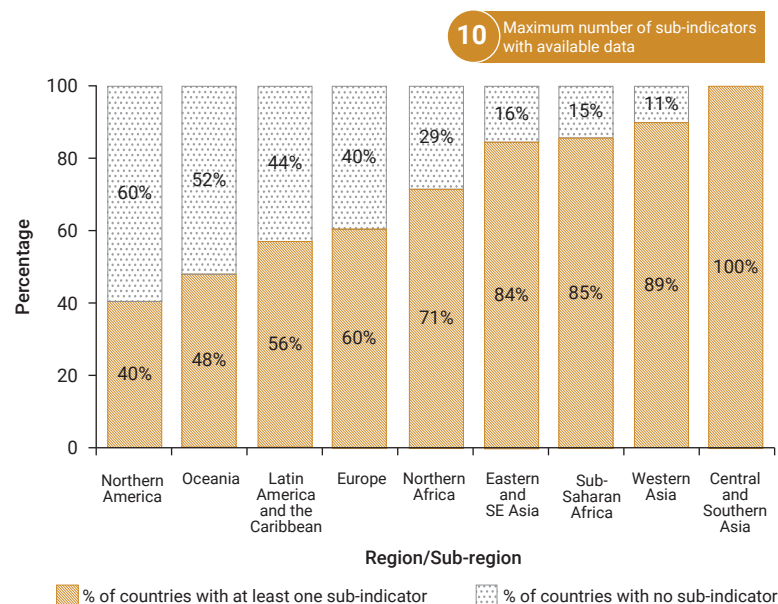
| Sub-indicator                                                                                                   | Disaggregated by                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| VC_DSR_MISS<br>Number of missing persons due to disaster (Number)                                               | No current data disaggregation available. |
| VC_DSR_AFFCT<br>Number of people affected by disaster (Number)                                                  |                                           |
| VC_DSR_MORT<br>Number of deaths due to disaster (Number)                                                        |                                           |
| VC_DSR_MTMP<br>Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (Number)     |                                           |
| VC_DSR_MMHN<br>Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters (Number)                            |                                           |
| VC_DSR_DAFF<br>Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (Number)      |                                           |
| VC_DSR_IJILN<br>Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters (Number)                                |                                           |
| VC_DSR_PDAN<br>Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters (Number)                   |                                           |
| VC_DSR_PDYN<br>Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters (Number)                 |                                           |
| VC_DSR_PDLN<br>Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters (Number) |                                           |

**Sources of information:** Data collected from national line ministries, national disaster management agencies, civil protection agencies, and meteorological agencies via the Sendai Framework Monitor (UNDRR).

Related indicators: 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), 2.4.1 (Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture), 2.3.2 (Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status), and 2.3.1 (Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size).

## 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.2** Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population



| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters/Number of people affected by disaster, by hazard type and by sex</b> (UNDRR 2017; UNEP and IUCN 2018; United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction -International Science Council [UNDRR-ISC] 2020): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cyclones</li> <li>• Drought</li> <li>• Floods</li> <li>• Heatwaves and cold spells</li> <li>• Coastal storms</li> <li>• Fires</li> <li>• Landslides</li> <li>• Epidemics</li> </ul><br>Applies to:<br>VC_DSR_MMHN<br>VC_DSR_AFFCT | With the increasing frequency and scale of climate-related events, a sound understanding of the nature of disasters, their gender-differentiated impact and related risks is essential to the development of risk reduction policies (UNEP and IUCN 2018). Each category of hazards has specific patterns of mortality and morbidity which are important to identify. This disaggregation is relevant for developing policies aimed at both disaster risk reduction and disaster management and related post-disaster interventions and are voluntarily reported as part of the Sendai Framework Monitor. | Knowledge of the geographical location and type of hazard affecting the population is also relevant for achieving the four priorities of the Sendai Framework: understanding disaster risk; strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk; investing in disaster reduction for resilience; and enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response (UN 2016a; UNDRR 2023). |

## 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                        | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters/</b><br><b>Number of people affected by disaster, by administrative unit</b><br><br>Applies to:<br>VC_DSR_MMHN<br>VC_DSR_AFFCT | This disaggregation helps policymakers understand the human cost of disasters, which is critical for taking pre-emptive and preventive actions. It is useful for gaining a clear view of the localization of the disaster impacts on human life. It is key information for developing policies for either disaster prevention and assessment or rescue and reconstruction operations, especially in the case of large-scale disasters. This information could be voluntarily reported as part of the Sendai Framework Monitor. | People can be affected in many ways by disasters, which can have severe impacts on material living conditions (e.g. a displaced, evacuated or relocated population), basic infrastructure (e.g. access to basic services and work), livelihoods and assets (i.e. physical, social, cultural, and environmental), or health (i.e. injury, illness or death). The information could be used to better protect people based on their sex, the poor and those in vulnerable situations as well as to reduce their exposure and build their resilience. |

Related SDG Indicators: 11.5.1 and 13.1.1 (duplicates), 13.1.2 (Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies), and 13.1.3 (Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies).

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

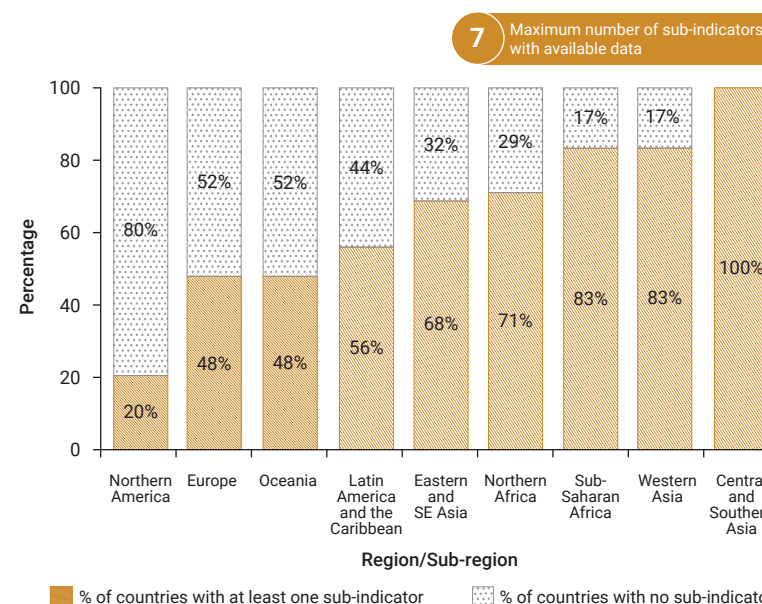
**Definition:** This indicator measures the ratio of direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to GDP.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                         | Disaggregated by                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| VC_DSR_GDPLS<br>Direct economic loss attributed to disasters (current USD)                                                            | No current data disaggregation available. |
| VC_DSR_LSGP<br>Direct economic loss attributed to disasters relative to GDP (%)                                                       |                                           |
| VC_DSR_AGLH<br>Direct agriculture loss attributed to disasters (current USD)                                                          |                                           |
| VC_DSR_CILN<br>Direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters (current USD) |                                           |
| VC_DSR_CHLN<br>Direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters (millions of current USD)       |                                           |
| VC_DSR_DDPA<br>Direct economic loss to other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters (current USD)             |                                           |

**Sources of information:** Data collected from national line ministries, national disaster management agencies, civil protection agencies, and meteorological agencies via the Sendai Framework Monitor (UNDRR).

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.3** Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                              | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Direct economic loss attributed to disasters, by administrative unit (million current USD)</b><br><br>Applies to:<br>VC_DSR_GDPLS | Understanding trends in disaster-related economic losses helps countries formulate and implement policies to reduce them. This disaggregation provides complementary information on the economic assessment of direct losses at the level of administrative units defined by countries and is useful for gaining a clear view of the localization of disaster costs (UN 2016a; UNDRR 2017). It is key information for planning and implementing disaster risk reduction strategies at a local level and | Disasters impact the poor, who are the most exposed and endure the greatest relative losses. Implementing targeted policies at the level of administrative units helps reduce the impact of disasters. For example, loss of income, consumption and welfare reduction and adverse effects on long-term socio-economic development. |



| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | for monitoring the economic impact of disasters. Especially in the case of large-scale disasters, which account for a greater level of damage (UNDRR 2023).<br><br>It contributes to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Target C: Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product by 2030 (UN 2015a).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Addressing the disaster-poverty nexus requires a transformative and collaborative approach to disaster risk governance, including for the poor and most vulnerable groups of the population (UNDRR 2022a).                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Direct economic loss attributed to disasters, by hazard type (million current USD) (UNDRR-ISC 2021):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meteorological and hydrological</li> <li>• Extraterrestrial</li> <li>• Geohazards</li> <li>• Environmental</li> <li>• Biological</li> <li>• Chemical</li> <li>• Technological</li> <li>• Societal</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>VC_DSR_GDPLS</p> | <p>This disaggregation provides valuable information on the type of hazard causing economic loss. A sound understanding of the nature of disaster-related economic consequences is essential for developing risk-informed policies (UN 2016a; UNDRR 2017). From this perspective, each category of hazards has a specific pattern of impact on the different categories of assets, which is crucial information. Since disasters are the result of the interaction of hazards with the vulnerability and exposure of the population, in addition to its coping capacity, this information is relevant for developing policies aimed at both disaster risk prevention (avoid hazards from becoming disasters) and disaster management and related post-disaster interventions. These policies should have a special focus on the poor and those in vulnerable situations, as they are particularly impacted by disasters and the accompanying economic losses.</p> <p>This proposed disaggregation contributes to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Target C: Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product by 2030 (UN 2015a).</p> | <p>A more systemic approach that recognizes the complex, dynamic and cascading nature of disaster occurrence needs to be applied. One major pathway for facilitating this change of paradigm is to integrate the real cost of risk into both the investment and insurance systems as well as national fiscal policy, notably the social costs and the impact of climate change and ecosystem destruction (UNDRR 2022a; UNDRR n.d.a).</p> |

Related SDG Indicators: 11.5.2 (duplicates), 13.1.2 (Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies) and 13.1.3 (Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies).

## SDG Indicator 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. Key features and metadata

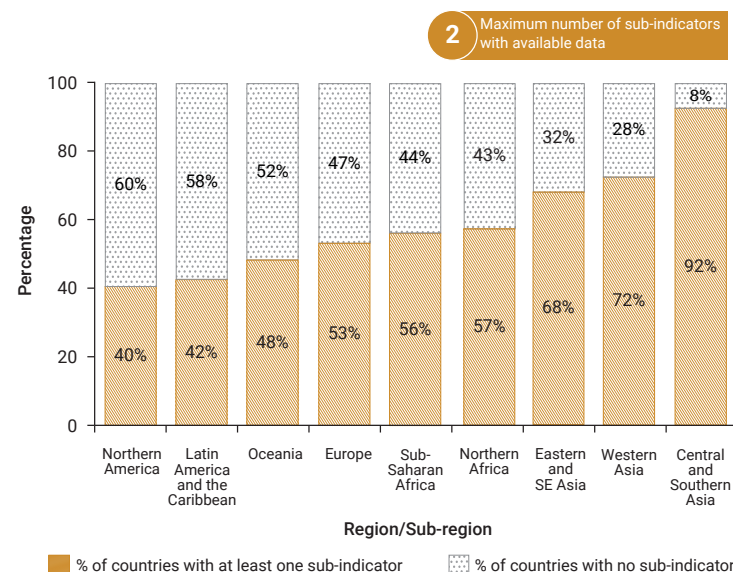
**Definition:** This indicator monitors the number of countries that have adopted appropriate national frameworks to ensure alignment with the objectives of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (Sendai Framework).

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                      | Disaggregated by                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| SG_DSR_LGRGSR<br>Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (%)             | No current data disaggregation available. |
| SG_DSR_SFDRR<br>Number of countries that reported having a National DRR Strategy which is aligned to the Sendai Framework (Number) |                                           |

**Sources of information:** Data collected from national line ministries, national disaster management agencies, civil protection agencies, and meteorological agencies via the Sendai Framework Monitor (UNDRR).

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.4** Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030





### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Compliance with key guiding principles of the Sendai Framework (1=YES, 0=NO) (UNDRR 2017):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objectives aimed at reducing existing risks</li> <li>Objectives aimed at preventing new risks</li> <li>Objectives aimed at strengthening resilience</li> <li>Time frames, targets and indicators</li> <li>Understanding disaster risks</li> <li>Strengthening disaster risk governance</li> <li>Investing in disaster risk reduction</li> <li>Enhancing disaster preparedness</li> <li>DRR mainstreaming</li> <li>Promoting coherence with the Paris Agreement</li> </ul> | <p>By scoring each of the 10 key guiding principles, this disaggregation delivers greater details on progress made through national strategies to align with the Sendai Framework requirements. It enables countries to assess their policy needs to strengthen resilience through advancing holistic transformational change at all levels and allowing countries to allocate sufficient means to: (i) integrate DRR across all policies, programmes and investment for sustainable development, (ii) manage disaster and climate risk through a mainstreamed approach, (iii) promote risk-informed investment in the public and private sectors, and (iv) develop communication tools to promote risk reduction and management (UNGA 2016c). There should be a special focus on building resilience and reducing the exposure of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, as they are particularly impacted by disasters.</p> <p>The proposed disaggregation links to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Target E: Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020 (UN 2015a).</p> | <p>By conforming to the 10 key guiding principles of the Sendai Framework, countries are expected to significantly reduce the impacts of disasters on people – particularly the poor and those in vulnerable situations – communities and businesses. For example, in terms of loss of life, destruction of livelihoods, housing, physical and economic assets, outbreaks of disease, or environmental degradation at all levels (UNDRR n.d.a; UNDRR n.d.b).</p> <p>Countries also align their DRR strategies and related strategies like the National Adaptation Plans (UNDRR 2021).</p> <p>These objectives can be attained by lowering existing risks and preventing new ones, while strengthening the resilience of the society as a whole through multidimensional risk management strategies tailored to specific national and local conditions. Further efforts are needed to raise awareness among the population and local decision-makers on disaster consequences as well as to strengthen their capacity for anticipating and managing hazards by mainstreaming risk reduction across all sectors and activities (UNDRR 2022b; UNDRR 2023).</p> |

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

#### 1. Key features and metadata

**Definition:** This indicator measures the ratio of the number of local governments with local disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies in line with national strategies.

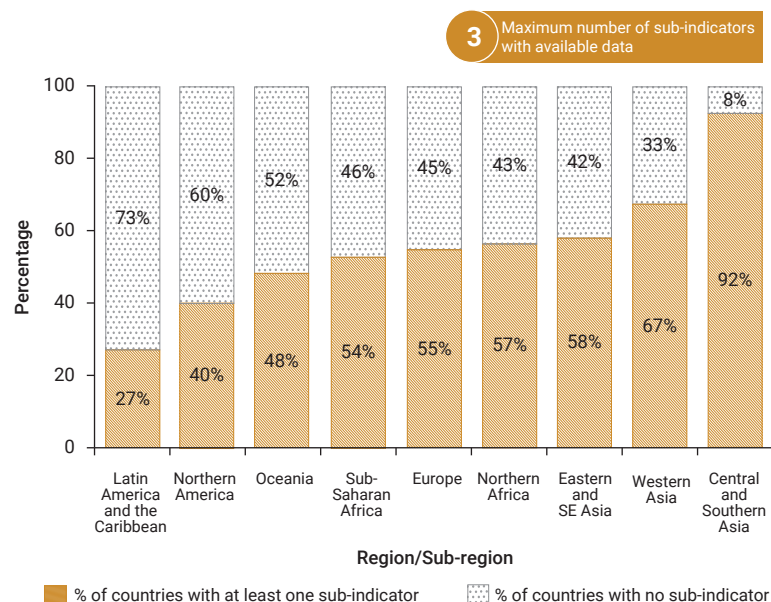
| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                                                 | Disaggregated by                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| SG_GOV_LOGV<br>Number of local governments (Number)                                                                                                                           | No current data disaggregation available. |
| SG_DSR_SILN<br>Number of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with national strategies (Number)                                            |                                           |
| SG_DSR_SILS<br>Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (%) |                                           |

**Sources of information:** Data collected from national line ministries, national disaster management agencies, civil protection agencies, and meteorological agencies via the Sendai Framework Monitor (UNDRR).

Related SDG Indicators: 11.b.1 and 13.1.2 (duplicates) and 13.1.3 (Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies).

## 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.5** Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies



| Proposed disaggregation | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Impact |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
|                         | <p>stakeholders. Of particular importance is the engagement of all segments of society in the planning process, encompassing gender, age, disability, and cultural considerations. Most specifically, the most vulnerable (i.e. poor, women or youth). Furthermore, effective cross-sectoral and policy mainstreaming mechanisms should be put in place to ensure the successful integration of DRR objectives into other local policy and sectoral frameworks, programming, instruments, and interventions (UNDRR 2022b).</p> <p>The disaggregation links to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Target E: Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020 (UN 2015a).</p> |        |

## 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>By city (%) (&gt; 50,000 inhabitants)</b></p> <p>Applies to:<br/>SG_GOV_LOGV<br/>SG_DSR_SILN<br/>SG_DSR_SILS</p> | <p>This disaggregation would emphasize the commitment of cities in implementing the Sendai Framework by developing locally adapted and inclusive strategic, planning and operational frameworks to reduce existing risks, prevent the occurrence of new ones and strengthen society's resilience (UNGA 2016c; UNDRR 2017). Local strategies should reflect the local context (i.e. impacts of climate change or urban and population vulnerability) and detected hazards. They should focus on planning and on-the-ground measures in collaboration with all concerned</p> | <p>Improved evidence-based understanding of the impact of disasters on humans, the economy and the environment would lead to improved conditions. Having in place adequate local policies that prevent, reduce and mitigate the impacts of such disasters could be beneficial for all three dimensions of sustainable development (UNDRR 2023; UNDRR n.d.a).</p> |

Related SDG Indicators: 13.1.3 and 11.b.2 (duplicates) and 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).

## SDG 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

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

#### 1. Key features and metadata

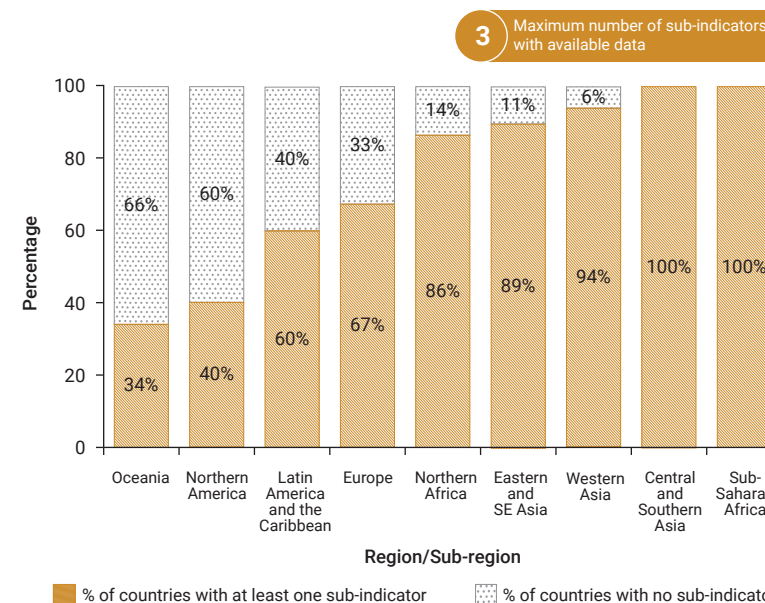
**Definition:** This indicator tracks the mortality attributable to the joint effects of household and ambient air pollution and is expressed as deaths per 100,000 population for any given five-year population group (e.g. children under 5 years of age, 5 to 9 years, 10 to 14 years, etc.). Rates are age-standardized.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                      | Disaggregated by                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| SH_STA_ASAIRP<br>Age-standardized mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (deaths per 100,000 population) | No current data disaggregation available. |
| SH_HAP_ASMORT<br>Age-standardized mortality rate attributed to household air pollution (deaths per 100,000 population)             |                                           |
| SH_AAP_ASMORT<br>Age-standardized mortality rate attributed to ambient air pollution (deaths per 100,000 population)               |                                           |

**Sources of information:** The total number of deaths by country are estimated by the World Health Organization (WHO) based on national data from the WHO's Global Health Estimates (GHE) for background health burden; SDG 7.1.2 (Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology) and SDG 11.6.2 (Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities) for household and ambient air pollution exposures respectively; and the Integrated Exposure-Response (IER) functions for five causes of death (i.e., stroke, ischemic heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, acute lower respiratory infections and lung cancer).

## 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Figure 4.6 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution



## 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution, by age (deaths per 100,000 population) (WHO 2010):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt; 5 years</li> <li>≥ 5 years</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>SH_STA_ASAIRP</p> | <p>This disaggregation provides useful indications for decision-makers on the impacts of air pollution on population health according to their age. It helps identify the most appropriate remedial measures for preventing and reducing related illnesses and risks. More specifically, for children who are particularly affected (e.g. those with pneumonia and its consequences) (WHO 2017; WHO n.d.a).</p> | <p>Air pollution is a major environmental threat: 99% of the world's population live in areas with air pollution concentrations higher than proposed by the WHO Air Quality Guidelines to protect human health. It is responsible for about 6.7 million premature deaths per year due to a variety of Non-Communicable Diseases (i.e. ischemic heart disease, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and lung cancer) and communicable diseases (i.e. acute respiratory infections such as pneumonia) which mainly affect children (WHO 2017; WHO n.d.a).</p> |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution, by sex (deaths per 100,000 population) (UNEP and IUCN 2018):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Male</li> <li>Female</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>SH_STA_ASAIRP</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <p>This disaggregation provides useful indications for decision-makers on the impacts of household and ambient air pollution on population health according to sex. It also helps identify the most appropriate remedial measures for preventing and reducing related illnesses and risks. The use of polluting cooking fuels contributes to household air pollution and has a detrimental effect on human health, particularly affecting women who typically spend more time indoors (WHO n.d.a).</p>                                                                                   | <p>Within poorer households, the children, elderly and pregnant women are more prone to air pollution-related diseases. In particular, the evidence suggests that air pollution may lead to adverse pregnancy outcomes (i.e. pre-term or low birthweight) and neurological development of children.</p> <p>Other risks are associated with pollutants emitting from home equipment for cooking and/or heating as well as physical injury. Pollutants also impact the earth's climate and ecosystems globally.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution, by disease (deaths per 100,000 population) (WHO 2024):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acute lower respiratory infections (estimated in all age groups)</li> <li>Stroke, estimated in adults &gt;25 years</li> <li>Ischemic heart disease, estimated in adults &gt; 25 years</li> <li>Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, estimated in adults &gt; 25 years</li> <li>Lung cancer, estimated in adults &gt; 25 years</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>SH_STA_ASAIRP</p> | <p>This disaggregation provides useful indications for decision-makers on the impacts of air pollution on population health according to the type of illness contracted. In particular, non-communicable diseases – such as ischemic heart disease, stroke, lung cancer, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease – since this pollution is one of the main risk factors and causes a huge disease burden. It also helps in identifying the most appropriate remedial measures for preventing and reducing those impacts (e.g. a shift towards the use of clean fuels) (WHO n.d.a).</p> | <p>The populations of developing countries – and more specifically rural households – are more vulnerable due to their exposure to higher air pollution levels and the higher prevalence rates of air pollution related diseases. Similarly, slum dwellers and people living close to road infrastructure or with little or no access to clean fuels and efficient cooking stoves are more vulnerable to the consequences of air pollution.</p> <p>Coordinated and multisectoral policies can effectively address air pollution by implementing concerted policy at regional, national and local levels encompassing all sectors contributing to air pollution (i.e. energy, industry, transport, waste management, urban planning, agriculture, and households (WHO n.d.a; WHO n.d.b; WHO n.d.c).</p> |

## SDG Indicator 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)

### 1. Key features and metadata

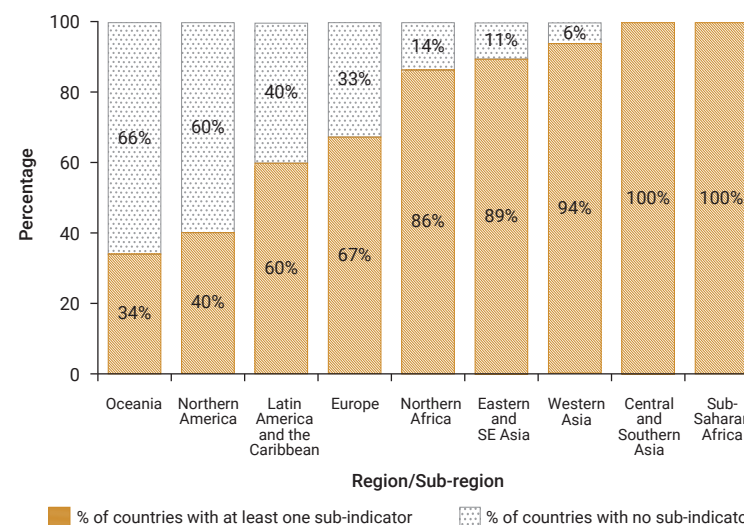
**Definition:** This indicator monitors the mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene, defined as the number of deaths from unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene in a year per 100,000 population.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Disaggregated by                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| SH_STA_WASHARI<br>Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene from diarrhea, intestinal nematode infections, malnutrition and acute respiratory infections (deaths per 100,000 population) | No current data disaggregation available. |

**Sources of information:** National Statistics Offices, various line ministries and databases covering civil registration with complete coverage and medical certification of cause of death.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Figure 4.7 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene



Related SDG Indicators: 11.6.2 (Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities) and 7.1.2 (Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology).



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene, by age (deaths per 100,000 population) (WHO 2023b):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt; 5 years</li> <li>• ≥ 5 years</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>SH_STA_WASHARI</p>     | <p>This disaggregation provides useful indications for decision-makers on the impacts of unsafe WASH services on population health according to their age. It also helps in identifying the most appropriate remedial measures for preventing and reducing related illnesses and risks. More specifically, for children who are particularly affected. For example, supporting a national programme to extend handwashing facilities with soap and water at home) (WHO 2017; WHO 2023b).</p>                                                               | <p>The estimated disease burden attributable to unsafe WASH is significant. Of the four health outcomes included in the estimates, diarrheal disease and acute respiratory infections (ARIs) contribute to most of the burden. The true disease burden associated with unsafe WASH is likely to be much higher because of limited epidemiological evidence and lack of data. Not to mention the compounding impacts of climate change on WASH-related diseases, which need to be better captured.</p> <p>Among children under the age of five, the WASH attributable disease burden represented 7.6% of all deaths in 2019.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene, by sex (deaths per 100,000 population) (WHO 2022b; WHO 2023b):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male</li> <li>• Female</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>SH_STA_WASHARI</p>     | <p>This disaggregation provides useful indications for decision-makers on the impacts of unsafe WASH services on population health according to sex. It also helps in identifying the most appropriate remedial measures for preventing and reducing related illnesses and risks. More specifically, for women who are particularly affected. For example, using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households or providing schools with water and latrines, and promoting hygiene education in the classroom) (WHO 2023b).</p> | <p>National figures on access to WASH services often hide wide disparities within countries. Hence, access to WASH services is generally lower among rural populations, marginalized communities and women. The WASH-attributable disease burden disproportionately affects the poorest and most disadvantaged populations, who are underserved. For example, small water supply systems as well as small-scale sanitation services are more vulnerable to failures and contamination than are larger systems.</p> <p>The lack of safe handwashing facilities and proper sanitation services negatively impacts adolescent girls and women, who are usually responsible for child-care and domestic activities in many countries, and limits their ability to safely manage their menstrual hygiene. Evidence confirms the importance of improving access to safe WASH services in limiting the deaths and illnesses toll and achieving greater health gains. This calls for additional and continuous efforts by governments to accelerate investment</p> |
| <b>Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene, by risk factor (deaths per 100,000 population) (WHO 2023b):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All drinking water</li> <li>• All sanitation</li> <li>• All hygiene</li> </ul> | <p>This disaggregation provides useful indications for decision-makers on the impacts of unsafe WASH services on the population according to their origin. It also helps in identifying the most appropriate remedial measures for preventing and reducing those impacts. For example,</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Applies to:<br/>SH_STA_WASHARI</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <p>supporting a shift to safely managed services (WHO and UNICEF 2023; WHO 2023b).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <p>in WASH systems, with a focus on the poorest and most disadvantaged and the prioritization of extending basic services to the unserved population.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene, by type of disease (deaths per 100,000 population) (WHO 2023b; WHO 2024):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diarrheal disease</li> <li>• Acute respiratory infections (ARIs)</li> <li>• Soil transmitted helminthiases (STHs)</li> <li>• Undernutrition (protein energy malnutrition)</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>SH_STA_WASHARI</p> | <p>This disaggregation provides useful indications for decision-makers on the impacts of unsafe WASH services on the population health according to the type of illness contracted. It also helps in identifying the most appropriate remedial measures for preventing and reducing those impacts.</p> | <p>Likewise, proactive risk assessment and management in WASH policies, regulations and programming is essential for promoting safer WASH services (UN 2023c). Governments should also be able to adapt national and local monitoring systems to better track population exposure to contamination from unsafe WASH (UNICEF and WHO 2020; WHO and UNICEF 2021b; WHO, UNICEF and WB 2022; WHO 2023b).</p> |

Related SDG Indicator: 7.1.2 (Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology).

## SDG Indicator 3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

### 1. Key features and metadata

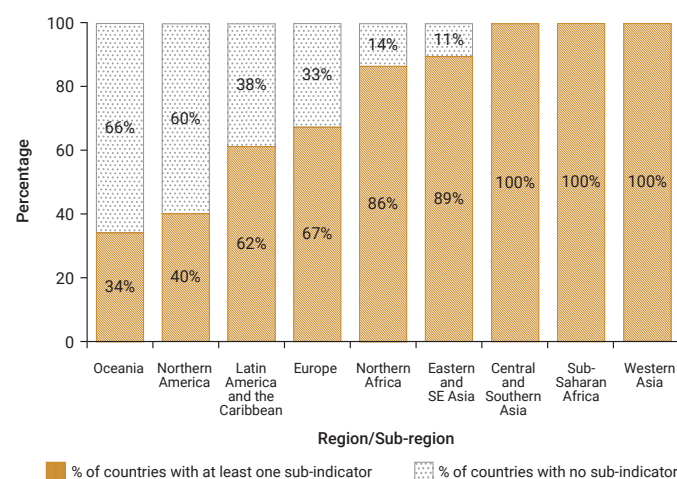
**Definition:** This indicator tracks the number of deaths from unintentional poisonings in a year per 100,000 population.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                 | Disaggregated by  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| SH_STA_POISN<br>Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings, by sex (deaths per 100,000 population) | Sex (Male/Female) |

**Sources of information:** National Statistics Offices, various line ministries and databases covering civil registration with complete coverage and medical certification of cause of death.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.8** Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, by age (deaths per 100,000 population) (WHO 2016):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt; 5 years</li> <li>≥ 5 years</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>SH_STA_POISN</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <p>This disaggregation provides useful indications for decision-makers on the impacts of unintentional poisoning sources on population health according to their age, the effectiveness of hazardous chemicals pollution management and of the country's health system (WHO 2017).</p> <p>It also helps identify the most appropriate remedial measures for preventing and reducing related illnesses and risks. For example, the prevention of indoor pollution risks targeted at children and women for substances like lead or pollutants associated with cookstove smoke or second-hand smoke (WHO n.d.d; WHO n.d.e).</p> <p>This disaggregation is in line with the International Health Regulations (IHR) (WHO 2005).</p> | <p>Exposure to chemical products and natural toxins, pharmaceuticals and pesticides through ingestion, inhalation, skin contact, or the umbilical cord of the unborn child is a major cause of public health concern. Many substances commonly used at home and in the workplace – such as heavy metals, solvents, paints, detergents, kerosene, carbon monoxide, drugs, or pesticides – can lead to unintentional poisonings and increased morbidity. In 2019, 193,000 deaths were estimated to be caused by unintentional poisonings (WHO 2021a). Children as well as pregnant women are more sensitive to poisoning.</p> <p>The production of these substances is increasing and, with it, related health problems.</p> |
| <b>Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, by disease (deaths per 100,000 population) (WHO 2021a; WHO 2024):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Endocrine, nutritional or metabolic diseases</li> <li>Mental, behavioural or neurodevelopmental disorders</li> <li>Diseases of the nervous system</li> <li>Diseases of the visual system</li> <li>Diseases of the circulatory system</li> <li>Diseases of the respiratory system</li> <li>Diseases of the digestive system</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>SH_STA_POISN</p> | <p>This disaggregation provides useful indications for decision-makers on the impacts of unintentional poisoning on the population health according to the type of illness contracted. It also helps in identifying the most appropriate remedial measures for preventing and reducing those impacts through effective chemical incidents and public health management. For example, promoting the establishment and strengthening of a network of national poisons centers whose role is to advise on the diagnosis and management of poisoning and assure toxicovigilance.</p> <p>This disaggregation is in line with the International Health Regulations (IHR) (WHO 2005).</p>                                              | <p>A number of detrimental health impacts of pollution can be significantly reduced through preventive measures and the reduction of exposure to harmful substances. For example, in the case of air pollutants (ambient and indoor) associated with second-hand smoke and the use of leaded gasoline by using modern energy sources and cooking technologies.</p> <p>Other measures should tackle the release of pollution at source from combustion and other energy generation processes, industry or transport through the use of cleaner and efficient resource-use technologies, banning or phasing out harmful substances, new regulatory and control frameworks, and economic incentives.</p>                      |

Related SDG Indicator: 7.1.2 (Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology).

## SDG 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Indicator 4.7.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment\*

### 1. Key features and metadata

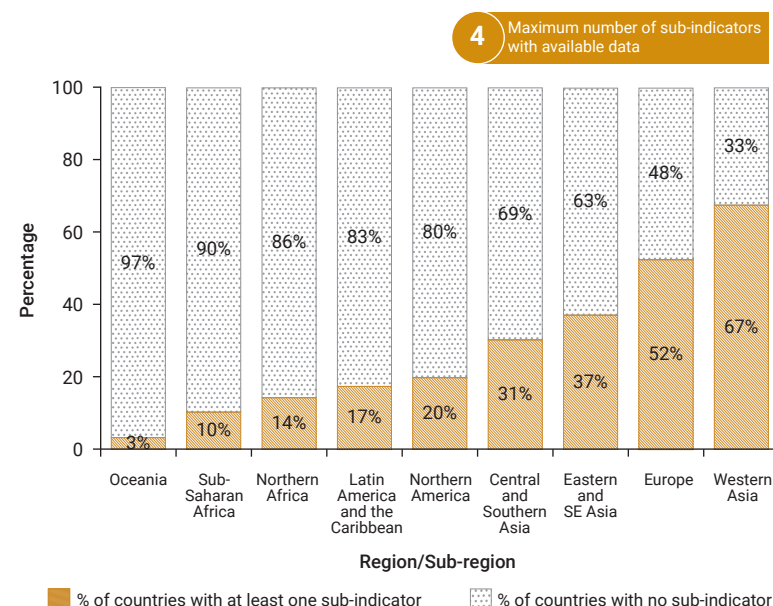
**Definition:** This Indicator measures the extent to which countries mainstream Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in different components of their education system: education policies, curricula, teacher training, and student assessment.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                      | Disaggregated by                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| SE_GCEDESSED_NEP<br>Extent to which GCED and ESD are mainstreamed in national education policies (Index of 0 to 1) | No current data disaggregation available. |
| SE_GCEDESSED_CUR<br>Extent to which GCED and ESD are mainstreamed in curricula (Index of 0 to 1)                   |                                           |
| SE_GCEDESSED_TED<br>Extent to which GCED and ESD are mainstreamed in teacher education (Index of 0 to 1)           |                                           |
| SE_GCEDESSED_SAS<br>Extent to which GCED and ESD are mainstreamed in student assessment (Index of 0 to 1)          |                                           |

**Sources of information:** Data provided as a by-product of a non-statistical monitoring exercise by national responsible authorities – typically Ministries of Education and related institutions – to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.9** Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Extent to which GCED and ESD are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education, and (d) student assessment, by education level (Index of 0 to 1):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary</li> <li>Secondary</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>SE_GCEDESSED_NEP<br/>SE_GCEDESSED_CUR<br/>SE_GCEDESSED_TED<br/>SE_GCEDESSED_SAS</p> | <p>This disaggregation of the indicator by education level gives an insight into where mainstreaming efforts are provided by countries and where the national education policy should be strengthened for better ESD and GCED integration into the education system.</p> <p>Additional efforts should be devoted to other educational activities like technical and vocational education and training, higher education and teacher training education. Climate change for example, as one GCED/ESD theme, should be made a core component of the national</p> | <p>Implementing such policies would equip the people with information to prepare them for issues such as climate change consequences and provide them with sound information and scientific knowledge to understand and face the emerging environmental and societal challenges (UN 2023d). In addition, implementing gender-responsive education policies would raise awareness of gender equality concerns and enable the teaching of gender sensitivity practices.</p> |



| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | curriculum. This would facilitate closer working relations between Ministries of Education and Environment, embed sustainable development and climate change into all levels and disciplines of education and help allocate more means to teacher training (UNECE 2005; UNESCO 2021). | This would help people to seize opportunities for healthy and balanced lifestyles in harmony with nature while being fully aware of the need to respect social values, gender equity and cultural diversity. |
| <p><b>Extent to which GCED and ESD are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education, and (d) student assessment, by GCED/ESD theme (Index of 0 to 1):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural diversity and tolerance</li> <li>• Gender equality</li> <li>• Human rights</li> <li>• Peace and non-violence</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Environmental sustainability</li> <li>• Human survival and well-being</li> <li>• Sustainable consumption and production</li> </ul> <p><b>Applies to:</b><br/>SE_GCEDES_NEP<br/>SE_GCEDES_CUR<br/>SE_GCEDES_TED<br/>SE_GCEDES_SAS</p> | This disaggregation gives useful information to policymakers on the topics that are best mainstreamed into the national education system and where improvements are expected to cover more thoroughly the topics that are missing or are insufficiently integrated.                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

\* The proposed disaggregation of this indicator was not endorsed by UNESCO, the custodian agency for this indicator.

Related SDG Indicators: 12.8.1 and 13.3.1 (duplicates).



Credit: Prakash Paol Unsplash



## SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

SDG Indicator 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

### 1. Key features and metadata

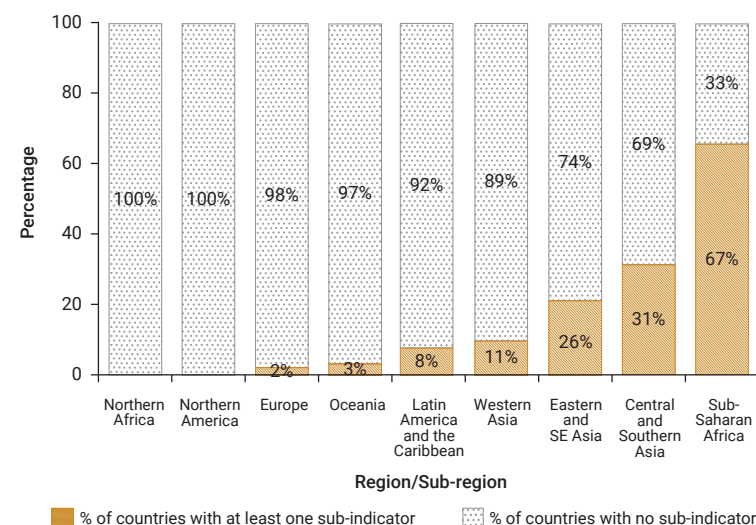
**Definition:** The indicator consists of two sub-indicators: (a) measures the prevalence of people in the agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, disaggregated by sex; and (b) tracks the extent to which women are disadvantaged in ownership or secure rights over agricultural land.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                     | Disaggregated by                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| SP_LGL_LNDAGSEC<br>Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex (%) | Sex (Male/Female)                         |
| SP_GNP_WNOWNNS<br>Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (%)                       | No current data disaggregation available. |

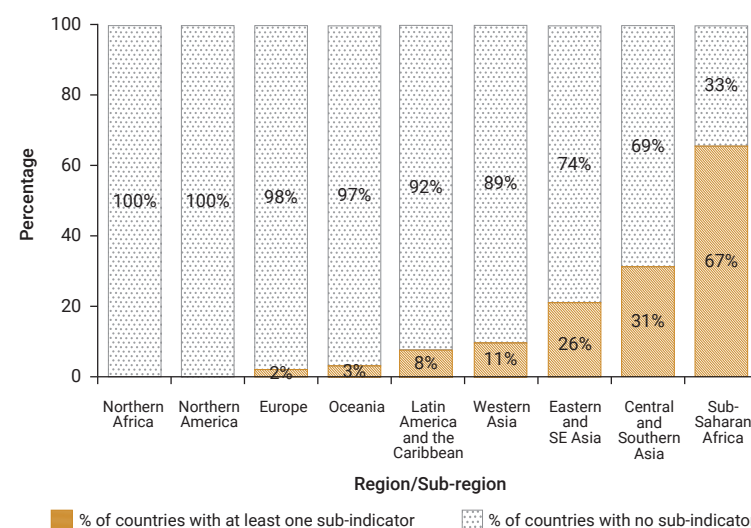
**Sources of information:** National Statistical Offices and the organization responsible for agricultural surveys or censuses in the country (usually the Ministry of Agriculture) if agricultural surveys or censuses are used.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.10** 5.a.1a Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex



**Figure 4.11** 5.a.1b Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Share of women with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by tenure system (%)</b> (FAO, WB and UN-Habitat 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customary</li> <li>• Freehold</li> <li>• Leasehold</li> <li>• State</li> <li>• Community/Group right</li> <li>• Cooperative</li> <li>• Other<sup>8</sup></li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>SP_LGL_LNDAGSEC<br/>SP_GNP_WNOWNS</p> | <p>The aim of this disaggregation is to give detailed information on the different categories of recognized documentation or mechanisms provided to female agricultural landowners based on legal and institutional context. It also enables a comprehensive understanding of the status of agricultural land tenure security for women.</p> <p>Access to regular and qualitative data on the nature and type of documents (i.e. nature of the right, individual/collective ownership, related mechanisms to ensure enforcement, and security level) or arrangements as well as assessing to what extent a country's legal and institutional frameworks recognize and support different land tenure categories is</p> | <p>Women's agricultural land ownership is significantly lower than that of men, placing women in a clearly disadvantaged position (FAO 2023d; FAO 2023g). Women's unique family and social roles and economic contribution is also central in uplifting agriculture activities and food value chains, from on-site agricultural production to transformation and distribution processes and the final preparation or marketing of food and agricultural products. Therefore, securing legally recognized rights on agricultural land ownership is key to both women's economic</p> |

| Proposed disaggregation | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                         | <p>essential for monitoring policies and interventions aimed at improving agricultural land tenure security and for promoting responsible and equitable agricultural land governance. This also allows for the assessment of system strengths and weaknesses to ensure equity between men and women in land rights. Although relying on an individual-level approach – versus a parcel-level approach – for data collection might mask rights over multiple parcels of agricultural lands.</p> <p>This disaggregation is aligned with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the context of National Food Security (FAO 2022c).</p> | <p>empowerment and emancipation, along with ensuring equal wages, and for the sustainability and inclusiveness of economic development, food security and livelihoods delivery (FAO 2022c; FAO 2023d).</p> |

<sup>8</sup> Tenure systems are diverse depending on countries' specificities. The proposed categorization could change according to the tenure systems of countries.

Related SDG Indicator: 1.4.2 (Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure).

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

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

**Definition:** This indicator measures the attribution of global material extraction to the domestic final demand of a country.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                   | Disaggregated by                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| EN_MAT_FTPRPG<br>Material footprint per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2015 United States dollar) | No current data disaggregation available. |
| EN_MAT_FTPRPC<br>Material footprint per capita, by type of raw material (tonnes per capita)                                     |                                           |
| EN_MAT_FTPRTN<br>Material footprint, by type of raw material (tonnes)                                                           |                                           |

**Sources of information:** National Statistical Offices and various national and international datasets in the domain of material flow accounts, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, and energy statistics.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Data not available.

### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Material footprint by material category (tonnes)</b> (UNEP 2023d; United Nations Environment Programme International Resource Panel [UNEP-IRP] n.d.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biomass</li> <li>• Fossil fuels</li> <li>• Metal ores</li> <li>• Non-metallic minerals</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>EN_MAT_FTPRTN</p> | <p>This disaggregation is aimed at tracking the material footprint by material categories (i.e. biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores, and non-metallic minerals). It can be used to assess overall trends as well as the evolution per category of natural resources used. It can also be used for identifying where opportunities lie for a reduction in material extraction and its uses. This is necessary information for policymakers in addressing the issue of the overuse of natural resources and targeting appropriate measures to reduce those uses, globally and by end use sectors (UNEP 2023d) – with developed countries taking the lead in decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation. This disaggregation is consistent with the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP) (UN 2012).</p> | <p>The assessment of material footprint use by type of material is necessary for tracking the use of each resource by type and for achieving the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources. The decoupling is needed to ensure that population growth does not negatively impact the availability of materials in the environment and ensures sustainability for future generations. The availability of such information is necessary to drive a shift in consumer demand towards more sustainable, circular and durable behaviour.</p> |
| <p><b>Proportion of the material footprint accounted for by trade of materials (%)</b> (UNEP 2023d; UNEP-IRP n.d.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raw Material Equivalents of Imports (RME<sub>IM</sub>)</li> <li>• Raw Material Equivalents of Exports (RME<sub>EX</sub>)</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>EN_MAT_FTPRTN</p>       | <p>The purpose of this disaggregation is to estimate the share of the national material footprint attributable to the trade in materials. It gives relevant indications to decision-makers on the level of reliance of one country on the rest of the world, and vice versa, for meeting its internal demand for materials. It is also useful information on the interventions needed to reduce that country's material footprint and decouple economic growth and natural resource use through leveraging trade (European Environment Agency [EEA] 2023; One Planet Network [OPN] n.d.). Interventions can</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <p>The availability of information related to imports and/or exports of raw materials paints a clear picture of the dependence of countries on each other and how the environmental impact of the country of origin can be minimized through reducing such dependencies. Although the economy of the country of origin might be affected, promoting circular economy approaches to the country of origin or the country of use conserves the environment and accelerates the shift by countries to circular economies.</p>                                   |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                              | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                      | <p>drive the reduction of material use through changing consumption patterns and promoting the circular economy. For instance, decreasing consumption, shifting to goods or services that need less material, enhancing the durability of goods, and fostering recycling (EEA 2023). Developed countries should take the lead, as they often heavily rely on resource-intensive imports from less developed countries.</p> <p>This disaggregation is consistent with the 10YFP (UN 2012).</p>                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <p><b>Proportion of the material footprint accounted for by economic sector according to ISIC rev.4 (%)</b></p> <p>Applies to:<br/>EN_MAT_FTPRTN</p> | <p>This disaggregation provides an understanding about the different needs for raw materials per economic sector. The data would equip policymakers with the knowledge to adapt and/or develop policies and interventions needed to reduce the material footprint of certain sectors and decouple economic growth and natural resource use. It might also lead to innovations focusing on reducing the material need for the most material-intensive sectors.</p> <p>This disaggregation is consistent with the 10YFP (UN 2012).</p> | <p>Measures and interventions to reduce the impact of material-intensive sectors lead to a reduction of natural resources extraction. This would encourage the use of circular approaches for reducing reliance on the extraction of materials, increase innovation and reliance on recycling and reuse of existing material within the economy and accelerate the shift by countries to circular economies.</p> |

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

**Definition:** This indicator estimates the total amount of material (i.e. biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores, and non-metallic minerals) directly used in an economy.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                     | Disaggregated by                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| EN_MAT_DOMCMPT<br>Domestic material consumption (DMC), by type of raw material (tonnes)           | Types of raw material (biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores, and non-metallic minerals) |
| EN_MAT_DOMCMPCG<br>DMC per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2015 USD) |                                                                                      |
| EN_MAT_DOMCMPC<br>DMC per capita, by type of raw material (tonnes per capita)                     |                                                                                      |

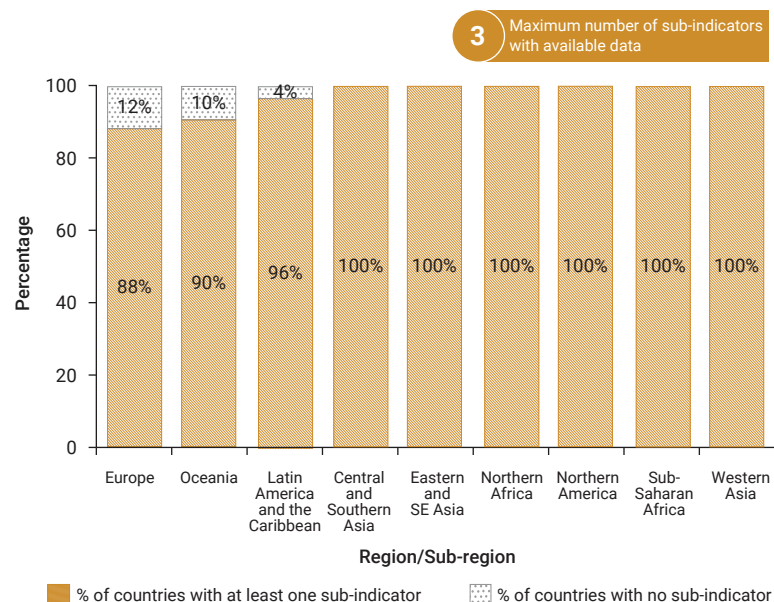
**Sources of information:** National Statistical Offices and various national and international datasets in the domain of material flow accounts, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, and energy statistics.

Related SDG Indicators: 12.2.1 (duplicates), 12.2.2 and 8.4.2 (Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP).



## 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.12** Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP



## 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Domestic material consumption by type of consumption (tonnes)</b><br>(UNEP 2023d; UNEP-IRP n.d.): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Domestic Extraction</li> <li>Imports</li> <li>Exports</li> </ul> Applies to:<br>EN_MAT_DOMCMPT | The availability of this information through disaggregation allows for an understanding of the quantities that are used internally within a country, whether the material is domestically extracted or imported. This disaggregation can be used by governments to balance the outsourcing of material and energy intensive extraction and industrial processes to other countries (UNEP 2023d).<br><br>This disaggregation is consistent with the 10YFP (UN 2012; UNEP 2024c). | Decoupling wealth creation from resource use to move towards a circular economy entails transforming the way in which countries' basic consumption needs are met to develop inclusive, resource-efficient and low-polluting economies. Beyond the environmental and economic benefits, by reducing harmful environmental effects and developing resource-efficient solutions, a decoupling policy can also generate substantial social and human well-being advantages (e.g. green job creation or reduced pollution-related illnesses (International Resource Panel [IRP] 2019). |

Related SDG Indicators: 12.2.2 (duplicates), 12.2.1 and 8.4.1 (Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP).

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

### SDG Indicator 9.4.1: CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of value added

#### 1. Key features and metadata

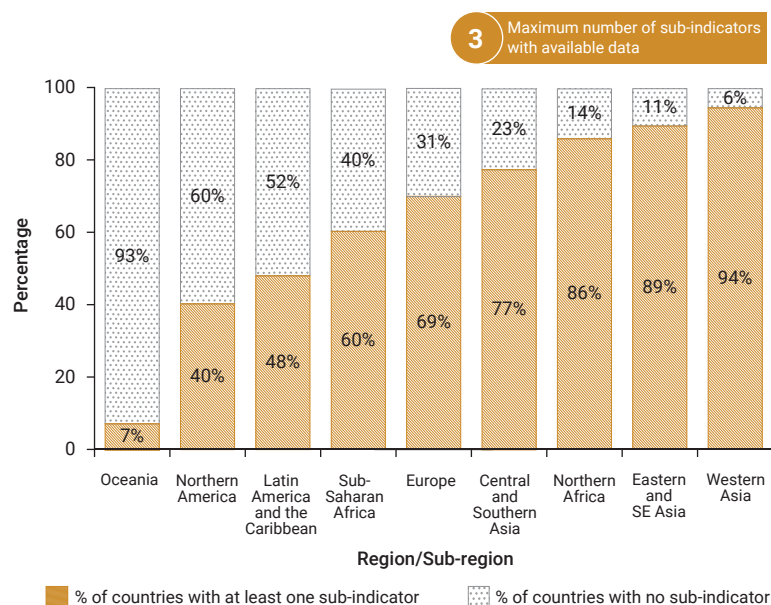
**Definition:** This indicator is defined as the ratio between CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion and the value added of associated economic activities.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                       | Disaggregated by                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| EN_ATM_CO <sub>2</sub><br>Carbon dioxide emissions from fuel combustion (millions of tonnes)                                                        | Activity (manufacturing excl. coke and refined petroleum products and repair and installation of machinery and equipment) |
| EN_ATM_CO <sub>2</sub> GDP<br>Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP PPP (kilogrammes of CO <sub>2</sub> per constant 2017 USD)                   | No current data disaggregation available.                                                                                 |
| EN_ATM_CO <sub>2</sub> MVA<br>Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO <sub>2</sub> per constant 2015 USD) |                                                                                                                           |

**Sources of information:** Data on total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion, also disaggregated by sector, are taken from the International Energy Agency (IEA) [Greenhouse Gas Emissions](#) from Energy database. GDP data is sourced from the World Bank Development indicators and the National Accounts – Analysis of Main Aggregates (AMA). UNIDO maintains the MVA database. Figures for updates are obtained from national account estimates produced by the UN Statistics Division (UNSD) and from national publications.

## 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Figure 4.13 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of value added



## 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kg of CO<sub>2</sub> per constant 2015 USD), by industrial sub-sector (IPCC 2007; UN 2008a; UN 2008b; UN 2018a; IEA 2023):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Iron and steel industry</li> <li>• Chemical and petrochemical industry</li> <li>• Non-ferrous metals basic industries</li> <li>• Non-metallic minerals</li> <li>• Transport equipment</li> <li>• Machinery comprising fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment (other than transport equipment)</li> <li>• Food and tobacco</li> <li>• Paper, pulp and printing</li> <li>• Wood and wood products</li> <li>• Textile and leather</li> <li>• Non-specified (any manufacturing industry not included above)</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>EN_ATM_CO2MVA</p> | <p>This disaggregation presents detailed information on the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of the manufacturing industry by sub-sector. This is useful information for decision-makers in identifying the responsibility of each sub-sector within the emissions of the manufacturing industry as a whole. Similarly, it can be used to adapt relevant policies and interventions to respond to the specificity of the sub-sectors with a view to curbing overall emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> as part of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>New interventions could be implemented in the manufacturing sector to target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The electrification development of industrial processes,</li> <li>• The use of less polluting fuels (e.g. green hydrogen),</li> <li>• The progress of specific heavy industries, such as cement and steel (i.e. enhanced carbon intensity, diminishing demand or substitution),</li> <li>• The increasing material and energy efficiency and the expansion of the circular economy (UNEP 2022b).</li> </ul> | <p>Industry is one of the biggest emitters of greenhouse gases worldwide (IEA 2022). Considerable efforts were made by this sector to improve its energy efficiency and curb its CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. It is also adversely affected by climate change consequences (i.e. due to natural disasters, a rise in sea levels or water shortages). It offers several sustainable development opportunities in terms of technological innovation, new business models, green economy and related jobs, and the development of new production and consumption patterns (United Nations Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO] n.d.). The move towards inclusive, low-emission, climate-resilient, and sustainable industrialization is highly beneficial to countries, their populations and their economies.</p> |

Related SDG Indicators: 7.2.1 (Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption), 7.3.1 (Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP Indicator) and 13.2.2 (Total greenhouse gas emissions per year).

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

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

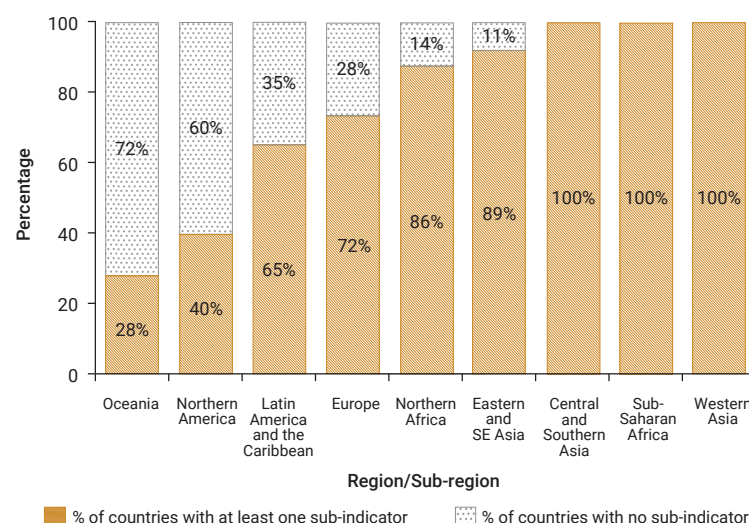
**Definition:** This indicator monitors the proportion of the population with convenient access to public transport.

| Sub-indicator                                                                              | Disaggregated by |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| SP_TRN_PUBL<br>Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport (%) | Cities           |

**Sources of information:** Data provided by national and local/urban authorities to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.14** Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex (%)</b> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Male</li> <li>Female</li> </ul> Applies to:<br>SP_TRN_PUBL                                 | <p>This disaggregation helps identify the impact of national and local transport policies and investments on the suitability and inclusivity of transport services to the population based on their sex, as women are more prone to challenges in public transport than men (UN-Habitat 2022).</p> <p>The impact on security is particularly important since the lack of safe transport options restricts women's mobility and access to public services, markets and employment opportunities (UN 2018b; UN 2021b).</p> <p>This disaggregation is consistent with the Aarhus Convention (UNECE) and the Escazu Protocol (UNECLAC), two UN instruments for the inclusive engagement of all stakeholders in sustainable transport policy.</p>                                                                                   | <p>Greater involvement of women in decision-making processes related to transport strategies and investments makes transport systems safer and more inclusive for women. In addition to providing mobility services and infrastructure, transport may be a cross-cutting accelerator that can speed-up progress in other crucial development areas. For example, alleviating poverty, reducing inequality, empowering women, and combatting climate change (UN 2023e).</p> |
| <b>Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by persons with disabilities (%)</b> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disabled</li> <li>Non-Disabled</li> </ul> Applies to:<br>SP_TRN_PUBL | <p>This disaggregation is relevant for identifying gaps in the provision of transport services to the disabled population. It can be used by decision-makers, at both national and local levels, to prepare strategies and investment programmes for facilitating the accessibility and affordability of transport infrastructure and services to this marginalized group (UN-Habitat 2022). Increasing stakeholder participation in decision-making processes related to transport development schemes is the best way to plan and develop the sustainable transport transition (UN 2018b; UN 2021b).</p> <p>This disaggregation is consistent with the Aarhus Convention (UNECE) and the Escazu Protocol (UNECLAC), two UN instruments for the inclusive engagement of all stakeholders in sustainable transport policy.</p> | <p>Paying special attention to the requirements of marginalized groups, such as persons with disabilities, is central to transport sustainability.</p> <p>Efforts to increase stakeholder participation in decision-making processes are supposed to be supported by inclusive approaches at different stages of the planning and development process to ensure the sustainable transport transition (UN 2023e).</p>                                                       |

Related SDG Indicators: 11.3.1 (Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate), 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), 9.1.1 (Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road), and 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).

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

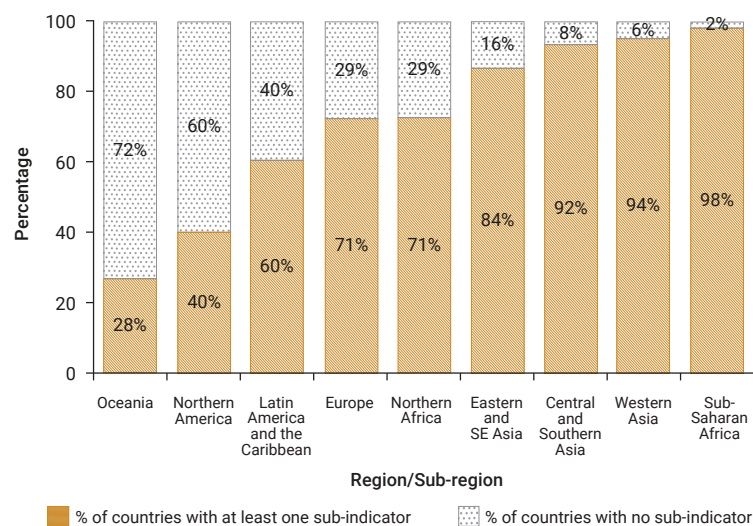
**Definition:** This indicator measures the ratio of total land consumption to population growth rate.

| Sub-indicator                                                              | Disaggregated by |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| EN_LND_CNPOPOP<br>Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate | Cities           |

**Sources of information:** National governments (National Statistical Offices) have the primary responsibility of reporting on this indicator to UN-Habitat. UN-Habitat and other partners – such as the Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL) team, the German Aerospace Center (DLR), partners in the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) and ESRI among others – support various components of the calculation of this indicator.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Figure 4.15 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate, by type of land use consumed</b> (System of Environmental Economic Accounting [SEEA] 2016):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Forestry</li> <li>• Land used for aquaculture</li> <li>• Use of built up and related areas</li> <li>• Land used for maintenance and restoration of environmental functions</li> <li>• Other uses of land</li> <li>• Land not in use</li> <li>• Inland water</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>EN_LND_CNPOPOP</p> | <p>This disaggregation highlights the conversion of non-urban land into urban land, by category of land use (SEEA 2016). It is useful information for decision-makers in assessing the changing shares of different land uses and to monitor the impact of the expansion of human settlements compared to other land uses. The objective is to maximize the benefits of urban growth while minimizing the related challenges. For example, the adverse impact of the consumption of high-quality agricultural lands by urbanization and its impact on the environment.</p> <p>This disaggregation is consistent with The New Urban Agenda (UN 2016b).</p> | <p>The disaggregation provides essential information for promoting sustainable urbanization patterns based on the provision of goods and services to residents in an inclusive manner and at affordable costs, offering economic and employment opportunities, and allowing coexistence with other local non-urban activities. For example, agriculture and areas devoted to food production, protected areas for environmental or risk prevention purposes (UN 2023e). In particular, the uncontrolled expansion of urban areas can generate potential adverse impacts in terms of risk occurrence. For example, slum expansion, urbanization in flood or landslide-prone areas and human settlements in coastal areas affected by sea level rise. It also has consequences for other categories of activities or uses. For example, the consumption of fertile agricultural lands, deforestation and ecosystem destruction, disruption of the water cycle and landscape modification (UN 2018b; UN 2023e).</p> |



| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate, by type of growth</b> (UN-Habitat 2018b): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infill</li> <li>• Extension</li> <li>• Leapfrogging</li> </ul> Applies to:<br>EN_LND_CNPOP | <p>This disaggregation is relevant for categorizing the different patterns of urban expansion and for identifying their underlining causes. It can also help in planning urban sustainability more holistically and defining appropriate policy responses for addressing and counteracting observed adverse impacts.</p> <p>This disaggregation is consistent with The New Urban Agenda (UN 2016b).</p> | <p>Urban sprawl should be inverted to promote a more integrated management of space, population needs and urban services. This should include lower footprint, lower infrastructure costs and higher land use efficiency. For example, infill development on abandoned 'brownfield' sites. Compact city development should be aimed at implementing more inclusive and cost-effective interventions for addressing poverty and inequalities; facilitating access (both physically and economically) to health, education, nutrition, water usages, energy, transport facilities, production activities and employment opportunities, and green spaces; and effectively mitigating climate change, other environmental issues and the social costs associated with urbanization (e.g. security) (UN-Habitat 2022).</p> |

Related SDG Indicators: 11.2.1 (Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport), 11.7.1 (Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all), 11.a.1 (Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs), 15.1.2 (Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected area), and 11.b.1 (Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030).

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

**Definition:** This indicator measures the progress and willingness of governments and local authorities to integrate resident and civil society participation in urban planning and management at various levels.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                          | Disaggregated by                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically | No current data disaggregation available. |

**Sources of information:** National and local statistical offices through questionnaires developed by UN-Habitat.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Data not available.

### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>By nature and typology of existing participation structures (1=YES; 0=NO)</b> (UN 2018b): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formal petitions</li> <li>• Town hall meetings</li> <li>• Neighborhood advisory committees</li> <li>• Public hearings</li> <li>• Social media campaigns</li> <li>• Protest/demonstrations</li> <li>• Local referenda</li> <li>• Elections</li> <li>• Participatory budgeting</li> <li>• Public consultations</li> </ul> | <p>This disaggregation highlights the operating instruments and procedures in place to ensure the participation of civil society and citizens in local decision-making. It can be used by policymakers to tailor policies, regulations, technical participatory instruments, coordination schemes, funding sources, decision-making processes, and to foster participatory frameworks.</p> <p>This disaggregation is consistent with The New Urban Agenda (UN 2016b).</p> | <p>The setting up of appropriate legislative/regulatory mandates, operational mechanisms and an associated enabling environment (i.e. capacity or resources) is necessary for establishing a solid binding foundation conducive to the engagement of people, communities and organizations in local affairs (UN 2018b; UN 2023e). Efforts made to enhance participatory processes at city level help to address social inequities and poverty. They also benefit from local and indigenous knowledge by putting into practice the most suitable solutions.</p> |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Civil society organizations are a driver of innovation and can ensure, if associated to local decisions, that policies and interventions are adapted to the needs of city dwellers (UN 2023e).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>By regularity of participation (1=YES; 0=NO) (UN-Habitat 2018c):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular participation (at least every six to nine months)</li> <li>Non-regular participation</li> </ul> | This disaggregation is aimed at monitoring the formal basis of participation (i.e. local policy and administrative frameworks) and its regularity. It can be used by local decision-makers to engage city residents in decisions such as urban planning, budget approval, the evaluation of city management performance, or any other decisions of importance that will affect the functioning of the city and the living conditions of its inhabitants.<br><br>This disaggregation is consistent with The New Urban Agenda (UN 2016b). | Evidence shows that regular engagement of citizens and civil society in city affairs provides genuine opportunities to ensure the co-creation and co-development of urban areas. This can be through embedding the priorities and needs of city dwellers; fostering trust, responsibility sharing and ownership; and achieving better management performance and results towards sustainable development objectives (UN 2018b; UN-Habitat 2022).<br><br>To enhance inclusive sustainable development by promoting regular participatory processes, cities must improve their governance framework as well as their institutional and technical capacities. |

**SDG Indicator 11.4.1: Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection, and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)**

## 1. Key features and metadata

**Definition:** This indicator tracks the total funding from governments (central, regional and local), private sources (household, corporate and sponsorship or international sources) in the preservation, protection and conservation of cultural and/or natural heritage for a given year per capita, expressed in Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) in constant United States dollars.

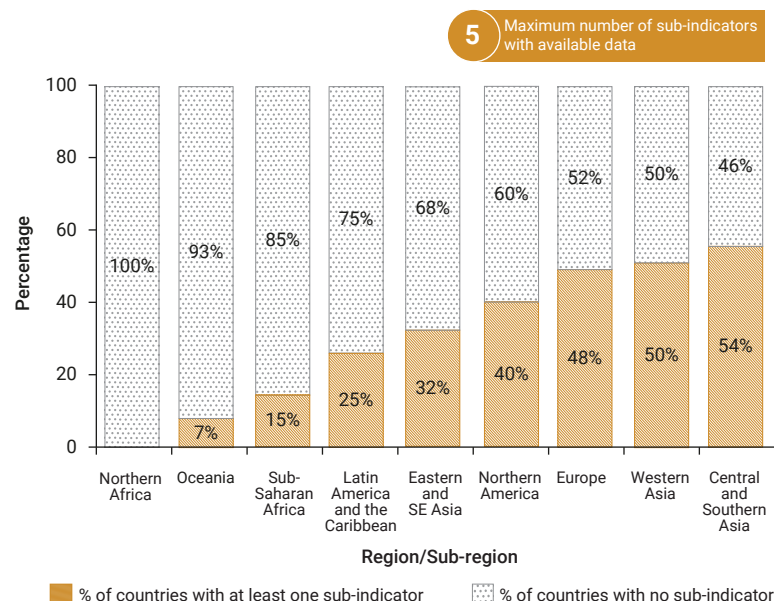
| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                          | Disaggregated by                              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| GB_XPD_CULNAT_PB<br>Total expenditure per capita spent on cultural and natural heritage, public (PPP, constant 2017 USD)               | Level of government (national/regional/local) |
| GB_XPD_CULNAT_PBPV<br>Total expenditure per capita spent on cultural and natural heritage, public and private (PPP, constant 2017 USD) |                                               |
| GB_XPD_CUL_PBPV<br>Total expenditure per capita spent on cultural heritage, public and private (PPP, constant 2017 USD)                |                                               |
| GB_XPD_NAT_PBPV<br>Total expenditure per capita spent on natural heritage, public and private (PPP, constant 2017 USD)                 |                                               |
| GB_XPD_CULNAT_PV<br>Total expenditure per capita spent on cultural and natural heritage, private (PPP, constant 2017 USD)              |                                               |

**Sources of information:** National Statistical Offices from multiple sources: ministries of finance and/or ministries of culture, environment financial management, local authorities, and specific surveys on private expenditure. Plus, additional international sources (e.g. OECD-DAC).

Related SDG Indicators: 11.2.1 (Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport), 11.3.1 (Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate), 11.4.1 (Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage), 11.6.1 (Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated), and 11.b.2 (Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies).

## 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.16** Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection, and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)



## 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Average share of expenditure from local governments (%)</b> (UNESCO 2009b; International Monetary Fund [IMF] 2014; UN 2023e):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In cultural heritage</li> <li>• In natural heritage</li> </ul> | <p>The 'heritage economy' yields various benefits in terms of employment, revenues, tourism and leisure activities, local entrepreneurship, and innovation in many domains. Sustained financial efforts in the sector are essential to ensure the safeguarding, maintenance and valuation of the many components of national</p> | <p>The 2030 Agenda recognizes the central role played by natural and cultural heritage in sustainable economic development; environmental protection; support for social integration, equity and cultural diversity; and the promotion of a collective identity and quality of life for the population. However, most of the financial efforts for</p> |

| Proposed disaggregation | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                         | <p>heritage – whether cultural or natural – and support modern economies and social activities based on the multiple uses of heritage (UNESCO 2015). This disaggregation offers the advantage of highlighting the overall comparative financial effort made at sub-national levels (regional, local) for the safeguarding and enhancement of national heritage. It also points to the areas where additional investment should be made to benefit from the multidimensional contribution of cultural and natural heritage to sustainable development. Notably, as a driver of urban economies and employment as well as social cohesion.</p> <p>It is consistent with the World Heritage Convention (UNESCO 2023a) and the New Urban Agenda (UN 2016b).</p> | <p>the safeguarding and enhancing heritage are pledged by central governments, with limited investment from sub-national levels of government. Many local governments lack the legal frameworks and operational strategies to carry out adequate management of cultural and natural heritage sites (UN 2023e).</p> <p>Therefore, there are real opportunities to increase awareness among local authorities and their constituencies of the potential related to the protection, maintenance and development of cultural, natural and indigenous heritage. This includes local and indigenous knowledge as well as innovation prospects based on linkages with other dimensions of development – such as culture, tourism, environmental quality, and related economic activities (UNESCO 2015; UNESCO 2023b).</p> |

Related SDG Indicators: 8.3.1 (Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex) and 11.3.2 (Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically).

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

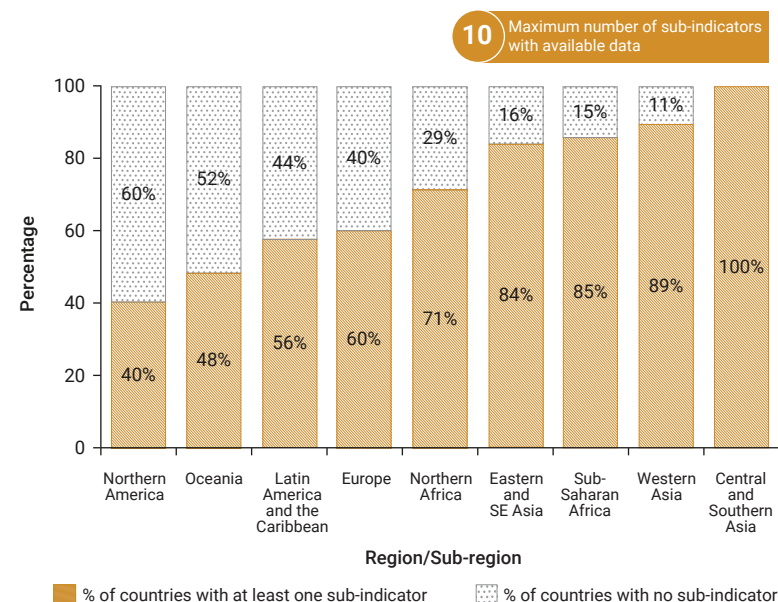
**Definition:** This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                   | Disaggregated by                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| VC_DSR_MISS<br>Number of missing persons due to disaster (Number)                                               | No current data disaggregation available. |
| VC_DSR_AFFCT<br>Number of people affected by disaster (Number)                                                  |                                           |
| VC_DSR_MORT<br>Number of deaths due to disaster (Number)                                                        |                                           |
| VC_DSR_MTMP<br>Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (Number)     |                                           |
| VC_DSR_MMHN<br>Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters (Number)                            |                                           |
| VC_DSR_DAFF<br>Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (Number)      |                                           |
| VC_DSR_IJILN<br>Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters (Number)                                |                                           |
| VC_DSR_PDAN<br>Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters (Number)                   |                                           |
| VC_DSR_PDYN<br>Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters (Number)                 |                                           |
| VC_DSR_PDLN<br>Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters (Number) |                                           |

**Sources of information:** Data collected from national line ministries, national disaster management agencies, civil protection agencies, and meteorological agencies via the Sendai Framework Monitor (UNDRR).

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.17** Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                              | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters/Number of people affected by disaster, by administrative unit:</b><br><br>Applies to:<br>VC_DSR_MMHN<br>VC_DSR_AFFCT | This disaggregation helps policymakers understand the human cost of disasters, which is critical for taking pre-emptive and preventive actions. It is useful for gaining a clear view of the localization of the disaster impacts on human life. It is key information for developing policies for either disaster prevention and assessment or rescue and reconstruction operations, especially in the case of large-scale disasters.<br><br>This information could be voluntarily reported as part of the Sendai Framework Monitor. | People can be affected by disasters in many ways, which can have severe impacts on material living conditions (displaced, evacuated or relocated population), basic infrastructure (access to basic services and work), livelihoods and assets (physical, social, cultural, and environmental), or health (injury, illness or death).<br><br>The information provided by the proposed disaggregation can be used to better protect people |



| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters/ Number of people affected by disaster, by hazard type and by sex</b> (UNDRR 2017; UNEP and IUCN 2018; UNDRR-ISC 2020):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cyclones</li> <li>• Drought</li> <li>• Floods</li> <li>• Heatwaves and cold spells</li> <li>• Coastal storms</li> <li>• Fires</li> <li>• Landslides</li> <li>• Epidemics</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>VC_DSR_MMHN<br/>VC_DSR_AFFECT</p> | <p>With the increasing frequency and scale of climate-related events, a sound understanding of the nature of disasters, their gender-differentiated impact and related risks is essential for the development of risk reduction policies (UNEP and IUCN 2018). Each category of hazards has specific patterns of mortality and morbidity that are important to identify. This disaggregation is relevant to developing policies aimed at disaster risk reduction and disaster management as well as related post-disaster interventions. The data is voluntarily reported as part of the Sendai Framework Monitor.</p> | <p>based on their sex, as well as the poor and people in vulnerable situations – who are especially impacted by disasters – by understanding the magnitude of the economic impact of disasters at administrative levels.</p> <p>Knowledge of the geographical location and type of hazard affecting the population is also relevant for achieving the four priorities of the Sendai Framework: understanding disaster risk; strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk; investing in disaster reduction for resilience; and enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response (UN 2016a; UNDRR 2023).</p> |

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

**Definition:** This indicator measures the ratio of direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to GDP.

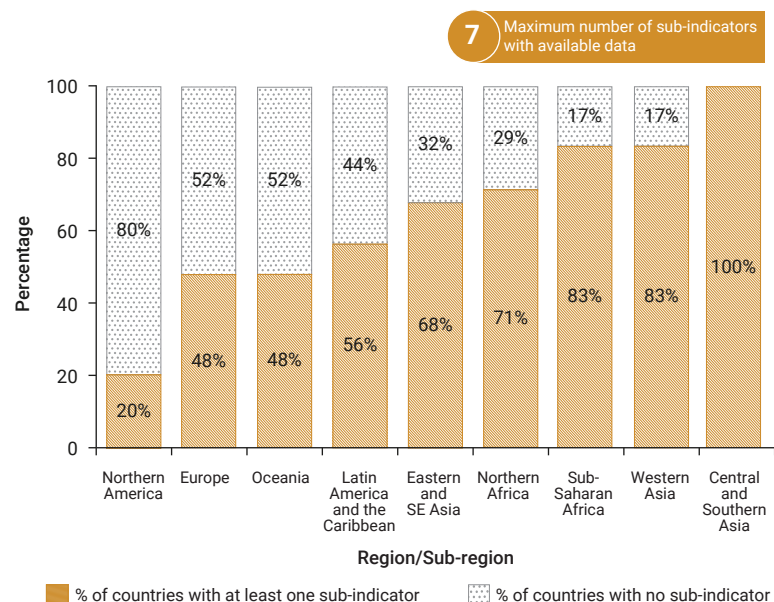
| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                         | Disaggregated by                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| VC_DSR_GDPLS<br>Direct economic loss attributed to disasters (current USD)                                                            | No current data disaggregation available. |
| VC_DSR_LSGP<br>Direct economic loss attributed to disasters relative to GDP (%)                                                       |                                           |
| VC_DSR_AGLH<br>Direct agriculture loss attributed to disasters (current USD)                                                          |                                           |
| VC_DSR_CILN<br>Direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters (current USD) |                                           |
| VC_DSR_CHLN<br>Direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters (millions of current USD)       |                                           |
| VC_DSR_DDPA<br>Direct economic loss to other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters (current USD)             |                                           |

**Sources of information:** Data collected from national line ministries, national disaster management agencies, civil protection agencies, and meteorological agencies via the Sendai Framework Monitor (UNDRR).

Related SDG Indicators: 1.5.1 and 13.1.1 (duplicates), 13.1.2 (Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies), and 13.1.3 (Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies).

## 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.18** Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product



## 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                  | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Direct economic loss attributed to disasters, by administrative unit (millions of current USD)</b><br><br>Applies to:<br>VC_DSR_GDPLS | Understanding trends in disaster-related economic losses helps countries formulate and implement policies to reduce them.<br><br>This disaggregation provides complementary information on the economic assessment of direct losses at the level of administrative units defined by countries and is useful for gaining a clear view of the localization of disaster costs (UN 2016a; UNDRR 2017). It is key information for planning and implementing disaster risk reduction strategies at a local level and for monitoring the economic impact of disasters, especially in the case of large-scale disasters which account for the greater level of damage (UNDRR 2023). | Disasters impact the poor who are the most exposed and endure the greatest relative losses. Implementing targeted policies at the level of administrative units helps reduce the impact of disasters. For example, loss of income, consumption and welfare reduction or adverse effects on long-term socio-economic development. Addressing the disaster-poverty nexus requires a transformative and collaborative approach for disaster risk governance, including the poor and most vulnerable groups of the population (UNDRR 2022a). |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | It contributes to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Target C: Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product by 2030 (UN 2015a).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Direct economic loss attributed to disasters, by hazard type (millions of current USD) (UNDRR-ISC 2021):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meteorological and hydrological</li> <li>• Extraterrestrial</li> <li>• Geohazards</li> <li>• Environmental</li> <li>• Biological</li> <li>• Chemical</li> <li>• Technological</li> <li>• Societal</li> </ul> Applies to:<br>VC_DSR_GDPLS | This disaggregation provides valuable information on the type of hazard causing economic loss. A sound understanding of the nature of disaster-related economic consequences is essential for developing risk-informed policies (UN 2016a; UNDRR 2017). From this perspective, each category of hazards has a specific pattern of impact on the different categories of assets, which is crucial. Since disasters are the result of interaction of hazards with the vulnerability and exposure of the population, in addition to its coping capacity, this information is relevant for developing policies aimed at both disaster risk prevention (i.e. avoid hazards from becoming disasters) and disaster management and related post-disaster interventions.<br><br>It contributes to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Target C: Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product by 2030 (UN 2015a). | A more systemic approach recognizing the complex, dynamic and cascading nature of disaster occurrence needs to be applied. One major pathway to facilitate this change of paradigm is to integrate the real cost of risk into both the investment and insurance systems and national fiscal policy, notably the social costs and the impact of climate change and ecosystems destruction (UNDRR 2022a; UNDRR n.d.a). |

Related SDG Indicators: 1.5.2 (duplicates), 13.1.2 (Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies), and 13.1.3 (Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies).

## SDG Indicator 11.6.1: Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities

### 1. Key features and metadata

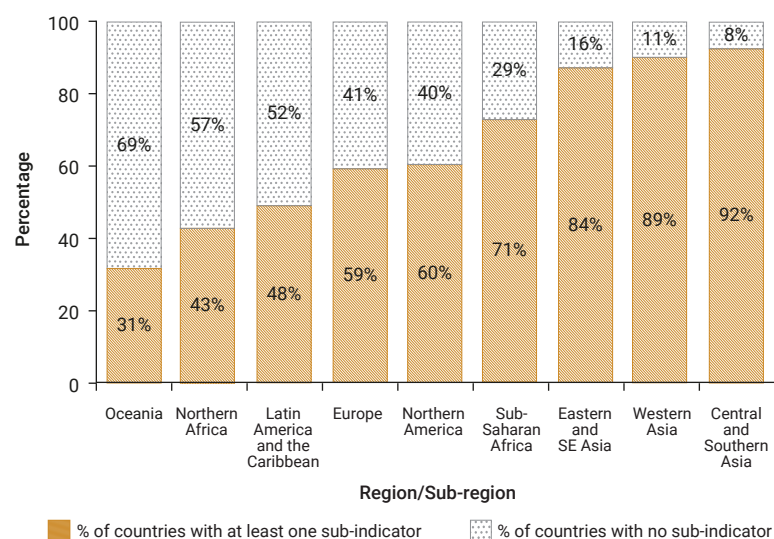
**Definition:** This indicator tracks the city's ability to responsibly collect and manage municipal solid waste.

| Sub-indicator                                                             | Disaggregated by |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| EN_REF_WASCOL<br>Municipal Solid Waste collection coverage, by cities (%) | Cities           |

**Sources of information:** Responses of countries (Ministry of Environment or equivalent national institution and National Statistical Offices) and cities/municipalities to the UNSD/ UNEP Questionnaire on Environment Statistics or UN-Habitat's Waste Wise Cities Tool.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.19** Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Disaggregation of municipal solid waste collection coverage, by type of waste (%) (UN-Habitat 2021):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kitchen/food</li> <li>• Garden/park</li> <li>• Paper and cardboard</li> <li>• Plastic – film/plastic – dense</li> <li>• Metals</li> <li>• Glass</li> <li>• Textiles/shoes</li> <li>• Wood (processed)</li> <li>• Special wastes</li> <li>• Composite products</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>EN_REF_WASCOL</p> | <p>The aim of this disaggregation is to provide detailed information on the composition of MSW collected by municipalities and its evolution over time (UN-Habitat 2021). Improving knowledge on the composition of MSW collection helps identify the most appropriate measures for minimizing waste generation at source. Where waste cannot be avoided, it also helps find the best options for the recovery of materials and energy from waste, their recycling into usable products, or their final disposal. Public authorities can also use this information to strengthen the waste management chain and support well-targeted investments in infrastructure, facilities and related services to the population. Information can be used to formulate further cost-effective waste management strategies for supporting the transition towards a circular economy.</p> <p>This disaggregation is consistent with the 10YFP (UN 2012; UNEP 2024c).</p> | <p>Urban populations, especially in low- and middle-income countries, are exposed to major environmental and public health risks as a result of waste mismanagement (UNEP 2015). The development and, more importantly, implementation of targeted municipal waste collection and management policies contribute to the improvement of the health of the populations. They also contribute to reducing the impact of waste on the environment – especially when portions of collected municipal waste could be used as compost, recycled or reused (Kaza <i>et al.</i> 2018).</p> |
| <b>Total and per capita MSW generated by source of waste (tonnes) (UNEP 2021e; UN-Habitat 2021):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Households</li> <li>• Commerce and trade</li> <li>• Small businesses</li> <li>• Office buildings and institutions</li> <li>• Bulky waste</li> <li>• Waste from selected municipal services</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                 | <p>This disaggregation provides information for policymakers to optimize waste collection and management systems (nationally, locally and by sector) – especially in cities where a large amount of MSW remains uncollected (UNEP 2021e; UN-Habitat 2021). This is key information for helping local authorities refine their strategies to reduce the overall cost of waste management and realize significant budgetary savings.</p> <p>This disaggregation is consistent with the 10YFP (UN 2012; UNEP 2024c).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | <p>A growing number of municipalities are interested in having better knowledge about their city's waste and origins. This information helps them plan waste management and reduces the potential environmental impact of uncollected and mismanaged waste. It also helps them take advantage of developing effective waste management strategies; related business opportunities and value chains; and new sources of employment, sustainable livelihoods and ways of accelerating the city's shift towards a circular economy (Kaza <i>et al.</i> 2018; UNEP n.d.a).</p>        |

Related SDG Indicators: 12.5.1 (National recycling rate), 12.3.1.b (Food waste index), 6.3.1 (Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated), and 1.4.1 (Proportion of population with access to basic services)

## SDG Indicator 11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g., PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>) in cities (population weighted)

### 1. Key features and metadata

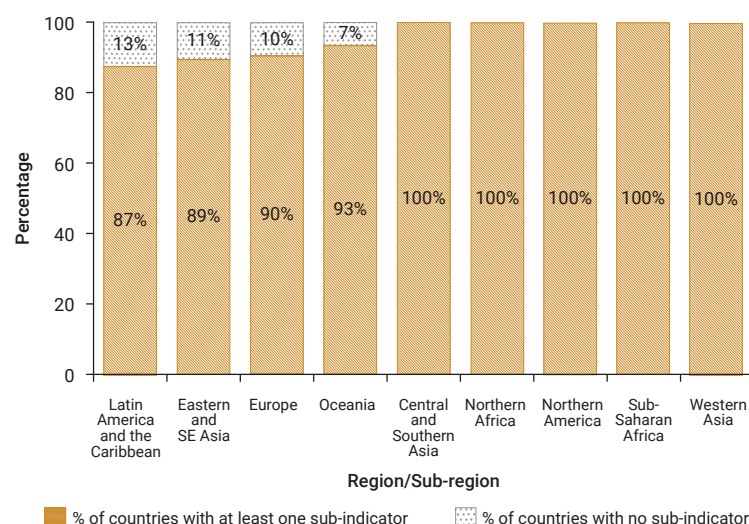
**Definition:** This indicator monitors the annual mean of the daily concentrations of fine suspended particles (equal to or less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>)) in urban areas, weighted by the corresponding population.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                    | Disaggregated by                                                           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| EN_ATM_PM25<br>Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (population-weighted), by location (micrograms per cubic meter: µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | Location (cities, rural areas, towns and semi-dense areas, or urban areas) |

**Sources of information:** Official reporting from countries (National Ministry of Health and/or Ministry of the Environment) to the World Health Organization (WHO). Sources of data include ground measurements from monitoring networks – collected for 6,000 cities and localities around the world – satellite remote sensing, population estimates, topography, information on local monitoring networks, and measures of specific contributors to air pollution.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Figure 4.20 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Annual mean levels of particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>) (population-weighted), by location, by pollution source (micrograms per cubic meter: µg/m<sup>3</sup>) (WHO 2021b):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Industry and power generation</li> <li>• Biomass burning</li> <li>• Residential</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>EN_ATM_PM25</p> | <p>Air pollution by particulate matter is recognized as a major public health threat and is involved in the onset of many serious noncommunicable diseases. For example, stroke, heart disease, pulmonary and respiratory diseases, asthma, or lung cancer. It is estimated that exposure to air pollution is causing millions of deaths in addition to the loss of healthy years of life (UN 2018b). This disaggregation aims at monitoring the annual level of particulate matter by pollution source. Although this might be challenging, it will equip decision-makers with the information to identify opportunities to reduce ambient air quality. On this basis, it can be used to design tailored policies and interventions to prevent and mitigate as much as possible high concentrations of particulate matter and costs by addressing the main sources of emissions. For example, traffic, industry, power generation, waste burning, and residential fuel combustion.</p> <p>This disaggregation is in line with WHO Global air quality policy (WHO 2021b).</p> | <p>Ambient air pollution is responsible for the death of 4.2 million people. Yet in a number of low- and middle-income countries, monitoring of air pollutants is still limited or non-existent (UN 2023e). Accordingly, those countries need to develop their monitoring systems to have a better understanding of the status of air quality and to enhance citizen awareness and early warning systems. (UN-Habitat 2022). In addition, governments are expected to also focus on smaller urban centres and rural areas that can have worse air quality and account for almost 50% of the global population. Governments should adopt more comprehensive and equitable approaches that do not leave behind less dense and rural areas and their dwellers who are often poorer and have less access to basic services (e.g. sanitation and prevention, health care or clean energy). In addition to enhanced efforts on monitoring, data collection and reporting, governments need to align their legislative framework to WHO air quality guideline values to ensure better protection for their populations and the environment. Currently, only 51% of national air quality legislation has public health or both public and ecosystem protection as its main objective (UNEP 2021f). Examples of actions to be prioritized in developing countries to reduce air pollution include the promotion of clean energy (i.e. rural electrification, renewable energy or efficient cookstoves) and the development of urban planning and public transportation. This can generate beneficial impacts not only on the environment and human health but also in terms of social inclusion and general living conditions (e.g. safer public transportation).</p> |

Related SDG Indicator: 3.9.1 (Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution).



## SDG Indicator 11.7.1: Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

### 1. Key features and metadata

**Definition:** This indicator measures the share of the total surface devoted to open public space and streets as part of the total surface built-up area of urban agglomerations and assesses the access by different population groups to open public space.

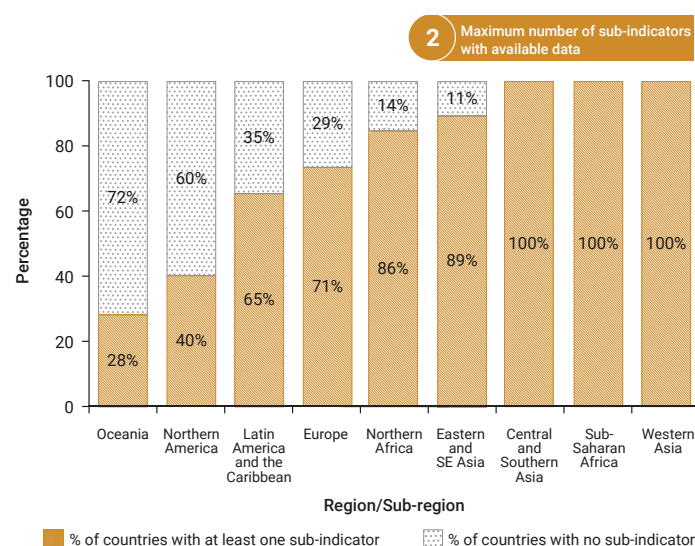
| Sub-indicator                                                                                               | Disaggregated by |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| EN_URB_OPENSP<br>Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all (%) | Cities           |

**Sources of information:** Information is collated from city land use plans, community mapping activities and volunteered GIS data in addition to initiatives led by national statistical and mapping agencies as well as UN-Habitat and partners.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

**Figure 4.21** Average share of built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities



| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by types of public open spaces based on size and coverage area (%)</b> (UN-Habitat 2018d):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local/pocket open public spaces</li> <li>Neighborhood public open spaces</li> <li>District/city open spaces or city open spaces</li> <li>Regional open space/larger city parks</li> <li>National/metropolitan open public spaces</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>EN_URB_OPENSP</p> | <p>The size, configuration and functionalities of open public spaces may vary within and across cities and beyond their general qualification as 'public open spaces'. It is important for better understanding their role and attributes in the urban ecosystem and broader scale (UN-Habitat 2018d). This disaggregation enables a characterization of public open spaces by cities. It also provides useful information to decision-makers so they have better knowledge of their functionalities and actual uses by city dwellers, or other categories of users depending on their «catchment» area or attractiveness, with a view to taking informed decisions that make them better suited to the real uses and needs of residents.</p> <p>This disaggregation is consistent with the New Urban Agenda - Article 67 (UN 2016b).</p> | <p>To contribute effectively to the urban metabolism, social inclusiveness, economic productivity, and wellbeing of city dwellers, it is essential that urban areas are equipped with a variety of public areas that are accessible to all and with sufficient dedicated space. Depending on their size, specific features and facilities, green and public spaces can accommodate a number of diversified activities and services to the population. These include recreation, sport, urban nature and ecosystem conservation, social interaction, amenities, and may attract visitors from outside (UN-Habitat 2018d). They are a considerable asset for city residents – contributing to the socio-cultural, economic and political regulation of the urban system – and as such are a vital component of a city's broad ecosystem that needs to be expanded based on expressed needs.</p> |
| <p><b>Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use and accessible for persons with disabilities (%)</b> (UN-Habitat 2022)</p> <p>Applies to:<br/>EN_URB_OPENSP</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <p>As underlined by the New Urban Agenda (UN 2016b), public spaces are a key element for the social cohesion, inclusion and resilience of city residents. They are notably central in enhancing social equity, particularly for disabled people. By observing the accessibility of green and public spaces to disabled, this disaggregation offers relevant information for monitoring the development, adoption and implementation of policies and interventions in favour of this segment of the population. The information collected can also lead to measures tailored to the specific needs of the disabled population, such as accessible pathways, audio signals, elevators, braille signage, seating areas,</p>                                                                                                                  | <p>The lack of easy access by city residents to open public space applies to disabled people who suffer more due to lack of suitable infrastructure and services (UN 2023e). This means limited physical activity or social interactions and public space amenities, which is likely to exacerbate existing inequalities within cities.</p> <p>Also, understanding the dynamics of people accessing open public spaces provides a relief to different categories of societies, allows better engagement among community members or strengthens social interactions based on sex or age.</p> <p>Local public authorities, in partnership with other city stakeholders, need to develop inclusive designs for public</p>                                                                                                                                                                        |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | play facilities, and website services to accommodate their needs and promote equal access and enjoyment of public spaces (UN 2023e).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | spaces that are people-centered, equitable, accessible, and affordable for disabled population to ensure they can enjoy their benefits in terms of physical and mental health, quality of life and well-being. |
| <b>Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use, by sex (%)</b> (UN-Habitat 2022): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male</li> <li>• Female</li> </ul> Applies to:<br>EN_URB_OPENSP | This disaggregation helps identify the impact of national and local policies and investments on the suitability and inclusivity of access to open spaces for various categories of the population based on their sex and/or age. This would help identify groups that are left behind and develop targeted policies to address such gaps or identify the categories that benefit the most from these spaces and plan accordingly. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use, by age group (%)</b> (UN-Habitat 2022)<br><br>Applies to:<br>EN_URB_OPENSP                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

## SDG Indicator 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

### 1. Key features and metadata

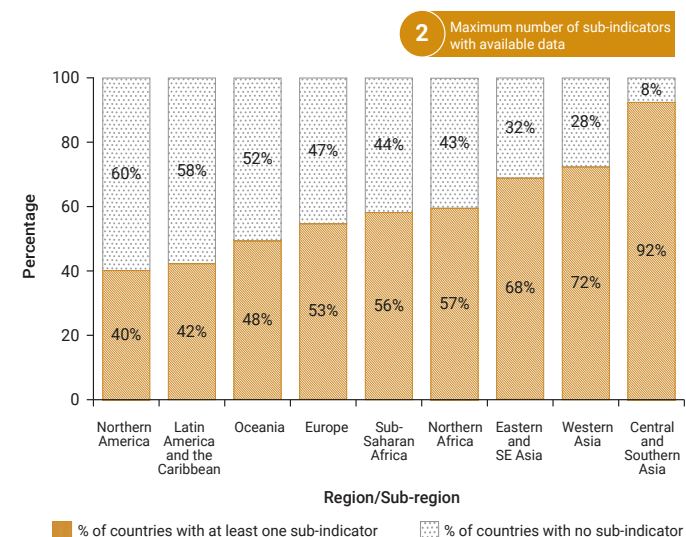
**Definition:** This indicator monitors the number of countries that have adopted appropriate national frameworks to ensure alignment with the objectives of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (Sendai Framework).

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                      | Disaggregated by                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| SG_DSR_LGRGSR<br>Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (%)             | No current data disaggregation available. |
| SG_DSR_SFDRR<br>Number of countries that reported having a National DRR Strategy which is aligned to the Sendai Framework (Number) |                                           |

**Sources of information:** Data collected from national line ministries, national disaster management agencies, civil protection agencies, and meteorological agencies via the Sendai Framework Monitor (UNDRR).

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.22** Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030



Related SDG Indicators: 11.3.1 (Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate) and 11.2.1 (Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport).

### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Compliance with key guiding principles of the Sendai Framework (1=YES; 0=NO) (UNDRR 2017):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objectives aimed at reducing existing risks</li> <li>Objectives aimed at preventing new risks</li> <li>Objectives aimed at strengthening resilience</li> <li>Time frames, targets and indicators</li> <li>Understanding disaster risks</li> <li>Strengthening disaster risk governance</li> <li>Investing in disaster risk reduction</li> <li>Enhancing disaster preparedness</li> <li>DRR mainstreaming</li> <li>Promote coherence with the Paris Agreement</li> </ul> | <p>By scoring each of the 10 key guiding principles, this disaggregation delivers greater details on the progress made by national strategies to align with the Sendai Framework requirements. It enables countries to assess their policy needs to strengthen resilience through advancing holistic, transformational change at all levels. It also allows countries to allocate sufficient means to: (i) integrating DRR across all policies, programmes and investment for sustainable development; (ii) managing disaster and climate risk through a mainstreamed approach; (iii) promoting risk-informed investment in the public and private sectors; and (iv) developing communication tools to promote risk reduction and management (UNGA 2016c).</p> <p>The proposed disaggregation links to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Target E: Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020 (UN 2015a).</p> | <p>By conforming to the 10 key guiding principles of the Sendai Framework, countries are expected to significantly reduce the impacts of disasters on persons, communities and businesses. Including losses of lives; destruction of livelihoods, housing, physical and economic assets; disease outbreaks; or environmental degradation at all levels (UNDRR n.d.a; UNDRR n.d.b).</p> <p>Countries also align their DRR strategies and related strategies like the National Adaptation Plans (UNDRR 2021).</p> <p>These objectives can be attained by lowering existing risks and preventing new ones, while strengthening the resilience of the society as a whole through multidimensional risk management strategies tailored to specific national and local conditions, including those of cities and human settlements. Increasing efforts are needed to raise awareness among the population and local decision-makers on disaster consequences as well as to strengthen their capacity to anticipate and manage hazards by mainstreaming risk reduction across all sectors and activities (UNDRR 2022b; UNDRR 2023).</p> |

### SDG Indicator 11.b.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

#### 1. Key features and metadata

**Definition:** This indicator measures the ratio of the number of local governments with local disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies in line with national strategies.

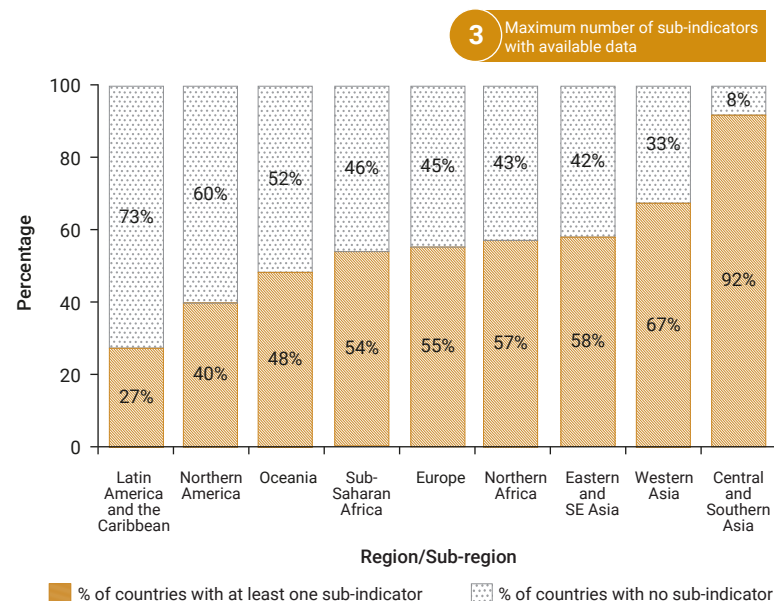
| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                                                 | Disaggregated by                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| SG_GOV_LOGV<br>Number of local governments (Number)                                                                                                                           | No current data disaggregation available. |
| SG_DSR_SILN<br>Number of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with national strategies (Number)                                            |                                           |
| SG_DSR_SILS<br>Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (%) |                                           |

**Sources of information:** Data collected from national line ministries, national disaster management agencies, civil protection agencies, and meteorological agencies via the Sendai Framework Monitor (UNDRR).

Related SDG Indicators: 1.5.3 and 13.1.2 (duplicates) and 13.1.3 (Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies).

## 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.23** Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies



## 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                      | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>By City (%) (&gt; 50,000 inhabitants)</b><br><br>Applies to:<br>SG_GOV_LOGV<br>SG_DSR_SILN<br>SG_DSR_SILS | This disaggregation would emphasize the commitment of the largest cities in implementing the Sendai Framework by developing locally adapted and inclusive strategic, planning and operational frameworks for reducing existing risks, preventing the occurrence of new ones and strengthening society's resilience (UNGA 2016c; UNDRR 2017). Local strategies should reflect the local context (i.e. impacts of climate change or urban and population vulnerability) and detected hazards. It should also focus on planning and on-the-ground measures in collaboration with all concerned | Improved evidence-based understanding of the impact of disasters on humans, economy and the environment would lead to improved conditions. Having in place adequate local policies that prevent, reduce and mitigate the impacts of such disasters could be beneficial for all three dimensions of sustainable development (UNDRR 2023; UNDRR n.d.a). |

| Proposed disaggregation | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Impact |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
|                         | <p>stakeholders. Of particular importance is the engagement of all segments of society in the planning process, encompassing gender, age, disability, and cultural considerations. More specifically, the most vulnerable (i.e. the poor, women and youth). Furthermore, effective cross-sectoral and policy mainstreaming mechanisms should be put in place to ensure the successful integration of DRR objectives into other local policy and sectoral frameworks, programming, instruments, and interventions (UNDRR 2022b).</p> <p>The disaggregation links to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Target E: Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020 (UN 2015a).</p> |        |

Related SDG Indicators: 1.5.4 and 13.1.3 (duplicates) and 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).



## SDG 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

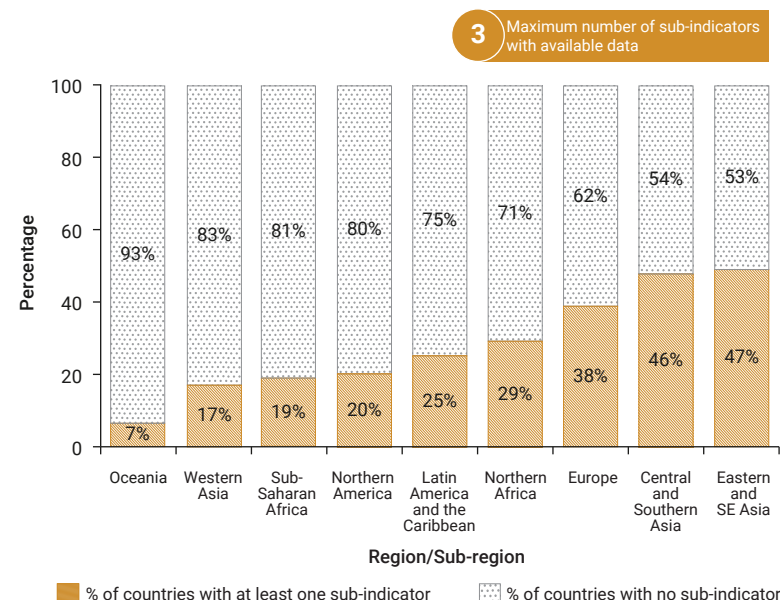
**Definition:** This indicator allows for the quantification and monitoring of countries making progress along the policy cycle aimed at supporting Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP).

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                 | Disaggregated by                                                                                                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SG_SCP_POLINS<br>Countries with policy instrument for SCP (1 = YES; 0 = NO)                                                                   | Policy instrument (economic and fiscal instruments, macro policies, regulatory and legal instruments, or voluntary and self-regulation schemes) |
| SG_SCP_CNTRY<br>Countries with SCP national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies (1 = YES; 0 = NO) | No current data disaggregation available.                                                                                                       |
| SG_SCP_TOTLN<br>Number of policies, instruments and mechanism in place for SCP (Number)                                                       |                                                                                                                                                 |

**Sources of information:** Data is provided by the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP) National Focal Points through an online survey.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.24** Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                 | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Countries with policy instrument for SCP, by legal status (1=YES; 0=NO):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Binding</li> <li>• Non-binding</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>SG_SCP_POLINS</p> | <p>The aim of this disaggregation is to emphasize the legal status of the SCP policy instruments put in place by countries and to monitor progress made over time to strengthen the national policy framework. In particular, with respect to binding instruments that offer a stronger guarantee of a long-term engagement towards SCP (UNEP 2020a).</p> <p>This disaggregation is consistent with the 10YFP (UN 2012).</p> | <p>The assessment of binding policy instruments alongside the allocation of adequate means to enforce and implement them helps in determining the degree of political commitment by national authorities for making SCP policy a priority.</p> <p>Non-binding instruments (e.g. recommendations, informal agreements, guidelines, communication, 'papers', and 'road maps') are also crucial for ensuring institutional and stakeholder engagement, arrangements and partnerships toward circularity and decoupling economic growth from resource use (UNEP 2020a).</p> |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Countries with policy instrument for SCP, by targeted sector (1=YES; 0=NO):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural and fishery</li> <li>• Environmental services</li> <li>• Water</li> <li>• Consumer Goods</li> <li>• Buildings and construction</li> <li>• Culture and recreation</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Forestry</li> <li>• Waste, incl. chemicals</li> <li>• Energy</li> <li>• Financial sector</li> <li>• Food &amp; beverage</li> <li>• Scientific research, development and innovation</li> <li>• Public procurement</li> <li>• Industrial sector</li> <li>• Tourism</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Information and Communications Technology (ICT)</li> <li>• Textiles</li> <li>• Plastics</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>SG_SCP_POLINS</p> | <p>The purpose of this disaggregation is to show the differentiated efforts made in developing SCP policies by economic sectors and/or categories of stakeholders. This is with a view to highlighting their priority areas and where additional efforts are needed to close the missing actions gap towards having a complete national SCP strategy (OPN n.d.).</p> <p>This disaggregation is consistent with the 10YFP (UN 2012).</p> | <p>This offers a diversity of opportunities for enabling changes and advancing sustainability. Including across other sectors, through the promotion of the circular economy and enhanced multi-stakeholder and public-private partnerships (UN 2022g).</p> |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Countries with policy instrument for SCP, by level of policy development (1=YES; 0=NO):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy design</li> <li>• Policy adopted or officially launched</li> <li>• Implementation</li> <li>• Policy completed</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>SG_SCP_POLINS</p> | <p>This disaggregation monitors the level of implementation of SCP policy from the design stage to full completion. It produces useful information on the work in progress and maturity of these policies. It can be used by policymakers to identify where barriers to the smooth implementation of SCP policy remain; the causes of those barriers; whether they are institutional,</p> | <p>Depending on the level of policy implementation, different levers or means of intervention can be put in place to facilitate the smooth running of operations. This may involve the development of appropriate strategic and legal frameworks, the provision of financial and human resources or the strengthening of institutional and individual capacity building. At every stage of policy implementation, it is critical to ensure the widest possible participation of the population and concerned stakeholders (i.e. local authorities, CSOs, businesses, and academia). This helps facilitate the</p> |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <p>economic, social, or environmental; and the corrective measures required to put them on track.</p> <p>This disaggregation is consistent with the 10YFP (UN 2012).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <p>expression of needs and expectations of those who will be affected by or are actors in the SCP policy. It also allows for the involvement of as many sectors as possible (e.g. industry, agriculture, energy, and trade). The end of each implementation stage must also be marked by an assessment of the results achieved so that corrective measures can be taken, if necessary, and priorities and implementation tools can be adjusted (UNEP 2020a; UN 2022g).</p>                                                                                                                                        |

Related SDG Indicator: 12.7.1 (Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans).

## SDG Indicator 12.2.1: Material Footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

### 1. Key features and metadata

**Definition:** This indicator measures the attribution of global material extraction to the domestic final demand of a country.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                   | Disaggregated by                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| EN_MAT_FTPRPG<br>Material footprint per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2015 United States dollar) | No current data disaggregation available. |
| EN_MAT_FTPRPC<br>Material footprint per capita, by type of raw material (tonnes per capita)                                     |                                           |
| EN_MAT_FTPRTN<br>Material footprint, by type of raw material (tonnes)                                                           |                                           |

**Sources of information:** National Statistical Offices and various national and international datasets in the domain of material flow accounts, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, and energy statistics.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Data not available.

### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Material footprint, by material category (tonnes)</b> (UNEP 2023d; UNEP-IRP n.d.): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biomass</li> <li>• Fossil fuels</li> <li>• Metal ores</li> <li>• Non-metallic minerals</li> </ul> Applies to:<br>EN_MAT_FTPRTN | This disaggregation aims to track the material footprint by material categories (i.e. biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores, and non-metallic minerals). It is useful for assessing overall trends, the evolution per category of natural resources used and where opportunities lie for a reduction in the extraction and use of the material. This is necessary information for policymakers in addressing the issue of natural resources overuse and targeting appropriate measures to reduce | The assessment of material footprint use by type of material is necessary for tracking the use of resources by type. In particular, for achieving the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources. This decoupling is needed to ensure that population growth does not negatively impact the availability of materials in the environment and ensures sustainability for future generations. |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | those uses, globally and by end use sectors (UNEP 2023d).<br>This disaggregation is consistent with the 10YFP (UN 2012).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | The availability of such information is necessary for driving a shift in consumer demand towards more sustainable, circular and durable behaviour.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Proportion of the material footprint accounted for, by trade of materials (%)</b> (UNEP 2023d; UNEP-IRP n.d.): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raw Material Equivalents of Imports (RME<sub>IM</sub>)</li> <li>• Raw Material Equivalents of Exports (RME<sub>EX</sub>)</li> </ul> Applies to:<br>EN_MAT_FTPRTN | The purpose of this disaggregation is to estimate the share of the national material footprint attributable to the materials trade. It gives relevant indications to decision-makers on the level of reliance of one country on the rest of the world, and vice versa, to meet its internal demand for materials and the interventions needed to reduce the material footprint and decouple economic growth and natural resource use by leveraging trade (EEA 2023; OPN n.d.). Interventions can drive the reduction of material use by changing consumption patterns and promoting the circular economy. For instance, decreasing consumption, shifting to goods or services that need less material, enhancing the durability of goods, and fostering recycling (EEA 2023).<br><br>This disaggregation is consistent with the 10YFP (UN 2012). | The availability of information related to imports and/or exports of raw materials paints a clear picture of the dependence of countries on each other. It also shows how the environmental impact of the country of origin can be minimized by reducing such dependencies. Although the economy of the country of origin might be affected, promoting circular economy approaches to the country of origin or the country of use conserves the environment and accelerates the shift of those countries to circular economies. |
| <b>Proportion of the material footprint accounted for, by economic sector according to ISIC rev.4 (%)</b><br><br>Applies to:<br>EN_MAT_FTPRTN                                                                                                                                                                               | This disaggregation provides an understanding about the different needs of raw material per economic sector. The data would equip policymakers with the knowledge to adapt and/or develop policies and interventions needed for reducing the material footprint of certain sectors and decoupling economic growth and natural resource use. It might also lead to innovations focusing on reducing material need for the most material-intensive sectors.<br><br>This disaggregation is consistent with the 10YFP (UN 2012).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Measures and interventions to reduce the impact of material-intensive sectors lead to a reduction in natural resources extraction. In addition, this would encourage the use of circular approaches to reduce the reliance on the extraction of materials; increase innovation and reliance on recycling or reuse of existing materials within the economy; and accelerate the shift of countries to circular economies.                                                                                                        |

Related SDG Indicators: 8.4.1 (duplicates), 12.2.2 and 8.4.2 (Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP).

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

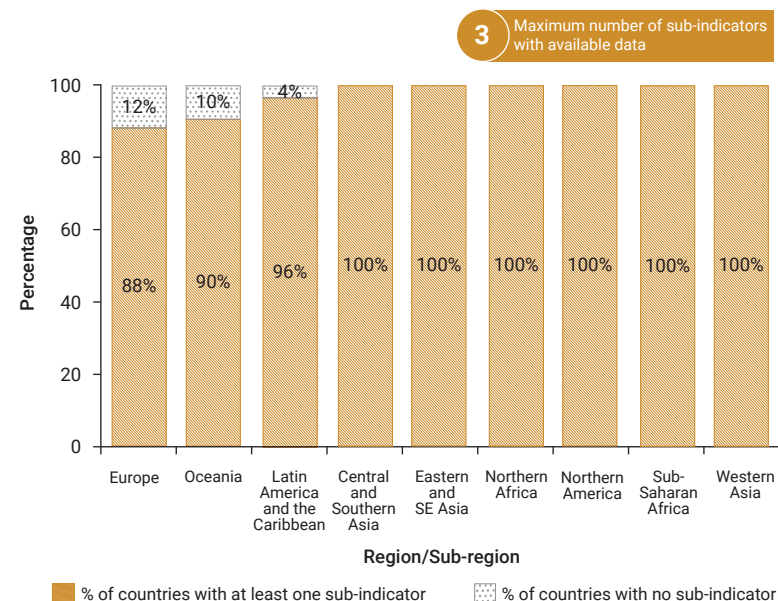
**Definition:** This indicator estimates the total amount of material (biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores, and non-metallic minerals) directly used in an economy.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                    | Disaggregated by                                                                              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| EN_MAT_DOMCMPT<br>Domestic material consumption (DMC), by type of raw material (tonnes)          | Types of raw material<br>(biomass, fossil fuels, metal<br>ores, and non-metallic<br>minerals) |
| EN_MAT_DOMCMPG<br>DMC per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2015 USD) |                                                                                               |
| EN_MAT_DOMCMPC<br>DMC per capita, by type of raw material (tonnes per capita)                    |                                                                                               |

**Sources of information:** National Statistical Offices and various national and international datasets in the domain of material flow accounts, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, and energy statistics.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.25** Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Domestic material consumption, by type of consumption (tonnes)</b><br>(UNEP 2023d; UNEP-IRP n.d.): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Domestic Extraction</li> <li>• Imports</li> <li>• Exports</li> </ul> Applies to:<br>EN_MAT_DOMCMPT | This availability of information based on this disaggregation allows for an understanding of the quantities that are used internally within the country whether the material is domestically extracted or imported. This disaggregation can be used by governments to balance the outsourcing of material and energy-intensive extraction and industrial processes to other countries (UNEP 2023d). This disaggregation is consistent with the 10YFP (UN 2012; UNEP 2024c). | Decoupling wealth creation from resource use to move towards a circular economy entails transforming the way in which a country's basic consumption needs are met by developing an inclusive, resource-efficient and low-polluting economy. Beyond reaching environmental and economic benefits, by reducing environmentally-harmful effects and developing resource-efficient solutions, decoupling policies can also generate substantial social and human wellbeing outputs (e.g. green jobs creation or reducing pollution-related illnesses (IRP 2019). |

Related SDG Indicators: 8.4.2 (duplicates), 12.2.1 and 8.4.1 (Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP).



## SDG Indicator 12.3.1: (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index

### 1. Key features and metadata (a and b)

**Definitions:** Indicator 12.3.1a: The Food Loss Index (FLI) measures losses along the food supply chain starting from post-harvest losses on the farm up to, but not including the retail stage.

Indicator 12.3.1b: The Food Waste Index (FWI) measures food waste at the retail and consumer level (households and food service).

| Sub-indicator                                           | Disaggregated by                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| AG_FLS_INDEX<br>Global food loss index (2015= 100)      | No current data disaggregation available.           |
| AG_FLS_PCT<br>Food loss percentage (%)                  |                                                     |
| AG_FOOD_WST<br>Food waste (tonnes)                      | Food waste sector (retail, food service, household) |
| AG_FOOD_WST_PC<br>Food waste per capita (KG per capita) |                                                     |

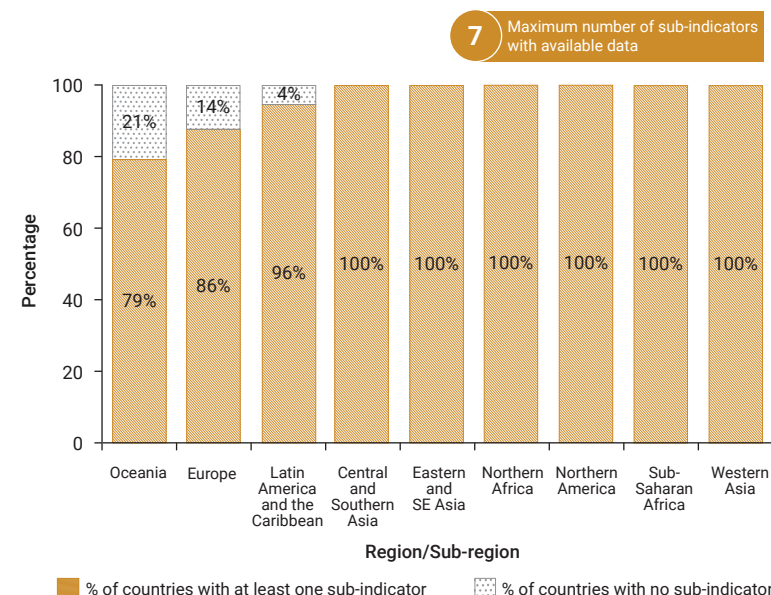
**Sources of information:** National Statistical Offices, Statistical Units of the Ministry of Agriculture (through annual agricultural production questionnaires and surveys), other relevant national institutions, and modelled estimates for non-reporting countries.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

#### 12.3.1a Food loss index

Data not available at country level.

Figure 4.26 12.3.1b Food waste index



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Disaggregation of the food loss percentage along the food supply chain, by food group (%) (FAO 2018):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cereals and pulses</li> <li>• Fruits and vegetables</li> <li>• Roots, tubers and oil-bearing crops</li> <li>• Animal products</li> <li>• Fish and fish products</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>AG_FLS_PCT</p> | <p>The aim of this disaggregation is to track the FLI at the level of homogenous groups of commodities to identify where losses occur and design interventions to reduce these losses (FAO 2018). Such information is critical for decision-makers in identifying emerging trends and gaps and devise policy measures adapted to the specificity of each group along the food chain with a view to generating economic and/or social benefits.</p> <p>Addressing food loss requires policy frameworks and related investments in technologies, infrastructure, education, and awareness – informed by good quality data, which is still scarce (FAO 2019b).</p> <p>This disaggregation is consistent with the 10YFP (UNEP 2024c).</p> | <p>Food losses have significant adverse social, economic and environmental impacts. Implementing policies that reduce food loss, whether by product or at any or all stages of the supply chain provides a variety of benefits. These include improving food security and nutrition, enhancing economic efficiency by lowering production costs and promoting environmental sustainability.</p> |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Disaggregation of food loss percentage, by value chain stage (%) (FAO 2018):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farm</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Storage</li> <li>• Wholesale</li> <li>• Processing</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>AG_FLS_PCT</p> | <p>This disaggregation includes all the value chain stages except the retail and consumption stages.</p> <p>It is relevant information for monitoring the development, adoption and implementation of policy put in place at a national level to reduce food loss and its impacts. The disaggregation points to the stages of the food value chain where efforts should be made to improve the overall effectiveness of the sector. This disaggregation is consistent with the 10YFP (UNEP 2024c).</p>                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Food waste by edible and inedible parts (tonnes) (Nicholes <i>et al.</i> 2019)</b> <p>Applies to:<br/>AG_FOOD_WST</p>                                                                                                                                          | <p>This disaggregation aims to distinguish the edible (wasted food) and associated inedible parts (e.g. bones, pits, or eggshells) of food waste, taking into consideration cultural differences in the parts of plants, fungi and animals that are consumed by the population (Nicholes <i>et al.</i> 2019). This is useful information for decision-makers to benefit from untapped opportunities related to waste reduction and to support effective food waste reduction strategies that generate significant benefits for food security, food chain profitability and the reduction of waste-related costs. This disaggregation is consistent with the 10YFP (UNEP 2024c).</p> | <p>Reducing food waste that particularly affects highly perishable foods (like animal products, fruits and vegetables) generates multiple opportunities – notably in relation to food security – by offering new food resources to the people. There are sufficient volumes of edible parts of food waste, especially in lower income countries facing food security problems, to develop circular approaches which can contribute simultaneously to poverty and hunger reduction (FAO 2019b).</p> |

**SDG Indicator 12.4.1: Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement**

## 1. Key features and metadata

**Definition:** The indicator monitors the number of Parties to five Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), –namely the Montreal Protocol and Rotterdam, Basel, Stockholm and Minamata Conventions related to hazardous waste and other chemicals – which have met their obligations under each of these MEAs.

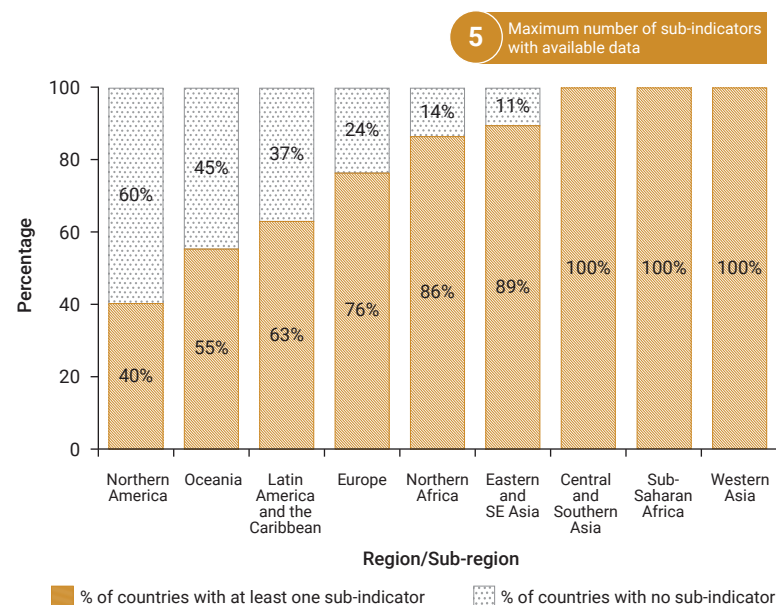
| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                                                             | Disaggregated by                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <b>SG_HAZ_CMNMNTRL</b><br>Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by Montreal Protocol on hazardous waste, and other chemicals (%)      | No current data disaggregation available. |
| <b>SG_HAZ_CMNRDTAM</b><br>Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by Rotterdam Convention on hazardous waste, and other chemicals (%)   |                                           |
| <b>SG_HAZ_CMNBASEL</b><br>Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by Basel Convention on hazardous waste, and other chemicals (%)       |                                           |
| <b>SG_HAZ_CMNRSTHOLM</b><br>Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by Stockholm Convention on hazardous waste, and other chemicals (%) |                                           |
| <b>SG_HAZ_CMNMNMT</b><br>Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by Minamata Convention on hazardous waste, and other chemicals (%)     |                                           |

**Sources of information:** National Focal Points and/or designated national competent authorities of each one of the five Conventions and electronic reporting systems (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions).

Related SDG Indicators: 11.6.1 (Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities) and 12.5.1 (National recycling rate, tonnes of material recycled).

## 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025<sup>9</sup>

**Figure 4.27** Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement



## 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by the five conventions, by type of required information (%):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submission of annual national reports</li> <li>Submission of national implementation plan</li> <li>Other reporting requirements (import responses, licensing systems)</li> </ul> | <p>The purpose of this disaggregation is to highlight the implementation by Parties to the five Conventions of their respective reporting obligations (OPN n.d.). It provides insight for policymakers to monitor the adoption of national, compliant legislative and regulatory frameworks for enforcing the particular provisions of each of the five international agreements. Beyond the control of formal compliance with the reporting requirements, it is also useful for tracking the practical measures put</p> | <p>Monitoring the different types of reporting requirements to the five MEAs will contribute to Parties controlling, storing, treating, and disposing of hazardous waste and other chemicals in ways that minimize harmful impacts on human health and the environment. This will also create incentives for industries to reduce the production of chemicals and hazardous waste at source and to promote a circular economy by developing the reuse, recycling and recovery of end-of-life products.</p> |
| <b>Applies to:</b><br>SG_HAZ_CMRRMNTL<br>SG_HAZ_CMRROTDAM<br>SG_HAZ_CMRRBASEL<br>SG_HAZ_CMRRSTHOLM<br>SG_HAZ_CMRRMNMT                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <p>in place to ensure the environmentally sound management of hazardous waste and other chemicals. It also tracks institutional arrangements, programmatic frameworks or allocated resources (i.e. human, technical or financial) and assesses the effectiveness of those policies and interventions (UNEP 2019c; UNEP n.d.b).</p> <p>This disaggregation is in line with the requirements of the five MEAs (UNEP 2010; UNEP 2011; UNEP 2019d; UNEP 2020b; UNEP 2021g).</p>                                              | <p>Enhancing the reporting to the five MEAs also contributes to the development of early warning systems, shared responsibility, better informed decision-making, and transparency. This will generate multiple benefits for the population and the environment. For example, a reduction of deaths or illness due to chemical exposure or soil and water pollution and their adverse consequences (UNEP 2019c; UNEP n.d.b).</p>                                                                           |

<sup>9</sup> A sixth sub-indicator's data is available representing the Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by all five Conventions.

Related SDG Indicators: 12.4.2 ((a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment), 12.5.1 (National recycling rate, tonnes of material recycled), 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), and 3.9.3 (Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning).

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

**Definition:** This indicator monitors the generation, type of treatment and disposal of hazardous and municipal waste.

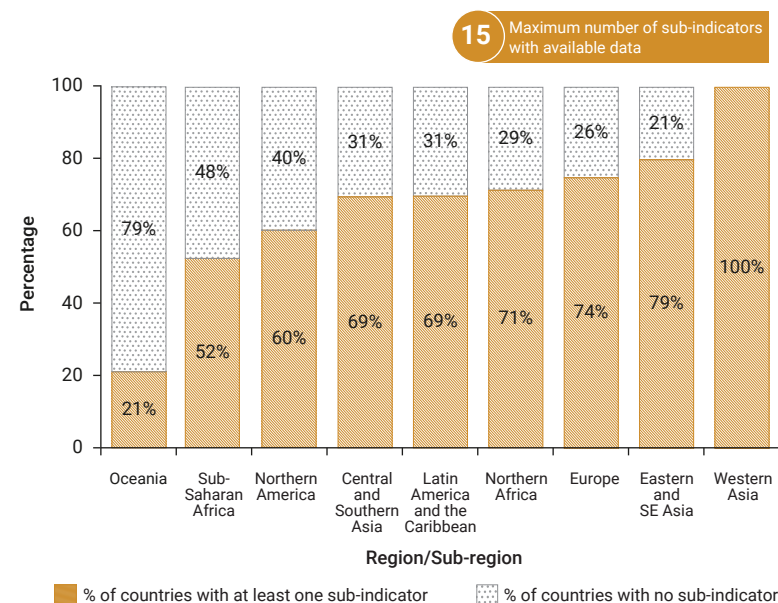
| Sub-indicator                                                                                 | Disaggregated by                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| EN_TWT_GENV<br>Total waste generation, by activity (tonnes)                                   | Activity                                  |
| EN_HAZ_TREATV<br>Hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment (tonnes)                       | Type of waste treatment                   |
| EN_MWT_TREATV<br>Municipal waste treated, by type of treatment (tonnes)                       |                                           |
| EN_MWT_TREATR<br>Proportion of municipal waste treated, by type of treatment (%)              |                                           |
| EN_EWT_GENV<br>Electronic waste generated (tonnes)                                            | No current data disaggregation available. |
| EN_EWT_GENPCAP<br>Electronic waste generated, per capita (Kg)                                 |                                           |
| EN_EWT_COLLV<br>Electronic waste collected (tonnes)                                           |                                           |
| EN_EWT_COLLPCAP<br>Electronic waste collected, per capita (KG)                                |                                           |
| EN_EWT_COLLR<br>Proportion of electronic waste collected (%)                                  |                                           |
| EN_HAZ_GENV<br>Hazardous waste generated (tonnes)                                             |                                           |
| EN_HAZ_PCAP<br>Hazardous waste generated, per capita (Kg)                                     |                                           |
| EN_HAZ_GENGDP<br>Hazardous waste generated, per unit of GDP (kilograms per constant 2015 USD) |                                           |
| EN_HAZ_TRTDISR<br>Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)                       |                                           |
| EN_HAZ_TRTDISV<br>Hazardous waste treated or disposed (tonnes)                                |                                           |

| Sub-indicator                                      | Disaggregated by |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| EN_HAZ_EXP<br>Hazardous waste exported (tonnes)    |                  |
| EN_HAZ_IMP<br>Hazardous waste imported (tonnes)    |                  |
| EN_MWT_GENV<br>Municipal waste generated (tonnes)  |                  |
| EN_MWT_COLLV<br>Municipal waste collected (tonnes) |                  |
| EN_MWT_EXP<br>Municipal waste exported (tonnes)    |                  |
| EN_MWT_IMP<br>Municipal waste imported (tonnes)    |                  |

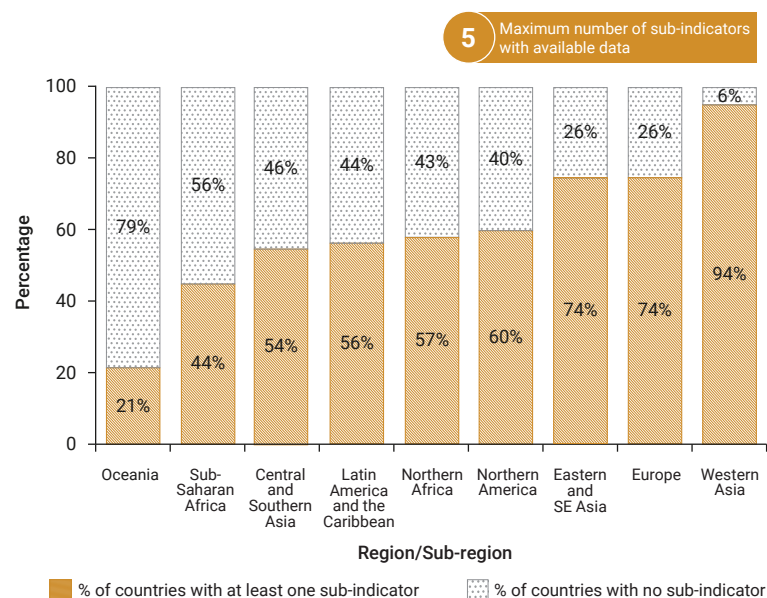
**Sources of information:** Data is provided by national governments, including National Statistical Offices (NSOs), Ministries of the Environment and other relevant organizations through the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire on Environment Statistics (waste section).

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Figure 4.28 12.4.2a Hazardous waste generated per capita





**Figure 4.29** 12.4.2b Proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                 | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Hazardous waste generated, by relevant sub-national territorial division (tonnes) (UNEP 2021e)</b><br><br>Applies to:<br>EN_HAZ_GENV | This disaggregation is useful for spotting and localizing the main sources of hazardous waste and for taking appropriate measures to reduce sources of hazardous waste pollution to minimize adverse effects on human health and the environment (UNEP 2021e). It can be used to support sound management of hazardous waste at the local level to minimize associated health and environmental risks (OPN n.d.).<br><br>This disaggregation is consistent with the Basel Convention - Article 4 (UNEP 2019e). | Having improved information on the quantities of hazardous waste generated at local levels empowers policymakers with required evidence to lower such impact on the surrounding environment and communities, which can exacerbate as air, water, soil, and land pollution.<br><br>In addition, local policymakers and authorities have the prominent role of enforcing waste legislation and implementing national waste strategies to prevent the impacts of inappropriate waste management, especially for poorer populations who are the most vulnerable (UNEP 2015; OECD 2023c). |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Hazardous waste generated by economic sector (ISIC) (tonnes) (UN 2008a; UNEP 2021e):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture, forestry and fishing</li> <li>• Mining and quarrying</li> <li>• Manufacturing</li> <li>• Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</li> <li>• Construction</li> <li>• Other economic activities</li> </ul> Applies to:<br>EN_HAZ_GENV | This disaggregation provides a breakdown of the production of hazardous waste by economic activities in accordance with the ISIC Rev.4 (UN 2008a). It is helpful in identifying the main sources of hazardous waste generation and adapting, as necessary and on the basis of enhanced evidence, the hazardous waste policy and required actions for reducing impact on the surrounding environment and communities.<br><br>This disaggregation is consistent with the Basel Convention - Article 4 and Annex 1 (UNEP 2019e). | Assessing quantities of generated hazardous waste can lead to implementing policies that target the sound management of hazardous waste, which protect the surrounding environment and communities as a result (UNEP 2015; OECD 2023c). |

Related SDG Indicators: 11.6.1 (Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities), 12.5.1 (National recycling rate, tonnes of material recycled) and 14.1.1 ((a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density).

## SDG Indicator 12.5.1: National recycling rate, tonnes of material recycled

## 1. Key features and metadata

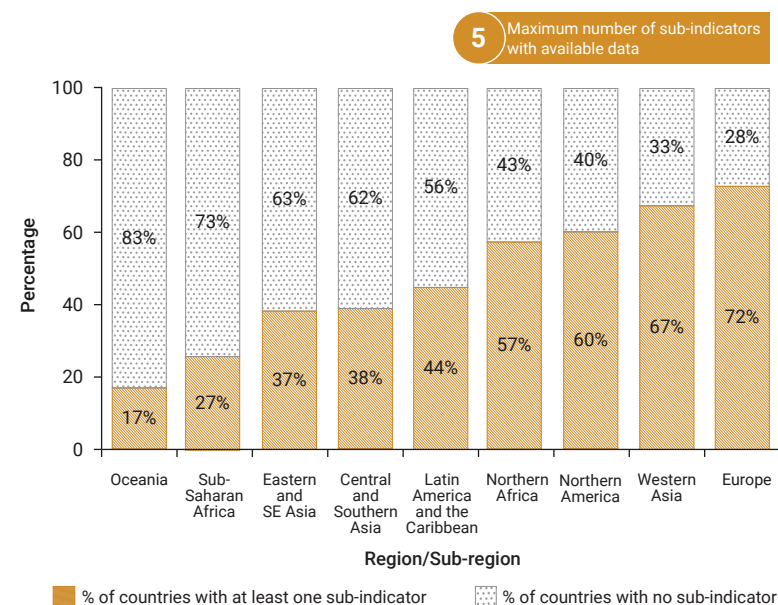
**Definition:** This indicator measures the total amount and proportion of recycled material, including electronic waste.

| Sub-indicator                                                | Disaggregated by                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| EN_MWT_RCYV<br>Municipal waste recycled (tonnes)             | No current data disaggregation available. |
| EN_MWT_RCYR<br>Proportion of municipal waste recycled (%)    |                                           |
| EN_EWT_RCYV<br>Electronic waste recycled (tonnes)            |                                           |
| EN_EWT_RCYR<br>Proportion of electronic waste recycled (%)   |                                           |
| EN_EWT_RCYPCAP<br>Electronic waste recycled, per capita (Kg) |                                           |

**Sources of information:** Data is provided by national governments, including National Statistical Offices (NSOs), Ministries of the Environment and other relevant organizations through the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire on Environment Statistics (waste section).

## 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Figure 4.30 National recycling rate



## 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                               | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Proportion of recycled waste, by type of waste (%)</b><br>(UNEP 2021e): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• E-waste</li> <li>• Metals</li> <li>• Packaging</li> <li>• Plastics</li> <li>• Textiles</li> </ul> | <p>The aim of this disaggregation is to track the recycling rate for major groups of waste (i.e. e-waste, metals and packaging). Such information is critical for decision-makers to identify emerging trends and gaps, to decide upon what is to be done to address the waste stream and to devise policy measures adapted to the specificity of each group of waste, with a view to minimizing the production of waste and to maximizing their recycling.</p> <p>This disaggregation is consistent with objective vii of the 10YFP (UN 2012; UNEP 2024c).</p> | <p>There is an urgent need to significantly increase knowledge on waste generation and recycling to monitor the development, adoption and implementation of policy instruments aimed at enhancing recycling performance and benefiting from the move towards a greener economy (OPN n.d.).</p> <p>Such policies would benefit the environment because less waste would be disposed (i.e. via landfills or open dumps). Hence, reducing the deterioration of the environment. This would also benefit surrounding communities, as they would be less exposed to the impact of waste disposal (Baldé <i>et al.</i> 2022; OECD 2023c).</p> |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                      | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Proportion of recycled waste, by recycling location (%) (UNEP 2021e):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In-country</li> <li>Materials exported destined for recycling</li> </ul> | <p>This disaggregation provides information on the magnitude of waste managed in the country or exported material intended for recycling (UNEP 2021e; Baldé <i>et al.</i> 2022).</p> <p>Thereby, it can be used to redirect investment in partnership with concerned stakeholders (i.e. the private sector and urban authorities) to develop new national recycling capacity and take advantage of a better integrated circular economy. This disaggregation is consistent with objective vii of the 10YFP (UN 2012).</p> | <p>As a result, national authorities making informed decisions will counteract the adverse social and economic consequences of international price fluctuations and support the strengthening of national recycling value chains – a central element of the long-term development of an effective circular economy (Kaza <i>et al.</i> 2018; UNEP 2021e). This also leads to job creation and a reduction in the quantities of waste that are disposed in the environment.</p> |

## SDG Indicator 12.6.1: Number of companies publishing sustainability reports

### 1. Key features and metadata

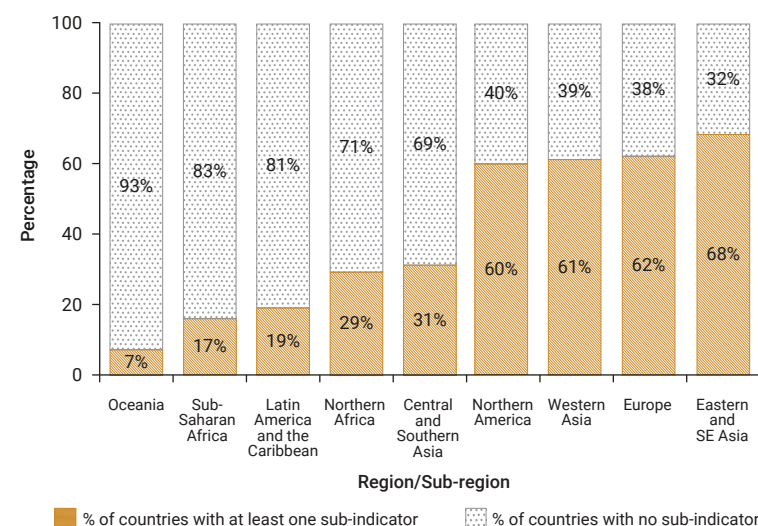
**Definition:** This indicator measures the number of companies reporting sustainability information.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                       | Disaggregated by |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| EN_SCP_FRMN<br>Number of companies publishing sustainability reports with disclosure by dimension, by level of requirement (Number) | Type of activity |

**Sources of information:** National and international companies through ESG rating platforms and global report aggregators then analyzed by the Custodian Agencies.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Figure 4.31 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports



Related SDG Indicators: 11.6.1 (Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities), 12.4.2 ((a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment), 12.3.1 ((a) Food loss Index and (b) Food waste Index), and 14.1.1 ((a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density).

### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Number of companies publishing sustainability reports with disclosure by dimension, by level of requirement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet the minimum level of reporting recommendations</li> <li>• Meet the advanced level of reporting recommendations</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>EN_SCP_FRMN</p> | <p>This disaggregation gives valuable information on the quality of the reports in relation to the achievement by companies of a range of sustainable development objectives. It distinguishes between a 'minimum' level and an 'advanced' level of requirement. This helps both governments and companies to monitor and control the compliance of company reporting with international reporting, standards as well as the level of reporting, to promote enhanced sustainability practices by companies (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development [UNCTAD] 2019).</p> <p>This disaggregation is consistent with the 10YFP (UN 2012; UNEP 2024c).</p> | <p>Sustainability reporting offers an opportunity for businesses to communicate their efforts and actions towards decoupling consumption and production patterns from the use of natural resources. For example, increasing material and energy use efficiency, promoting the circular economy and goods durability. This reduces the pressures exerted by their activities on the environment (e.g. via emissions of pollutants, waste generation, dissemination of hazardous substances and chemicals, or biodiversity loss). It supports the mainstreaming of social considerations into their strategies and activities (e.g. the promotion of gender equality and decent working conditions, safety and health safeguards or social security schemes). It highlights the outcomes of their interventions. In doing so, it opens up new channels of communication for companies with various groups of stakeholders (e.g. institutions, citizens, consumer associations, NGOs and CSOs, or investors) and raises awareness. It also allows for the strengthening of relationships (e.g. via a regular newsletter, visits to production sites or forums) and may lead to new forms of partnerships (e.g. collaborative platforms or co-funding of projects with civil society or research institutions). Sustainability reporting contributes to the improved reputation of businesses, better legal compliance and fewer financial and technological risks or accidents. As a result, it boosts the access of corporates to new markets and helps upgrade competitive positions. With the growth in the number of investors that aim to pursue sustainability objectives, sustainability reporting has become a key instrument to access financial capital and to secure a collaborative socio-economic environment (OPN 2014; EC n.d.).</p> |
| <p><b>Number of companies publishing sustainability reports with disclosure by dimension, by sustainability category:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional and governance</li> <li>• Economic</li> <li>• Social</li> <li>• Environmental</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>EN_SCP_FRMN</p>                      | <p>This disaggregation tracks the distribution of published sustainability reports by sustainability disclosure categories. This is relevant information for monitoring which sustainability categories are well covered by sustainability reports and which are not.</p> <p>It can be used by policymakers as well by companies to point to the efforts that need to be undertaken to fill the identified gaps and ensure that all elements of sustainability are covered by sustainability reports in the future.</p> <p>This disaggregation is consistent with the 10YFP (UN 2012; UNEP 2024c).</p>                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Number of companies publishing sustainability reports with disclosure by dimension, by company size:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ≥ 250 employees</li> <li>• &lt; 250 employees</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>EN_SCP_FRMN</p> | <p>This disaggregation helps policymakers and companies to differentiate the efforts made, both quantitatively and qualitatively, by size of company to underline their reporting responsibility in relation to sustainable development (Metadata for indicator 12.6.1). This could result in incentives or the development and implementation of policies to encourage companies to do more for sustainable development.</p> <p>This disaggregation is consistent with the 10YFP (UN 2012; UNEP 2024c).</p> | <p>Corporate sustainability reporting of all company sizes is essential for promoting responsible practices, transparency and accountability of businesses (UN Global Compact). Evidence shows that it contributes to their financial stability and good governance. It also strengthens people's trust in companies and forces them to do more for the quality of the environment, with convincing results in terms of natural resource management, biodiversity protection, GHG mitigation, and improving public health (UNEP 2019c; Global Reporting Initiative [GRI] 2024).</p> |

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



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

### 1. Key features and metadata

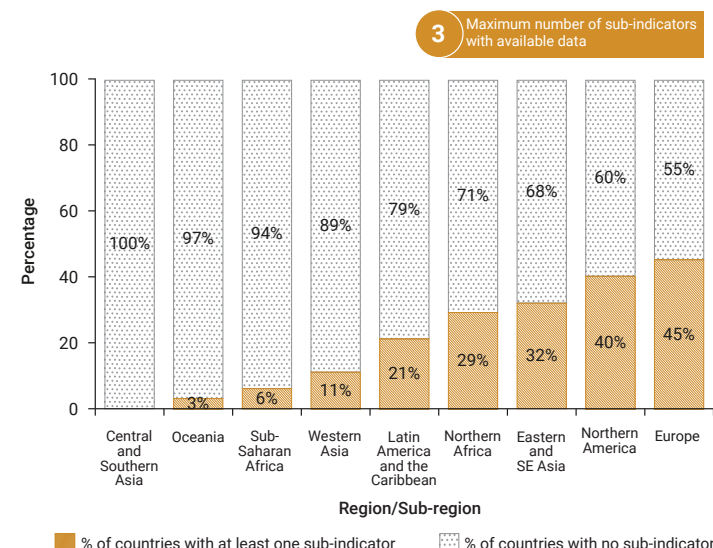
**Definition:** This indicator measures the number of countries implementing Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) policies and action plans. It assesses a country's degree of SPP implementation according to the SPP Index Calculation Methodology. Only countries meeting the methodological requirements are counted towards the measurement of the indicator.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                                                          | Disaggregated by                                                                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SG_SCP_PROCN<br>Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans (Number)                                                                     | Level of implementation                                                                                   |
| SG_SCP_PROCN_HS<br>Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans at higher sub-national level by level of implementation (1 = YES; 0 = NO) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subnational government</li> <li>Level of implementation</li> </ul> |
| SG_SCP_PROCN_LS<br>Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans at lower sub-national level by level of implementation (1 = YES; 0 = NO)  |                                                                                                           |

**Sources of information:** Data is provided by SDG 12.7 Focal Points nominated by governments (mostly National Procurement Agencies, Ministries of Finance, Ministries of the Environment or Statistical Departments) by way of a survey.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.32** Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans, by type of measures</b> (UNEP 2022c):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of SPP policy, action plan and/or SPP regulatory requirements</li> <li>Public procurement regulatory framework conducive to SPP</li> <li>Practical support delivered to public procurement practitioners in the implementation of SPP</li> <li>SPP purchasing criteria/buying standards/requirements</li> <li>Existence of an SPP monitoring system</li> <li>Percentage of sustainable purchases of priority products/services</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>SG_SCP_PROCN</p> | <p>This disaggregation aims to monitor more specifically whether public procurement laws allow for the inclusion of sustainability considerations across various stages of the procurement cycle and what supportive measures have been developed to implement and monitor SPP progress. It allows for an assessment of the scope, level and comprehensiveness; SPP instruments and actions put in place for the implementation; and final outputs and outcomes of these actions (UNEP 2022c). This disaggregation is consistent with the 10YFP (UN 2012).</p> | <p>SPP can address various environmental issues (e.g. climate change, pollution or waste generation), create decent jobs or encourage corporate social responsibility.</p> <p>By promoting sustainable public purchasing and choosing goods, services and public works conforming to SCP principles, public authorities – whether at national or sub-national levels – can lead by example and influence the market or other groups of stakeholders like the non-profit sector. Thereby making a substantial contribution towards sustainability (OPN 2014).</p> |

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

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

## 1. Key features and metadata

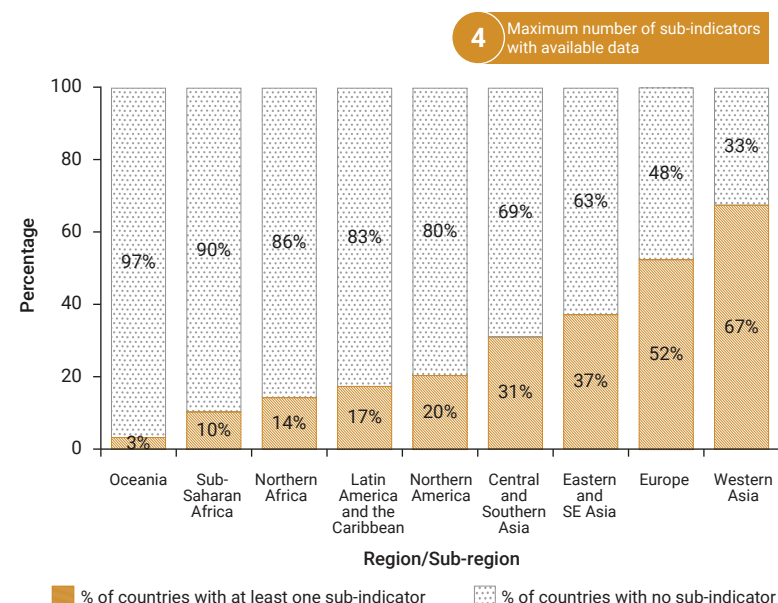
**Definition:** This Indicator measures the extent to which countries mainstream Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in different components of their education system: education policies, curricula, teacher training, and student assessment.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                   | Disaggregated by                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| SE_GCEDES_NEP<br>Extent to which GCED and ESD are mainstreamed in national education policies (Index of 0 to 1) | No current data disaggregation available. |
| SE_GCEDES_CUR<br>Extent to which GCED and ESD are mainstreamed in curricula (Index of 0 to 1)                   |                                           |
| SE_GCEDES_TED<br>Extent to which GCED and ESD are mainstreamed in teacher education (Index of 0 to 1)           |                                           |
| SE_GCEDES_SAS<br>Extent to which GCED and ESD are mainstreamed in student assessment (Index of 0 to 1)          |                                           |

**Sources of information:** Data provided as a by-product of a non-statistical monitoring exercise by national responsible authorities – typically Ministries of Education and related institutions – to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

## 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.33** Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment



## 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Extent to which GCED and ESD are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment, by education level (Index of 0 to 1):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary</li> <li>• Secondary</li> </ul> | The disaggregation of this indicator by education level gives an insight into where mainstreaming efforts are provided by countries and where the national education policy should be strengthened for better ESD and GCED integration into the education system. | Implementing such policies would equip people with information to prepare them for issues such as climate change consequences and provide them with relevant and sound information and scientific knowledge to understand and face emerging environmental and societal challenges (UN 2023d). In |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Applies to:</p> <p>SE_GCEDES_NEP<br/>SE_GCEDES_CUR<br/>SE_GCEDES_TED<br/>SE_GCEDES_SAS</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <p>Additional efforts should be devoted to other educational activities like technical and vocational education and training, higher education and teacher training education. Climate change for example, as one GCED/ESD theme, should be made a core component of the national curriculum, facilitating closer working relations between Ministries of Education and the Environment, embedding sustainable development and climate change into all levels and disciplines of education, and allocating more means to teacher training (UNECE 2005; UNESCO 2021).</p> | <p>addition, implementing gender-responsive education policies would raise awareness of gender equality concerns and enable the teaching of gender sensitivity practices.</p> <p>This would help people to seize opportunities for healthy and balanced lifestyles in harmony with nature while being fully aware of the concept of sustainable development and the need to respect social values, gender equity and cultural diversity.</p> |
| <p>Extent to which GCED and ESD are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment, by GCED/ESD theme (Index of 0 to 1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural diversity and tolerance</li> <li>• Gender equality</li> <li>• Human rights</li> <li>• Peace and non-violence</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Environmental sustainability</li> <li>• Human survival and wellbeing</li> <li>• Sustainable consumption and production</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:</p> <p>SE_GCEDES_NEP<br/>SE_GCEDES_CUR<br/>SE_GCEDES_TED<br/>SE_GCEDES_SAS</p> | <p>This disaggregation gives useful information to policymakers on the topics that are best mainstreamed into the national education system and where improvements are expected to cover more thoroughly the topics that are missing or are insufficiently integrated.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

\* The proposed disaggregation of this indicator was not endorsed by UNESCO, the custodian agency for this indicator.

Related SDG Indicators: 4.7.1 and 13.3.1 (duplicates).

## SDG Indicator 12.a.1: Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)

### 1. Key features and metadata

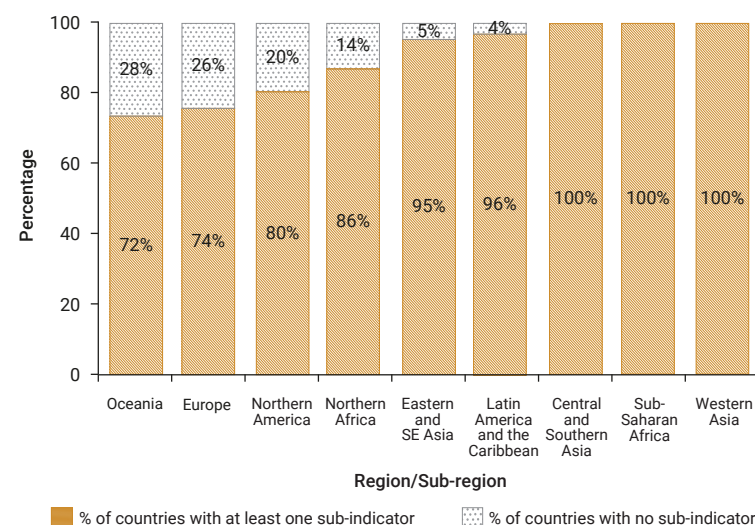
**Definition:** This indicator measures the installed capacity of power plants that generate electricity from renewable energy sources divided by the total population of developing and developed countries.

| Sub-indicator                                                                         | Disaggregated by                                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| EG_EGY_RNEW<br>Installed renewable electricity-generating capacity (watts per capita) | Type of renewable technology (bioenergy, geothermal, hydropower, marine, solar, wind) |

**Sources of information:** National Statistical Offices and National Energy Agencies or Ministries in response to the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) annual questionnaire cycle. Data for preliminary estimates may also be collected from industry associations, national utility companies or grid operators.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.34** Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                      | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries per relevant sub-national level (watts per capita)                      | The aim of this disaggregation is to underscore the potential disparities of access to those sources of energy at sub-national level. It provides valuable information for national and local authorities to identify the specific institutional (building up an enabling environment), technological, financial (public and private sources) and economic problems associated with the deployment of renewable energy in sub-national settings. It also helps to formulate tailored, cost-effective and informed strategies to support a just, clean and sustainable energy transition as well as climate change policies (IEA <i>et al.</i> 2023; UN-DESA 2023a).<br><br>This disaggregation is in line with the Paris agreement on Climate Change. | By closing the gap between countries' sub-national territories, especially between urban and rural areas, governments could avoid increasing inequalities, social tensions and the worsening of poverty. In addition, connectivity can increase the access to and the generation of renewable energy, accelerate its integration, optimize the production and use of energy, and contribute to gender equality. This is of particular importance for least developed countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs). |
| Installed renewable energy-generating on-grid/off-grid capacity in developing and developed countries and by type of renewable technology (watts per capita) | This disaggregation provides access to information about the on-grid/off-grid capacity of solar energy production. This disaggregation is notably helpful for identifying and addressing technical (transmission infrastructure), political (strong commitments), regulatory (strategies or plans), institutional, financial (i.e. stakeholders, public-private partnerships or the articulation of energy prices) and cultural barriers to connectivity development (UN Energy 2023, UN-DESA 2023a) and encouraging the development and adoption of evidence-based policies.                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

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

#### 1. Key features and metadata

**Definition:** This indicator monitors the degree of implementation by countries of the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) and the System of Environmental and Economic Accounts (SEEA) tables that are, to date, considered most relevant and feasible for monitoring sustainability in tourism.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                                | Disaggregated by                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| ST_EEV_STDACCT<br>Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism (Number of tables)                | No current data disaggregation available. |
| ST_EEV_ACCSEEA<br>Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism (SEEA tables)                     |                                           |
| ST_EEV_ACCTSA<br>Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism (Tourism Satellite Account tables) |                                           |

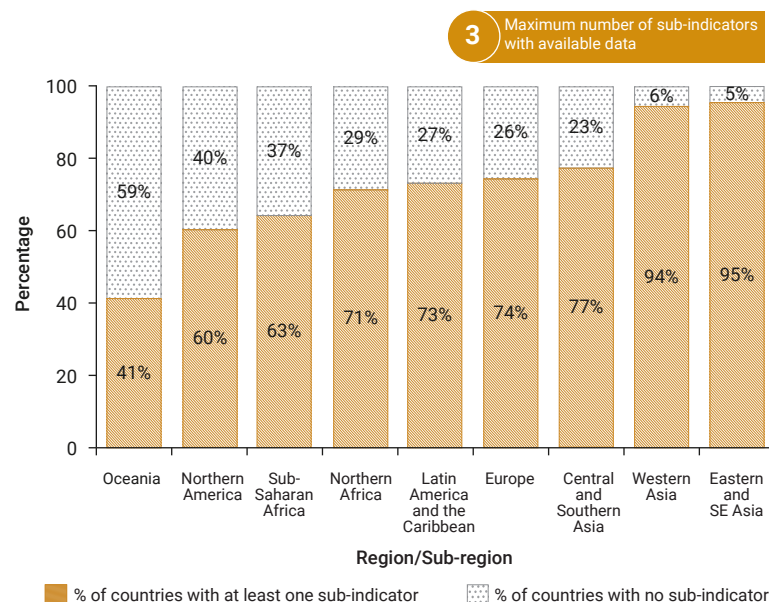
**Sources of information:** Data is provided by national governments – usually National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and/or National Tourism Administrations – as regards the Tourism Satellite Account, and NSOs and/or Environment ministries as regards the SEEA tables, by way of an annual questionnaire sent by UN Tourism.

Related SDG Indicators: 7.b.1 (duplicates), 7.1.2 (Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology), 7.2.1 (Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption), and 7.a.1 (International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production).



## 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4. 35** Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability



## 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Implementation of TSA tables by country and by table (1=YES; 0=NO) (UN 2010b):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TSA Table 1 on inbound tourism expenditure</li> <li>TSA Table 2 on domestic tourism expenditure</li> <li>TSA Table 3 on outbound tourism expenditure</li> <li>TSA Table 4 on internal tourism consumption</li> </ul> | The degree of development of TSA tables by countries provides a significant indication of a country's statistical capacity for monitoring the economic sustainability of tourism. This disaggregation helps in following up on the ability of a country to issue a series of detailed macro and sectoral economic data on the size and direct economic contribution of tourism in the economy of reference. It allows decision-makers to gauge the statistical capacities of | Monitoring this indicator provides the motivation to put in place the necessary statistical development in countries towards implementing SF-MST.<br><br>SF-MST is important for monitoring the interplay between tourism and sustainable development. It not only focuses on the economic and environmental dimensions of tourism through the TSA and SEEA. It also focuses on the social dimension of tourism, allowing for a comprehensive picture of tourism's role in sustainable |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TSA Table 5 on production accounts of tourism industries</li> <li>TSA Table 6 on domestic supply and internal tourism consumption</li> <li>TSA Table 7 on employment in tourism industries</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>ST_EEV_ACCTSA</p>                       | countries to master international standards for the tourism satellite account (UN 2010b) and to be able to implement the forthcoming Statistical Framework for Measuring the Sustainability of Tourism (UN Tourism 2023).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | development. While tourism contributes to creating valuable economic activities, revenues and jobs as well as promoting local cultural, historical and natural heritage, the development of sustainable consumption and production patterns in the sector is essential for ensuring its long-term economic and environmental viability.<br><br>This means supporting collaboration amongst stakeholders within the tourism sector to promote its sustainability performance and the application of policies, instruments, incentives, and technical options to prevent and mitigate harmful impacts of tourism (UN 2023d; UNEP 2024d). |
| <b>Implementation of SEEA tables by country (1=YES; 0=NO) (UN 2014b):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEEA table on water flows</li> <li>SEEA table on energy flows</li> <li>SEEA table on GHG emissions</li> <li>SEEA table on solid waste</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>ST_EEV_ACCSEEA</p> | The degree of development of SEEA tables by countries provides a significant indication of a country's statistical capacity to monitor the sustainability of tourism by producing an initial set of four SEEA accounts relevant to tourism. The development of SEEA accounts relevant to tourism provides a good indication of a country's statistical preparedness for monitoring the sustainability of tourism. It will support the compilation of the SF-MST and, as such, the derivation of useful information for decision-makers, the actors in the tourism sector and the public. | Reducing the statistical gaps in identifying the interactions between the economic, environmental and social dimensions of tourism and its activities would benefit the environment by focusing on the use of environmental resources, with a view to maintaining essential ecological processes, conserving biodiversity and reducing pollution.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

Related SDG Indicators: 8.9.1 (Tourism Direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate) and 15.9.1 ((a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to to Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 14; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems).

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

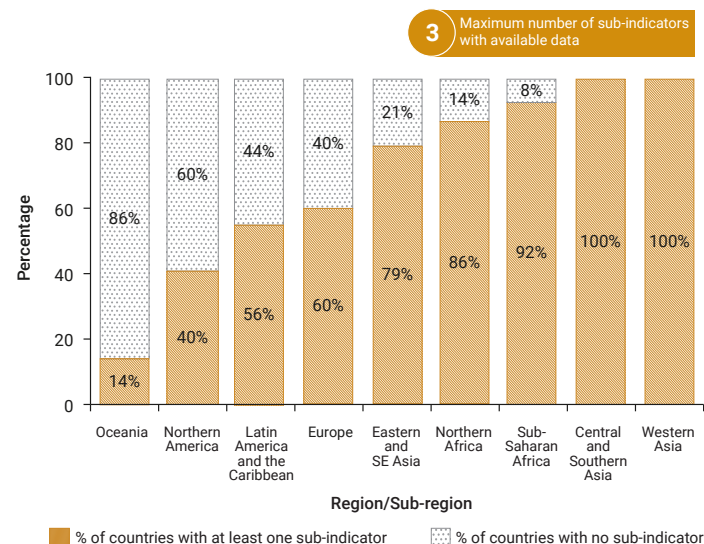
**Definition:** This indicator measures the amount of fossil fuel subsidies, including: 1) direct transfer of government funds, 2) induced transfers, and – optionally – 3) tax expenditure, other revenue foregone, and underpricing of goods and services.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                          | Disaggregated by                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| ER_FFS_CMPT_CD<br>Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) (billions of nominal USD)         | No current data disaggregation available. |
| ER_FFS_CMPT_GDP<br>Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) as a proportion of total GDP (%) |                                           |
| ER_FFS_CMPT_PC_CD<br>Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (nominal USD)       |                                           |

**Sources of information:** National Statistical Offices and international estimates from the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.36** Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP, by type of subsidy (billions of nominal USD) (IEA, OECD and Eurostat 2004):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct transfers</li> <li>• Tax revenue foregone</li> <li>• Induced transfers</li> </ul> | This is useful information for decision-makers to examine the detail of financial benefits granted by a government or any public body to economic actors to adjust, where necessary, subsidy schemes as well as to ensure transparency of public policy. Identifying the amounts of subsidies used for production and consumption separately provides the opportunity to develop targeted policies to phase-out such subsidies. The detailed monitoring of fossil fuel subsidies is a prerequisite to the gradual halting of inefficient subsidies, as approved under international agreements, for promoting sustainable and resilient paths. | Governments will need to take measures to accelerate structural economic changes and diversify their energy supply (e.g. via renewable energy) to increase their independence, prevent the creation of energy market distortions through the allocation of perverse subsidies and accelerate the transition towards cleaner energies and neutral carbon economies (International Institute for Sustainable Development [IISD] 2017; UNEP 2021h). Budget savings realized through the removal of subsidies can then be allocated to more pressing development issues such as poverty reduction, health improvement, gender equality, or providing universal access to clean energy. |
| <b>Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption), by type of activity (billions of nominal USD) (UNEP 2019f):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production</li> <li>• Consumption</li> </ul>                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

This disaggregation is in line with the WTO agreement on subsidies (World Trade Organization [WTO] 1994).

Related SDG Indicators: all SDG7 Indicators.

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

SDG Indicator 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

### 1. Key features and metadata

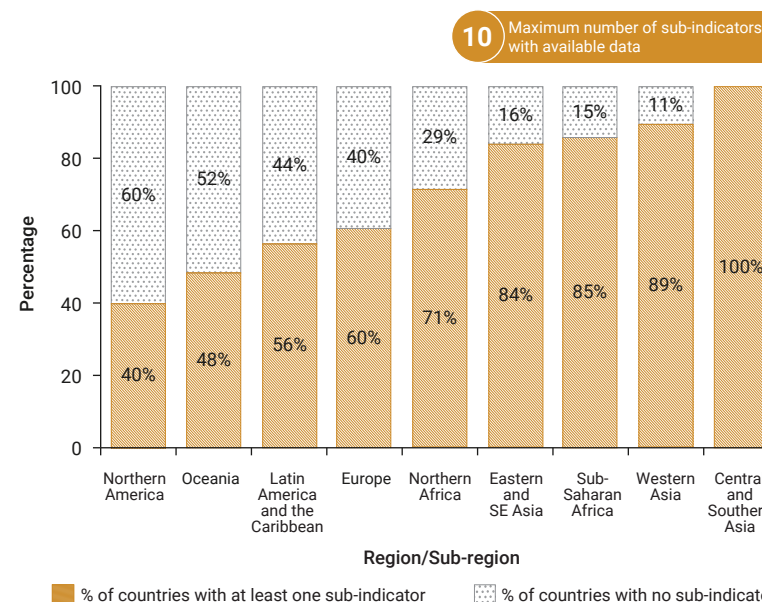
**Definition:** This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                   | Disaggregated by                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| VC_DSR_MISS<br>Number of missing persons due to disaster (Number)                                               | No current data disaggregation available. |
| VC_DSR_AFFCT<br>Number of people affected by disaster (Number)                                                  |                                           |
| VC_DSR_MORT<br>Number of deaths due to disaster (Number)                                                        |                                           |
| VC_DSR_MTMP<br>Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (Number)     |                                           |
| VC_DSR_MMHN<br>Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters (Number)                            |                                           |
| VC_DSR_DAFF<br>Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (Number)      |                                           |
| VC_DSR_IJILN<br>Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters (Number)                                |                                           |
| VC_DSR_PDAN<br>Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters (Number)                   |                                           |
| VC_DSR_PDYN<br>Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters (Number)                 |                                           |
| VC_DSR_PDLN<br>Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters (Number) |                                           |

**Sources of information:** Data collected from national line ministries, national disaster management agencies, civil protection agencies, and meteorological agencies via the Sendai Framework Monitor (UNDRR).

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.37** Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                              | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters/ Number of people affected by disaster, by administrative unit</b><br><br>Applies to:<br>VC_DSR_MMHN<br>VC_DSR_AFFCT | This disaggregation helps policymakers understand the human cost of disasters, which is critical for taking pre-emptive and preventive action. It is useful for gaining a clear view of the localization of the disaster impacts on human life. It is also key information for developing policies for either disaster prevention | People can be affected in many ways by disasters, which can have severe impacts on material living conditions (i.e. displaced, evacuated or relocated populations), basic infrastructure (i.e. access to basic services and work), livelihoods and assets (i.e. physical, social, cultural, and environmental), or health (i.e. injury, |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | and assessment or rescue and reconstruction operations, especially in the case of large-scale disasters. This information could be voluntarily reported as part of the Sendai Framework Monitor.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | illness, death). This information could be used to better protect people based on their sex, the poor and those in vulnerable situations as well as to reduce their exposure and build their resilience.                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters/Number of people affected by disaster, by hazard type and by sex</b> (UNDRR 2017; UNEP and IUCN 2018; UNDRR-ISC 2020): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cyclones</li> <li>• Drought</li> <li>• Floods</li> <li>• Heatwaves and cold spells</li> <li>• Coastal storms</li> <li>• Fires</li> <li>• Landslides</li> <li>• Epidemics</li> </ul> Applies to:<br>VC_DSR_MMHN<br>VC_DSR_AFFCT | With the increasing frequency and scale of climate-related events, a sound understanding of the nature of disasters, their gender-differentiated impact and related risks is essential to the development of risk reduction policies (UNEP and IUCN 2018). Each category of hazards has specific patterns of mortality and morbidity that are important to identify. This disaggregation is relevant for developing policies aimed at both disaster risk reduction and disaster management and related post-disaster interventions and is voluntarily reported as part of the Sendai Framework Monitor. | Knowledge of the geographical location and type of hazard affecting the population is relevant for achieving the four priorities of the Sendai Framework: understanding disaster risk; strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk; investing in disaster reduction for resilience; and enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response (UN 2016a; UNDRR 2023). |

## SDG Indicator 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

### 1. Key features and metadata

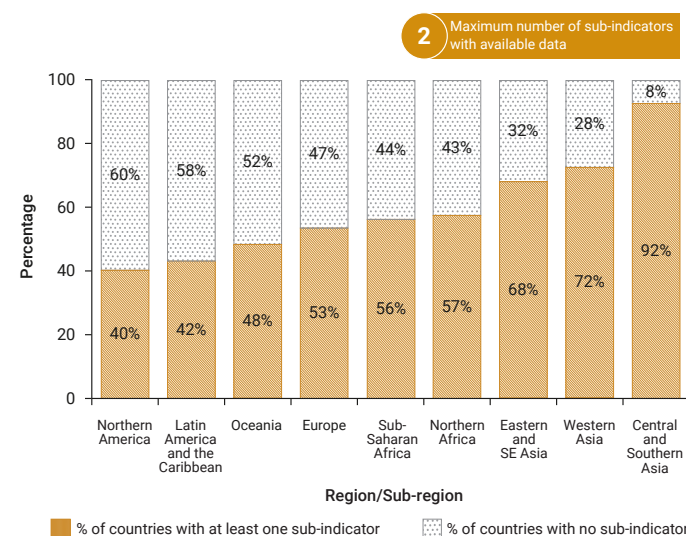
**Definition:** This Indicator monitors the number of countries that have adopted appropriate national frameworks to ensure alignment with the objectives of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (Sendai Framework).

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                      | Disaggregated by                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| SG_DSR_LGRGSR<br>Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (%)             | No current data disaggregation available. |
| SG_DSR_SFDRR<br>Number of countries that reported having a National DRR Strategy which is aligned to the Sendai Framework (Number) |                                           |

**Sources of information:** Data collected from national line ministries, national disaster management agencies, civil protection agencies, and meteorological agencies via the Sendai Framework Monitor (UNDRR).

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.38** Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030



Related SDG Indicators: 1.5.1 and 11.5.1 (duplicates), 13.1.2 (Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies) and 13.1.3 (Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies).



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Compliance with key guiding principles of the Sendai Framework (1=YES; 0=NO) (UNDRR 2017):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objectives aimed at reducing existing risks</li> <li>Objectives aimed at preventing new risks</li> <li>Objectives aimed at strengthening resilience</li> <li>Time frames, targets and indicators</li> <li>Understanding disaster risks</li> <li>Strengthening disaster risk governance</li> <li>Investing in disaster risk reduction</li> <li>Enhancing disaster preparedness</li> <li>DRR mainstreaming</li> <li>Promoting coherence with the Paris Agreement</li> </ul> | <p>By scoring each of the 10 key guiding principles, this disaggregation delivers greater details on the progress made through national strategies to align with the Sendai Framework requirements. It enables countries to assess their policy needs in strengthening resilience through advancing transformational change. It also allows countries to allocate sufficient means to: (i) integrating DRR across all policies, programmes and investment for sustainable development; (ii) managing disaster and climate risk through a mainstreamed approach; (iii) promoting risk-informed investment in the public and private sectors; and (iv) developing communication tools to promote risk reduction and management (UNGA 2016c).</p> <p>It links to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Target E: Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020 (UN 2015a).</p> | <p>By conforming to the 10 key guiding principles of the Sendai Framework, countries are expected to significantly reduce the impact of disasters on persons, communities and businesses. For example, losses of life; destruction of livelihoods, housing, physical, and economic assets; outbreaks of disease; or environmental degradation (UNDRR n.d.a; UNDRR n.d.b). Countries also align their DRR strategies and related strategies like the National Adaptation Plans (UNDRR 2021).</p> <p>These objectives can be attained by lowering existing risks and preventing new ones, while strengthening the resilience of the society as a whole through multidimensional risk management strategies tailored to specific national and local conditions. Increasing efforts are needed to raise awareness among the population and local decision-makers on disaster consequences as well as to strengthen their capacity to anticipate and manage hazards by mainstreaming risk reduction across all sectors and activities (UNDRR 2022b; UNDRR 2023).</p> |

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

#### 1. Key features and metadata

**Definition:** This indicator measures the ratio of the number of local governments with local disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies in line with national strategies.

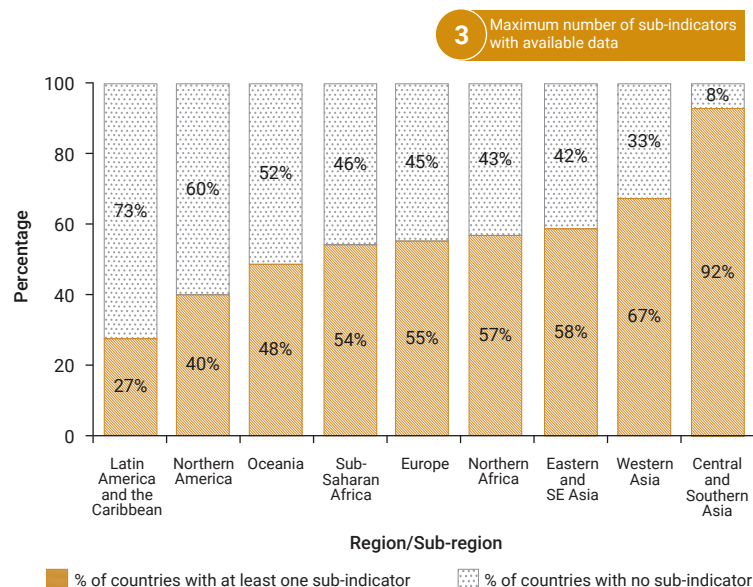
| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                                                            | Disaggregated by                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <p>SG_GOV_LOGV</p> <p>Number of local governments (Number)</p>                                                                                                                           | No current data disaggregation available. |
| <p>SG_DSR_SILN</p> <p>Number of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with national strategies (Number)</p>                                            |                                           |
| <p>SG_DSR_SILS</p> <p>Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (%)</p> |                                           |

**Sources of information:** Data collected from national line ministries, national disaster management agencies, civil protection agencies, and meteorological agencies via the Sendai Framework Monitor (UNDRR).

Related SDG Indicators: 1.5.3 and 11.b.1 (duplicates) and 13.1.3 (Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies).

## 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4. 39** Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies



| Proposed disaggregation | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Impact |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
|                         | <p>in collaboration with all concerned stakeholders. Of particular importance is the engagement of all segments of society in the planning process – encompassing gender, age, disability, and cultural considerations. More specifically, the most vulnerable (i.e. the poor, women and youth). Furthermore, effective cross-sectoral and policy-mainstreaming mechanisms should be put in place to ensure the successful integration of DRR objectives into other local policy and sectoral frameworks, programming, instruments, and interventions (UNDRR 2022b).</p> <p>The disaggregation links to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Target E: Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020 (UN 2015a).</p> |        |

## 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>By City (%) (&gt; 50,000 inhabitants)</b></p> <p>Applies to:<br/>SG_GOV_LOGV<br/>SG_DSR_SILN<br/>SG_DSR_SILS</p> | <p>This disaggregation would emphasize the commitment of the largest cities to implementing the Sendai Framework by developing locally adapted and inclusive strategic, planning and operational frameworks that reduce existing risks, prevent the occurrence of new ones and strengthen society's resilience (UNGA 2016c; UNDRR 2017). Local strategies should reflect the local context (i.e. impacts of climate change, or urban and population vulnerability) and detected hazards. They should also focus on planning and on-the-ground measures</p> | <p>An improved, evidence-based understanding of the impact of disasters on humans, the economy and the environment would lead to improved conditions. Having in place adequate local policies that prevent, reduce and mitigate the impacts of such disasters could be beneficial for all three dimensions of sustainable development (UNDRR 2023; UNDRR n.d.a).</p> |

Related SDG Indicators: 1.5.4 and 11.b.2 (duplicates) and 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).

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

**Definition:** This indicator tracks the total number of countries that have transmitted their nationally determined contributions (NDCs), long-term strategies (LT-LEDs), national adaptation plans (NAPs), and adaptation communications to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

| Sub-indicator                                                                                    | Disaggregated by                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| EN_NACOM_NAIP<br>Number of countries with national communications, non-Annex I Parties (Number)  | Report ordinal                            |
| EN_BIUREP_NAIP<br>Number of countries with biennial update reports, non-Annex I Parties (Number) |                                           |
| EN_NACOM_AIP<br>Number of countries with national communications, Annex I Parties (Number)       |                                           |
| EN_BIUREP_AIP<br>Number of countries with biennial reports, Annex I Parties (Number)             |                                           |
| EN_ADAP_COM<br>Number of countries with adaptation communications (Number)                       |                                           |
| EN_NAD_CONTR<br>Number of countries with nationally determined contributions (Number)            | No current data disaggregation available. |
| EN_NAA_PLAN<br>Number of countries with national adaptation plans (Number)                       |                                           |

**Sources of information:** Reports communicated by responsible national authorities of Parties to the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement to the UNFCCC Secretariat. Further analysis on linkages across other SDGs may be undertaken by the UNFCCC Secretariat.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Data not available.

### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                     | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Number of reports submitted out of total reports required by the Paris Agreement, by country (UNFCCC n.d.a) | <p>Each of the reports has its own purpose and requirements and this disaggregation highlights where obligations are fully met and where gaps remain – requiring additional measures to meet the reporting obligations of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (UN 2015b) and more ambitious plans in the next reporting round.</p> <p>This disaggregation is in line with the provisions of the Paris Agreement (UN 2015b) and the Global Stocktake (UNFCCC n.d.b).</p> | <p>Reporting obligations under the Paris Agreement are designed to drive countries towards adopting national strategies and policies for achieving the objectives set by the Agreement. In particular, the international target of keeping warming below 1.5 degrees Celsius (IPCC 2023). This would lead to an in-depth transformation of production and consumption patterns with a view to limiting the threats and harmful consequences that climate change poses to the population, socio-economic activities and the environment (e.g. biodiversity loss). It would also contribute to strengthening the overall resilience of societies (UNFCCC 2022a).</p> |

Related SDG Indicator: 13.b.1 (Number of LDCs and SIDS with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change).

## SDG Indicator 13.2.2: Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

### 1. Key features and metadata

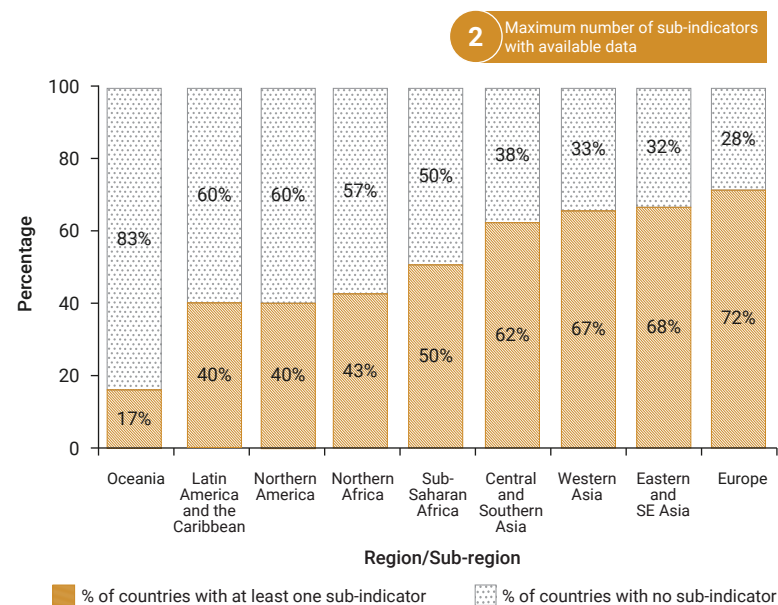
**Definition:** This indicator measures the yearly total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                                 | Disaggregated by                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| EN_ATM_GHGT_AIP<br>Total greenhouse gas emissions without Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) for Annex I Parties (Mt CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent) | No current data disaggregation available. |
| EN_ATM_GHGT_NAIP<br>Total greenhouse gas emissions without LULUCF for non-Annex I Parties (Mt CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent)                                     |                                           |

**Sources of information:** Annual GHG inventory submissions from Annex I Parties. National communications (NC) and/or biennial update reports (BUR) from non-Annex I Parties.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025<sup>10</sup>

Figure 4.40 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year



<sup>10</sup> A third sub-indicator's data is available, representing the sum of total greenhouse gas emissions without LULUCF for Annex I and non-Annex I Parties.

### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Total greenhouse gas emissions, by category of emission (Mt CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent) (UNFCCC 2013):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li> <li>Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)</li> <li>Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)</li> <li>Nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>)</li> <li>Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)</li> <li>Perfluorocarbons (PFC)</li> <li>Sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>EN_ATM_GHGT_AIP<br/>EN_ATM_GHGT_NAIP</p> | <p>The aim of this disaggregation is to differentiate the contribution of each GHG to the total yearly emissions of a country. This information is essential for developing policies and operational measures. For example, climate-resilient policies, accelerated adaptation and mitigation development plans, coordinated actions to facilitate SDG synergies, increased finance and capacity, international cooperation, and inclusive governance. These would target the reduction and eventual halt of activities that generate such GHGs.</p> <p>This disaggregation conforms to the obligations of Parties under the UNFCCC (UNFCCC 1992; UN 2015b).</p>                | <p>Each greenhouse gas produces a specific global warming effect. This is essential information for taking appropriate emissions reduction strategies and measures (UNEP 2022b). Carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide have high global warming potential. Methane and nitrous oxide have respectively 28 and 265 times more global warming potential than CO<sub>2</sub> (IPCC 2014).</p> <p>The reduction in GHG emissions improves human health (through lower air pollution), especially with the transition to clean energy economy and transport (WHO 2023d; UN n.d.c). It also reduces the heating effect of the planet by the sun's heat being trapped in the atmosphere by minimizing the rise in average temperatures and major impacts on extreme climate episodes (European Parliament [EP] 2023).</p>                |
| <b>Total greenhouse gas emissions, by sub-national administrative unit (Mt CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent) (administrative unit to be determined by countries)</b> <p>Applies to:<br/>EN_ATM_GHGT_AIP<br/>EN_ATM_GHGT_NAIP</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <p>The monitoring of GHG emissions by relevant sub-national administrative units is useful for highlighting the differentiated contribution of territories to overall national GHG emissions. It allows policymakers, where appropriate, to set varying targets at sub-national administrative levels and their economic sectors (i.e. energy production, transport, housing, or agriculture) in accordance with their responsibilities for overall GHG emissions and their potential of reduction.</p> <p>Any national policy needs to address the wide diversity of local conditions, capacity of regions and their ability to deliver on climate change and SDG targets.</p> | <p>While mitigation policies are generally decided at the national level, they need to be implemented concretely at the local level. Local authorities, concerned economic sectors and stakeholders can act in several ways to reduce GHG emission. For example in the energy sector (investing in renewable energy resources), housing (building renovation or building energy efficiency), infrastructure and transport (public transportation, green mobility, clean fuels or electric vehicles) (OECD 2020). Citizens can also change their behaviour and consumption habits by adopting less polluting lifestyles. This can be encouraged through targeted incentives. In addition to a positive impact on the climate and the environment, local policies, programmes and individual actions to reduce GHG emissions foster</p> |



| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | It conforms to the obligations of Parties under the UNFCCC (UNFCCC 1992; UN 2015b).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | technological evolution, which can improve the living conditions of the population and can provide new jobs by enabling the development of new 'green' economic activities.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Total greenhouse gas emissions, by economic sector (Mt CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent) (UNFCCC 2013):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy</li> <li>• Industrial processes and product use</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• LULUCF</li> <li>• Waste</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>EN_ATM_GHGT_AIP<br/>EN_ATM_GHGT_NAIP</p> | <p>The monitoring of GHG emissions by relevant economic sector is most valuable for highlighting the differentiated contribution of each sector to overall national GHG emissions. It allows policymakers, where appropriate, to set varying targets tailored to each economic sector in accordance with their responsibilities for overall GHG emissions and their potential of reduction.</p> <p>The wide diversity of national economic activities, their importance in terms of economic output and employment, as well as their ability to deliver on climate change and SDG targets should be addressed. The disaggregation conforms to the obligations of Parties under the UNFCCC (UNFCCC 1992; UN 2015b).</p> | <p>In 2020, sectors with the highest emissions were energy supply (37%), industry (26%), agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) (18%), and transport (14%) (UNEP 2022b). Methane emissions are mostly generated by livestock rearing, landfill sites, and oil, gas and coal supply chains. The climate transition therefore requires substantial transformations in all productive sectors. For example, in the energy and transport systems, a shift from fossil fuels to clean renewable energies. In food chains, a less meaty diet. In the design of goods and services, promoting greater durability. In human settlements, more compact cities. And in the water industry, reduced methane from water treatment plants. It also requires major changes in the consumption patterns and behaviours of citizen-consumers to improve global energy and material use efficiency. This also leads to improved and healthier living conditions.</p> <p>The environment will benefit from less GHG emissions and is also part of the solution through the development of nature-based options like wind energy and natural carbon sequestration (UNEP 2022b; IPCC 2023).</p> |

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

## 1. Key features and metadata

**Definition:** This Indicator measures the extent to which countries mainstream Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in different components of their education system (i.e. education policies, curricula, teacher training, and student assessment).

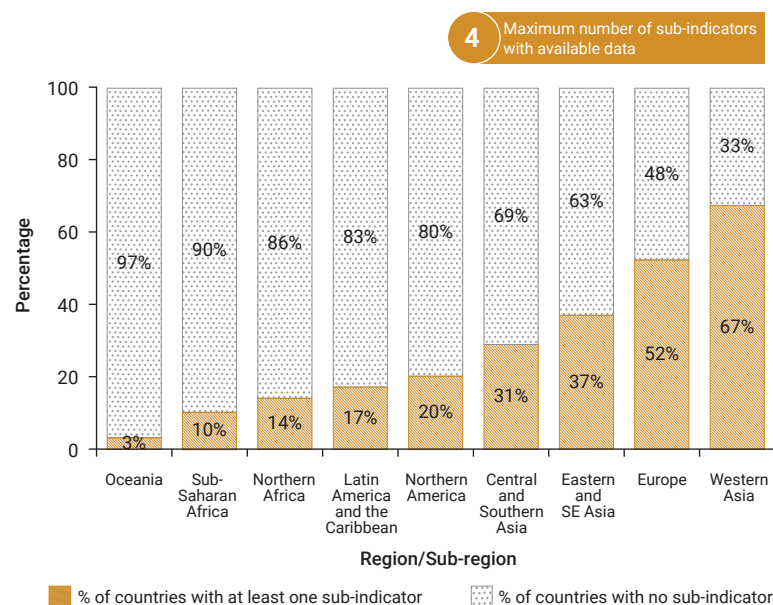
| Sub-indicator                                                                                                   | Disaggregated by                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| SE_GCEDES_NEP<br>Extent to which GCED and ESD are mainstreamed in national education policies (Index of 0 to 1) | No current data disaggregation available. |
| SE_GCEDES_CUR<br>Extent to which GCED and ESD are mainstreamed in curricula (Index of 0 to 1)                   |                                           |
| SE_GCEDES_TED<br>Extent to which GCED and ESD are mainstreamed in teacher education (Index of 0 to 1)           |                                           |
| SE_GCEDES_SAS<br>Extent to which GCED and ESD are mainstreamed in student assessment (Index of 0 to 1)          |                                           |

**Sources of information:** Data provided as a by-product of a non-statistical monitoring exercise by national responsible authorities – typically Ministries of Education and related institutions – to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

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

## 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.41** Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment



## 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Extent to which GCED and ESD are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment, by education level (Index of 0 to 1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary</li> <li>• Secondary</li> </ul> | <p>This disaggregation of the indicator by education level gives an insight into where mainstreaming efforts are provided by countries and where the national education policy should be strengthened for better ESD and GCED integration into their education system.</p> | <p>Implementing such policies would equip people with information to prepare them for climate change consequences and provide them with relevant and sound information and scientific knowledge to understand and face emerging environmental and climate challenges (UN 2023d). In</p> |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Applies to:</p> <p>SE_GCEDESSED_NE<br/>SE_GCEDESSED_CUR<br/>SE_GCEDESSED_TED<br/>SE_GCEDESSED_SAS</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <p>Additional efforts should be devoted to other educational activities like technical and vocational education and training, higher education and teacher training education. Climate change should be made a core component of the national curriculum – facilitating closer working relations between Ministries of Education and the Environment, embedding sustainable development and climate change into all levels and disciplines of education, and allocating more means to teacher training (UNECE 2005; UNESCO 2021).</p> | <p>addition, implementing gender-responsive education policies would raise awareness of gender equality concerns and enable the teaching of gender sensitivity practices.</p> <p>This would help people to seize opportunities for healthy and balanced lifestyles in harmony with nature while being fully aware of the concept of sustainable development and the need to respect social values, gender equity and cultural diversity.</p> |
| <p>Extent to which GCED and ESD are mainstreamed in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment, by GCED/ESD theme (Index of 0 to 1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural diversity and tolerance</li> <li>• Gender equality</li> <li>• Human rights</li> <li>• Peace and non-violence</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Environmental sustainability</li> <li>• Human survival and well-being</li> <li>• Sustainable consumption and production</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:</p> <p>SE_GCEDESSED_NE<br/>SE_GCEDESSED_CUR<br/>SE_GCEDESSED_TED<br/>SE_GCEDESSED_SAS</p> | <p>This disaggregation gives useful information to policymakers on the topics that are best mainstreamed into the national education system and where improvements are expected to cover more thoroughly the topics that are missing or are insufficiently integrated.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

\* The proposed disaggregation of this indicator was not endorsed by UNESCO, the custodian agency for this indicator.

Related SDG Indicators: 4.7.1 and 12.8.1 (duplicates).

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

## 1. Key features and metadata

**Definition:** This indicator measures international financial flows provided to developing countries to address climate change.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                        | Disaggregated by                                               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| DC_FIN_TOT<br>Total financial support provided (Billions of current USD)                                                                             | No current data disaggregation available.                      |
| DC_FIN_CLIMT<br>Total climate-specific financial support provided (Billions of current USD)                                                          |                                                                |
| DC_FIN_GEN<br>Core/general contributions provided to multilateral institutions (Billions of current USD)                                             |                                                                |
| DC_FIN_CLIMB<br>Climate-specific financial support provided via bilateral, regional and other channels, by type of support (Billions of current USD) | Type of support (mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting, other) |
| DC_FIN_CLIMM<br>Climate-specific financial support provided via multilateral channels, by type of support (Billions of current USD)                  |                                                                |

**Sources of information:** Biennial reports of Annex I Parties submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

## 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Data not available.

## 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Total climate-specific financial support, by receiving region per capita (current USD/capita) (OECD 2023d):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Northern America and Europe</li> <li>Latin America and the Caribbean</li> <li>Central Asia and Southern Asia</li> <li>Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia</li> <li>Western Asia and Northern Africa</li> <li>Sub-Saharan Africa</li> <li>Oceania</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>DC_FIN_CLIMT</p> | <p>This disaggregation displays the distribution of the total amount of climate finance by the 7 UN regions (M49) (including per capita). It enables the identification of the main recipient regions of international climate finance flows and the less endowed ones.</p> <p>It can help assess the need to allocate new and additional resources to the countries most affected by climate change and those experiencing weak economic integration and a lack of resources for responding to climate change challenges.</p> <p>This disaggregation is in line with the UNFCCC – Article 4 (UNFCCC 1992) and the Paris Agreement – Article 9 (UN 2015b).</p> | <p>Some regions only contribute marginally to GHG emissions yet they are the most affected by the impacts of climate change and lack sufficient resources to respond to those challenges. For these countries, the poverty-climate change nexus is a major cause of concern. Climate change exacerbates the vulnerability of poor communities by decreasing access to drinking water and natural resources, cutting down their livelihoods, negatively affecting their health and food security, or submerging coastal areas. The funding support provided by international donors to targeted regions may be the opportunity to support investment that will address both poverty and climate change through adaptation projects. For example, land restoration, securing water supplies and food production and preparedness for climate extreme events. These can strengthen the resilience and empowerment of beneficiary populations (African Development Bank [ADB] 2009).</p> |
| <b>Total climate-specific financial support provided, by type of financial instrument (Billions of current USD) (UNCTAD 2022):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grants</li> <li>Loans</li> <li>Equity</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>DC_FIN_CLIMT</p>                                                                                                                                                                                            | <p>By cross-checking the composition of climate finance flows, decision-makers will get a clearer idea of the type of financial instruments that are most suitable for further funding. There are a variety of climate finance instruments that have their own objectives in terms of minimizing investment risks, repayment conditions and concessionality levels. The mix of these should be optimized to support climate interventions.</p> <p>This disaggregation is in line with the UNFCCC – Article 4 (UNFCCC 1992) and the Paris Agreement – Article 9 (UN 2015b).</p>                                                                                 | <p>While developed countries are committed to mobilizing USD100 billion dollars per year through to 2025 for climate action in developing countries under the UNFCCC (UNFCCC 2010), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimates that USD1.6 trillion to USD3.8 trillion dollars per year will be needed up to 2050 to ensure a low-carbon pathway (UN-DESA 2018).</p> <p>This financing is necessary to enable the transition of developing countries and their various economic sectors responsible for GHG emissions and prevailing consumption patterns towards an economic system and living conditions aligned with the Paris Agreement objectives. It contributes to mitigating climate change impacts with significant expected benefits for</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <p>human activities and settlements (e.g. a reduction in flood damage) and the natural environment (e.g. prevention of biodiversity loss). It also aims to support adaptation policies and interventions that reduce climate change risks and preserve the sustainable livelihoods and decent living conditions of the poorest, including women and minorities (ADB 2009; UN-DESA 2024).</p> <p>Although it is preferable to provide LDCs with grants rather than loans to finance their climate projects – to minimize the consequences of debt – the greatest part of public climate finance is still delivered through loans (71.4% in loans vs. 26.3% for grants in 2020). Opportunities are also expected from new and innovative financial instruments (e.g. blended finance, carbon-markets, climate insurance, or the new Loss and Damage Fund) (UNCTAD 2022).</p>                                             |
| <p><b>Global climate finance flows by end-use sector (billions of current USD) (UNFCCC 2022b):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewable energy</li> <li>Sustainable transport</li> <li>Building and infrastructure</li> <li>Industry</li> <li>Other sectors - mitigation</li> <li>Adaptation public finance</li> <li>Both mitigation and adaptation</li> <li>Domestic climate-related public investment</li> </ul> | <p>This disaggregation describes the sectors that benefit most from international aid and those that receive insufficient aid. It is relevant for policymakers to adjust fund allocations accordingly. The major 'users' of these funds are the energy, transport and housing-infrastructure sectors (due to the massive investment needed in those sectors to address the climate change challenges and meet the objective of a low carbon economy). As such, there is growing concern for other types of interventions relying notably on nature-based solutions or ecosystem-based approaches to expand and be the subject of greater attention from both institutions and business decision-makers (UNFCCC 2022b).</p> | <p>This disaggregation is useful for better understanding the final use of climate finance and beneficiary sectors.</p> <p>Adaptation and resilience strengthening projects are particularly important for LDCs and their populations, who suffer the most from the impacts of climate change and lack the necessary resources and capacity to effectively face those threats. In recent years, a significant share of adaptation finance was spent in the water sector; disaster-risk management; capacity building; Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU); and transport sector. These are of direct interest to the population, particularly the poor and women who are the most vulnerable to climate changes consequences (UNFCCC 2022b). However, in the absence of recognized metrics and reporting, it is still difficult to measure the real outcomes of those investments for the population.</p> |

**SDG Indicator 13.b.1: Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**

## 1. Key features and metadata

**Definition:** This indicator tracks the total number of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) that have communicated their nationally determined contributions (NDCs), long-term strategies (LT-LEDs), national adaptation plans (NAPs), and adaptation communications to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                          | Disaggregated by                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| EN_NACOM_NAIP_DV<br>Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with national communications, non-Annex I Parties (Number)  | Report ordinal                            |
| EN_BIUREP_NAIP_DV<br>Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with biennial update reports, non-Annex I Parties (Number) |                                           |
| EN_ADAP_COM_DV<br>Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with adaptation communications (Number)                       |                                           |
| EN_NAD_CONTR_DV<br>Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions (Number)            |                                           |
| EN_NAA_PLAN_DV<br>Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with national adaptation plans (Number)                       | No current data disaggregation available. |

**Sources of information:** Reports communicated by the responsible national authorities of Parties to the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement to the UNFCCC Secretariat. Further analysis on linkages across other SDGs may be undertaken by the UNFCCC Secretariat.

## 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Data not available.



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Number of reports submitted out of total reports required by the Paris Agreement</b> (UNFCCC 2008; UNFCCC 2013; UNFCCC n.d.a)</p>                                                                | <p>Each of the reports has its own purpose and requirements. This disaggregation highlights where obligations are fully met and where gaps remain, requiring additional measures to meet the reporting obligations of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (UN 2015b) and more ambitious plans in the next reporting round.</p> <p>This disaggregation is in line with the provisions of the Paris Agreement (UNFCCC 1992; UN 2015b) and the Global Stocktake (UNFCCC n.d.b).</p>                                                                                                | <p>Globally, the international community is off-track in achieving the Paris Climate objectives (UNFCCC 2022a). LDCs and SIDS national strategies and related measures must reflect the urgency and the importance of the threats that climate change poses to their populations, particularly the poor, women and youth who are the most vulnerable to climate change consequences.</p> <p>National implementations of the Paris Agreement through legislation, policies, programmes and interventions on the ground in LDCs and SIDS should lead to massive transformation throughout all sectors of society and the economy. This would help address the climate crisis, reinforce the resilience of the population, improve cooperation, provide additional climate finance, and enhance technology transfer and development (UNFCCC 2022a).</p>                                                                                   |
| <p><b>Support received by LDCs and SIDS by type of support (1=YES; 0=NO)</b> (UNCTAD 2022):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial</li> <li>• Technical</li> <li>• Capacity</li> </ul> | <p>The Paris Agreement sets out mechanisms for providing financial, technical and capacity building support to countries that need assistance in meeting their commitments under the Agreement (UN 2015b).</p> <p>This disaggregation helps Parties, in particular LDCs and SIDS, to identify their gaps and the type of aid they need to fill them. It also shows the international community and donors the kind of support they can offer to those countries.</p> <p>This disaggregation is in line with the provisions of the Paris Agreement (UNFCCC 1992; UN 2015b).</p> | <p>LDCs and SIDS are the most affected by the consequences of climate change and they lack the sufficient resources and capacities to face them adequately. This is where international aid and development cooperation can help them to fill their gaps (UNFCCC n.d.c). The information provided by this disaggregation can lead to beneficial impacts on the following issues.</p> <p>Firstly, LDCs and SIDS need financial aid to either mitigate or adapt to climate change. Secondly, LDCs and SIDS need to access the most advanced climate technologies, which are usually owned by developed countries, like drought-resistant crops, early warning systems, or E-mobility. Finally, LDCs and SIDS need support to strengthen their institutional and individual capacities to be in a position to deploy adequate climate policies and projects and to use effectively the funds and technologies made available to them.</p> |

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





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

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

### 1. Key features and metadata

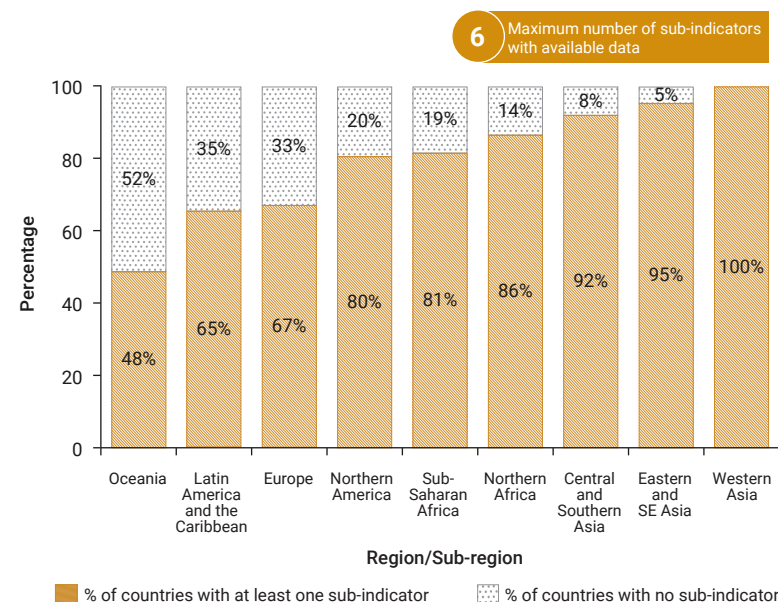
**Definition:** this indicator monitors the total amount of approved funding for promoting the development, transfer, dissemination, and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies (EST) in developing countries.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                     | Disaggregated by                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| DC_ENVTECH_TT<br>Total trade of tracked Environmentally Sound Technologies (current USD)          | No other current data disaggregation available. |
| DC_ENVTECH_EXP<br>Amount of tracked exported Environmentally Sound Technologies (current USD)     |                                                 |
| DC_ENVTECH_IMP<br>Amount of tracked imported Environmentally Sound Technologies (current USD)     |                                                 |
| DC_ENVTECH_REXP<br>Amount of tracked re-exported Environmentally Sound Technologies (current USD) |                                                 |
| DC_ENVTECH_RIMP<br>Amount of tracked re-imported Environmentally Sound Technologies (current USD) |                                                 |
| DC_ENVTECH_INV<br>Total investment in Environment Sound Technologies, by sector (current USD)     | Activity (ISIC Rev.4)                           |

**Sources of information:** National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and other members of the National Statistical System (NSS), complemented by global modelling.

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.42** Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Total trade of tracked Environmentally Sound Technologies, by environmental sector (current USD) (UN 2022h):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air pollution control</li> <li>Wastewater management</li> <li>Solid and hazardous waste management</li> <li>Renewable energy</li> <li>Environmentally preferable products</li> </ul> | <p>The aim of this disaggregation is to underline the importance of technological exchanges for each environmental sector.</p> <p>It can be used by national policymakers for a better understanding of the composition of EST exchanges, the strengths of the economy in this area that need continuous support and, conversely, the areas where additional efforts</p> | <p>The research, deployment and wide diffusion of EST is a key leverage in the development of a Green Economy. This is essential for achieving sustainable economic and environmental objectives, including climate change mitigation and adaptation. The dissemination of affordable clean technology solutions is also central to poverty eradication (e.g. via the delivery of water services to marginalized</p> |

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                           | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water supply and sanitation</li> <li>• Energy storage and distribution</li> <li>• Land, water protection and remediation</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>DC_ENVTECH_TT</p> | <p>need to be made to improve the quality of the environment and foster the diffusion of clean technologies.</p> <p>It gives a systemic view of EST issues and opportunities related to trade, market and economic considerations as well as technology deployment, innovation and diffusion and the steps to be deployed to unlock potential barriers to a wider EST development. These include financing capital and operating costs, capacity building and R&amp;D infrastructure development (UN n.d.d).</p> | <p>populations or the provision of clean fuels) and for reorienting current unsustainable consumption and production development trajectories.</p> <p>Through multilateral (World Trade Organization) and regional initiatives (Regional Trade Agreements), countries can support trade policy instruments to remove the barriers to EST diffusion. For example, dissuasive tariffs, promoting the opening of markets for environmental goods and services, the removal of subsidies, trade finance, voluntary sustainability standards or labels, green procurement, and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). Thereby, creating the conditions for a triple-win strategy beneficial to the economy (promotion of new economic activities), society (jobs creation and an increase in welfare) and the environment (cleaner water and air) (UNEP 2018).</p> |

## SDG Indicator 17.9.1: Dollar value of official development assistance committed to developing countries

### 1. Key features and metadata

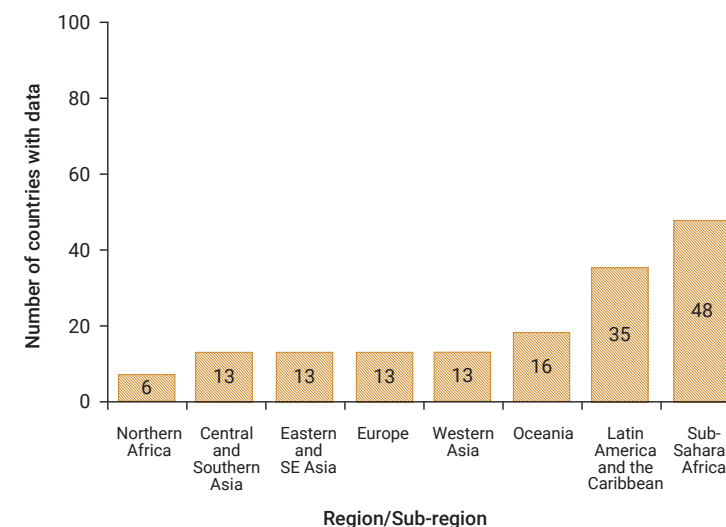
**Definition:** This indicator tracks the gross disbursements of total official development assistance (ODA) and other official flows (OFF) from all donors for capacity building and national planning.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                               | Disaggregated by                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| DC_FTA_TOTAL<br>Total official development assistance (gross disbursement) for technical cooperation (millions of 2023 USD) | No current data disaggregation available. |

**Sources of information:** Data is reported annually by statistical reporters in national administrations (i.e. aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc.).

### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.43** Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries



Related SDG Indicators: 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), 14.a.1 (Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology), 6.a.1 (Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan), and 15.b.1 ((a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity).

### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Total official development assistance (gross disbursement) for technical cooperation, by donor (millions of 2023 USD) (OECD n.d.)</b><br><br>Applies to:<br>DC_FTA_TOTAL                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | This disaggregation emphasizes the respective share of each donor to the global financial effort. It can be used by decision-makers to identify untapped resources, potential partnerships and cooperations to promote among donors, leveraging existing financing resources (OECD n.d.).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Recent major shocks and threats worldwide (i.e. the COVID-19 pandemic, Ukraine-Russia war and Israeli-Palestinian war) – with their political, economic and social consequences (i.e. global recession, growing pressure on food security, rising energy prices, and world trade slowing down) – have brought to light the risk of divergences between the increasing financial needs of developing countries to support sustainable development and the ODA commitments of donors.<br><br>As a result, the SDG financing gap is widening and humanitarian and development challenges are not being met.<br><br>Developed and developing countries could work together to promote mutually reinforcing actions by all actors (i.e. governments, development finance institutions, institutional investors, asset managers, and other financial intermediaries). Support for strengthened public-private partnerships to mobilize a greater portion of global finance to meet the SDGs is needed, coupled with enhanced accountability on SDG alignment and business and private sector liabilities (OECD and United Nations Development Programme [UNDP] 2020). |
| <b>Total official development assistance (gross disbursement) for technical cooperation, by sector and types of financial flows (ODA and OFF) (millions of 2023 USD) (OECD n.d.)</b><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social infrastructure and services</li> <li>• Economic Infrastructure &amp; Services</li> <li>• Production Sectors</li> <li>• Multi-Sector / Cross-Cutting</li> <li>• Commodity Aid/General Programme Assistance</li> <li>• Action Relating to Debt</li> <li>• Humanitarian Aid</li> </ul> Applies to:<br>DC_FTA_TOTAL | This disaggregation provides relevant information on the primary purpose of the attributed funds and their potential impact on the development of recipient countries. It gives an indication of the preference of donors and their alignment with those of beneficiary countries as well as the kind of support they can offer. It also helps countries as well as the international community to identify their gaps and the type of aid they need to close them.<br><br>Thus, it contributes to enhancing the monitoring and the improvement of development finance to support sustainable development outcomes (OECD n.d.). |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

Related SDG Indicators: All other indicators.

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

#### 1. Key features and metadata

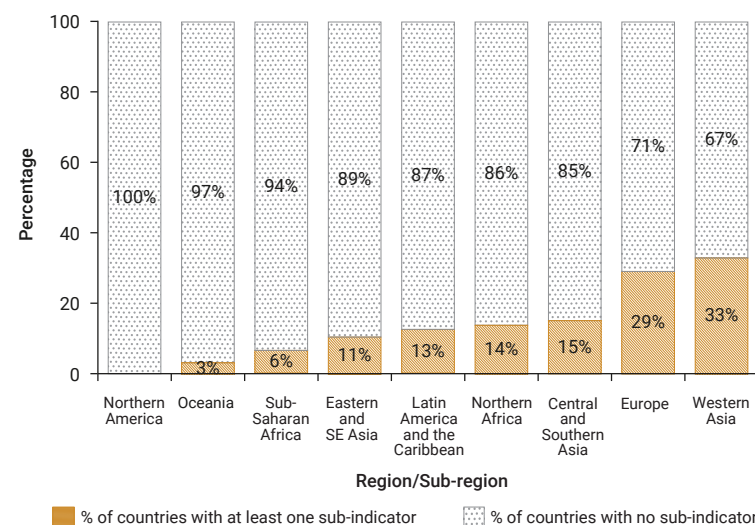
**Definition:** This indicator tracks the mechanisms put in place by countries to ensure coherence between policies in general that cover the dimensions of sustainable development.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                   | Disaggregated by                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| SG_CPA_SDEVP<br>Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development (%) | No current data disaggregation available. |

**Sources of information:** Data is provided by national governments – including entities responsible for SDG implementation – through a UNEP questionnaire.

#### 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

**Figure 4.44** Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development





### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development, by domain (%) (UNSD 2023a):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutionalization of political commitment</li> <li>• Long-term considerations in decision-making</li> <li>• Inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral coordination</li> <li>• Participatory processes</li> <li>• Policy linkages</li> <li>• Alignment across government levels</li> <li>• Monitoring and reporting for policy coherence</li> <li>• Financing for policy coherence</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>SG_CPA_SDEVP</p> | <p>This disaggregation aims to capture the various dimensions and instruments of policy coherence for sustainable development, depending on national contexts. It provides relevant highlights to policymakers on which mechanisms work best to ensure policy coherence for sustainable development and areas where efforts are needed to strengthen the integration of sustainable development into existing policy frameworks. It is useful information for identifying mutually supportive actions and potential trade-offs, to enhance effective synergies, and to prevent any conflicts between policies and interventions. It can be used to make better informed decision on the most effective entry points for mobilization to meet Agenda 2030 objectives (UNEP 2022d; UNEP n.d.c). This disaggregation is aligned with the UN Agenda 21- Article 8 (UN 1992).</p> | <p>Promoting policy coherence for sustainable development in an integrated and balanced way is essential for achieving sustainable development in all its intertwined dimensions. This is particularly challenging due to the potential for conflict among various sectors and stakeholders.</p> <p>The adoption of a long-term vision through sound policies (i.e. a national strategy or programme encompassing all dimensions of national development) to ensure policy coherence is needed. Participatory approaches should be at the heart of this strategy to foster the engagement of stakeholders and be considered as a live document to update wherever needed, based on experiences and results. To promote greater policy coherence and to ensure significant changes for society, the economy and the environment, the availability of relevant information for decision-makers and stakeholders is central. As is the development of sufficient capacities to implement and monitor the transition towards increased policy integration (OECD 2023e).</p> |

**SDG Indicator 17.16.1: Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals**

#### 1. Key features and metadata

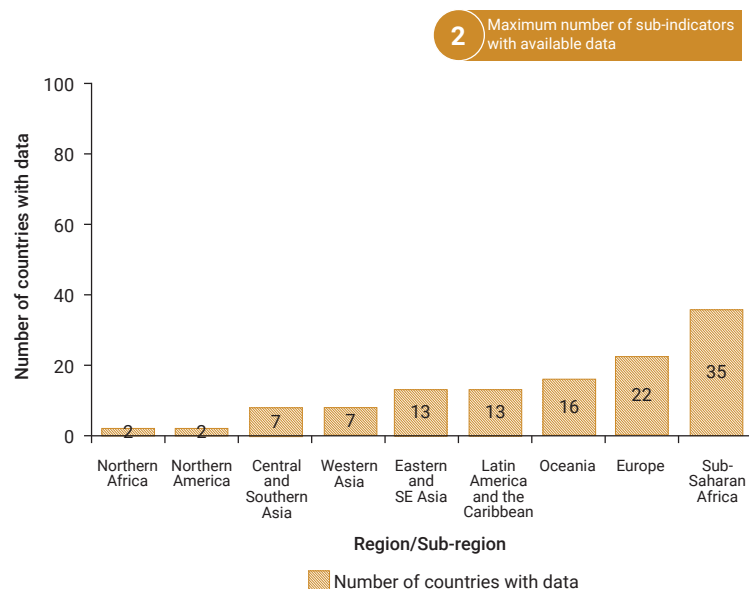
**Definition:** This indicator monitors the number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder monitoring frameworks that track the implementation of development effectiveness commitments supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

| Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Disaggregated by                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <p>SG_PLN_MSTKSDG_P</p> <p>Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals, Provider (1 = YES; 0 = NO)</p>  | No current data disaggregation available. |
| <p>SG_PLN_MSTKSDG_R</p> <p>Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals, Recipient (1 = YES; 0 = NO)</p> |                                           |

**Sources of information:** Results of elements of the Global Partnership's monitoring framework that are relevant to partner countries and bilateral development partners, including data collected at the country level and data available from existing global assessments. At country level, data is reported by relevant government entities (typically the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning or Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and by development partners and stakeholders. OECD and UNDP are supporting countries in collecting relevant data, as well as calculating results, through the Global Partnership monitoring framework.

## 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025<sup>11</sup>

**Figure 4.45** Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals



## 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals, Provider, by type of actions (1=Yes; 0=No)</b> (Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation [GPEDC] 2018):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aligning to country-defined development objectives</li> </ul> | <p>This disaggregation highlights the specific dimensions of effective development cooperation and the practical types of actions implemented by providers. It focuses on the respective contributions of each of the potential entry points for development cooperation available to providers and can be used by policymakers to develop practical steps for improving development cooperation results by mobilizing stronger multi-stakeholder partnerships for development. It also</p> | <p>This disaggregation computes useful information to support the effectiveness of multi-stakeholder partnerships for development. It can provide multiple benefits for governments, local authorities and concerned stakeholders, including the private sector and the marginalized groups, to maximize development impacts by: (a) providing opportunities to enhance collaboration between development cooperation partners based on success stories and experience experiences and aligned to</p> |

<sup>11</sup> As the nature of the indicator does not allow for proportional calculations by regions, the graph shows the number of countries in each region that has data.

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using country-led results frameworks</li> <li>Using national monitoring and statistical systems</li> <li>Transparency of development cooperation</li> <li>Annual predictability of development cooperation</li> <li>Medium-term predictability of development cooperation</li> <li>Development cooperation on budgets subject to parliamentary oversight</li> <li>Development cooperation delivered through country systems</li> <li>Untied aid</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>SG_PLN_MSTKSDG_P</p>                                                                                                                                                                    | <p>acknowledges the diversity and complementarity of entry points for supporting effective development cooperation (e.g. ensuring the alignment of aid interventions with national priorities while delivering aid through recipient country systems). It can also serve as the information basis for assessing the respective but differentiated commitments of donors and beneficiary countries to further strengthening the quality of their development partnerships (GPEDC 2018).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | <p>national policies and priorities; (b) mobilizing and engaging stakeholders in inclusive partnerships and coalitions for sustainable development; (c) bringing together and catalyzing available knowledge, expertise, technology, and financial resources; (d) building capacity in support of aid effectiveness in alignment with national priorities; (e) promoting South-South cooperation and the dual role of an increasing number of countries as both provider and recipient of development cooperation; and (f) empowering decision-makers regarding SDG achievement and development framework effectiveness by providing relevant data and evidence in support of better informed decisions.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <p><b>Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals, Recipient, by type of actions (1=Yes; 0=No)</b> (GPEDC 2018):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leading in setting up national priorities</li> <li>Creating an enabling environment for civil society organizations</li> <li>Development cooperation on budgets subject to parliamentary oversight</li> <li>Strengthening mutual accountability</li> <li>Strengthening gender equality and women's empowerment</li> <li>Strengthening domestic institutions</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>SG_PLN_MSTKSDG_R</p> | <p>Complementary to the above, this disaggregation highlights the specific dimensions of effective development cooperation and the practical types of actions implemented by recipient. It focuses on the respective contributions of each of the potential entry points available for development cooperation in recipient countries and it helps to understand how well national governments and development partners work together towards sustainable development. It can be used by policymakers to deploy practical steps for improving development results by mobilizing stronger multi-stakeholder partnerships for development, while acknowledging the diversity and complementarity of entry points for supporting effective development cooperation (GPEDC 2018). It can also serve as the information basis for assessing the respective but differentiated commitments of donors and beneficiary countries in further strengthening the quality of their development partnerships (GPEDC 2018).</p> | <p>Beyond supporting stronger co-ordination, a reinvigorated and qualitative multi-stakeholder development partnership prompts national dialogue and inclusive participation of all relevant development partners. It encourages openness, mutual respect and trust. It also fosters ownership of development priorities by decision-makers and the population as well as the implementation of measures tailored to country and population needs. It drives behavioural changes to improve the impact of development cooperation and strengthen transparency of decision processes and mutual accountability, which are critical for improving the results of development cooperation. For instance, the expected delivery on poverty and inequality reduction, climate adaptation and resilience building or sustainable livelihoods and social protection (UN-DESA 2023b; GPEDC 2024).</p> |

## SDG Indicator 17.18.1: Statistical capacity indicators

### 1. Key features and metadata (a and b)

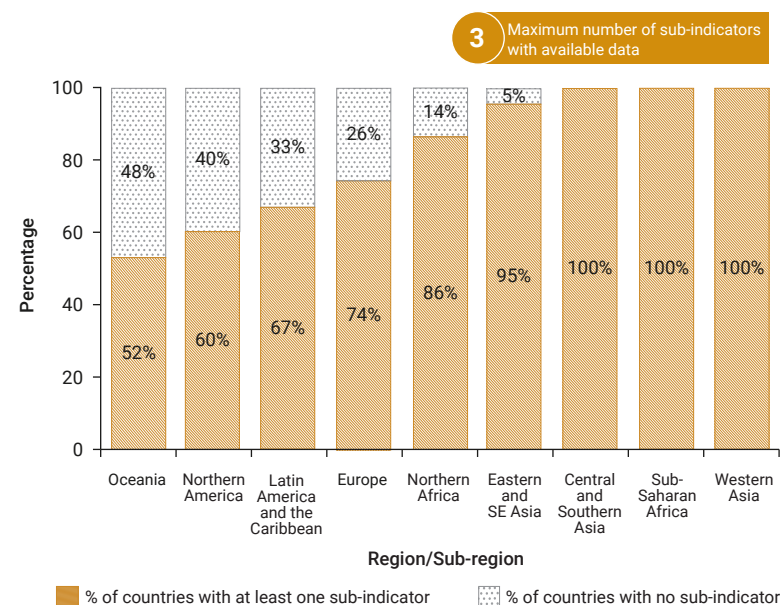
**Definition:** This indicator measures the capacity of countries to produce a set of official statistics from national databases to support the SDGs.

| Sub-indicator                                                                                              | Disaggregated by                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| SG_STT_ODIN<br>Open Data Inventory (ODIN) Coverage Index                                                   | No current data disaggregation available. |
| IQ_SPI_PIL4<br>Data Sources performance index (Statistical Performance Indicators Pillar 4) (Index)        |                                           |
| IQ_SPI_PIL5<br>Data Infrastructure performance index (Statistical Performance Indicators Pillar 5) (Index) |                                           |

**Sources of information:** The ODIN Coverage Index relies on data from National Statistical Office (NSO) websites and any official government sites or portals of the National Statistical System (NSS) that are linked to the NSO website. The Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI) rely on data from the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Open Data Watch, PARIS21, International Labour Organization (ILO), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Household Survey Network (IHSN), United Nations (UN), and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Some data is collected directly from the websites of National Statistical Offices.

## 2. Data availability by region, SDG Global Database, as of 02 July 2025

Figure 4.46 Statistical capacity indicators



### 3. Proposed disaggregation, links to policymaking and its impact

| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>The Open Data Inventory Coverage Index, by topical categories (0 to 100 scale)</b> (Open Data Watch [ODW] 2024):</p> <p><b>Social Statistics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population and vital statistics</li> <li>Education facilities Education outcomes</li> <li>Health facilities</li> <li>Health outcomes</li> </ul> | <p>This disaggregation emphasizes the coverage, openness and accessibility of data provided by NSO websites and other official government websites on all major dimensions of sustainable development (i.e. poverty, education, health, gender, and the environment).</p> <p>It is useful information for</p> | <p>By monitoring the public availability and openness of official statistics by sustainable development topics and assessing national governments' ability to produce open data and their alignment to open data international standards, this disaggregation contributes to strengthening the transparency of national</p> |

Related SDG Indicators: 17.15.1 (Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation) and 5.c.1 (Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment).



| Proposed disaggregation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Link to policymaking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reproductive health</li> <li>• Food security and nutrition</li> <li>• Gender statistics</li> <li>• Crime and justice statistics</li> <li>• Poverty and income statistics</li> </ul> <p><b>Economic and Financial Statistics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National accounts</li> <li>• Labor statistics</li> <li>• Price indexes</li> <li>• Government finance</li> <li>• Money and banking</li> <li>• International trade</li> <li>• Balance of payments</li> </ul> <p><b>Environmental Statistics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture and land use</li> <li>• Resource use</li> <li>• Energy</li> <li>• Pollution</li> <li>• Built environment</li> </ul> <p>Applies to:<br/>SG_STT_ODIN</p> | <p>countries to: (a) assess where they stand in terms of statistics availability and accessibility, topic by topic and (b) identify areas with critical gaps where efforts should be prioritized to allocate resources to enhance their national statistics systems.</p> <p>This disaggregation is in line with the UN Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (UN 1998) and the IAEG-SDG recommendations regarding the ODIN Index.</p> | <p>policies, related interventions and outcomes and, in doing so, the democratization of societies. It helps to foster the dialogue between the administration and various groups of stakeholders and is key to promoting the participation of civil society and development partners in public affairs. It is central to improving the awareness of the population on major development issues, general living conditions and wellbeing – notably, in relation to poverty, food security health, education, employment, and other social issues. Data accessibility and transparency is also critical for the sound management of environmental matters (UN 1998) as well as for the transition towards the economic sustainability of countries (Mohammed Islam and Lederman 2020).</p> |

Related SDG Indicators: 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), 17.19.1 (Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries), and 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).







## Chapter 5: Conclusions



This report showcases the progress made on the environmental dimension of the SDGs. It also presents potential avenues on how advancing disaggregation of data could serve national and sub-national evidence-based policy needs and their impacts on societies, economies and the environment.

Although in 2025 data was available for 66 per cent of the environment-related SDG indicators, accelerated efforts are needed to close data gaps to better understand how the environmental dimension of Agenda 2030 is progressing. Tremendous efforts have been made to improve environment-related data availability from 34 per cent in 2018 to 66 per cent in 2025. However, accelerated efforts, transformative actions and better understanding of the reasons behind the unavailability of data remain critical for fully evaluating and informing implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In addition to data availability, having meaningful disaggregation of data leads to better national and sub-national evidence-based policies. The proposed disaggregation in this report serves as a reference for the relevant disaggregation needed for policymaking as well as its impact on the three dimensions of sustainable development.

Countries are encouraged to evaluate options for disaggregation based on their national and sub-national specificities, policy needs and statistical systems. Technical, human and financial resources investments in statistical systems are critical to make better use of the new data sources and advancement in methods to measure progress leading to a more comprehensive understanding of the environment. Targeted investment in statistical resources towards increased disaggregated data would further develop meaningful interventions and actions to achieve sustainable development within the national context.

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## Annex A. List of 92 environment-related SDG indicators and their sub-indicators selected for the Global Scorecard

| Indicators                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure | Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to land out of total adult population, by sex (%) SP_LGL_LNDSTR                                                                                                                |
| 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population                                                                                       | Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters (number) VC_DSR_PDLN                                                                                                                  |
| 1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)                                                                                                      | Direct economic loss attributed to disasters relative to GDP (%) VC_DSR_LSGP                                                                                                                                                  |
| 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                                     | Number of countries that reported having a National DRR Strategy which is aligned to the Sendai Framework SG_DSR_SFDRR                                                                                                        |
| 1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies                                           | Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (%) SG_DSR_SILS                                                    |
| 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture                                                                                                                         | Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (%) AG_LND_SUST                                                                                                                                  |
| 2.5.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities                                                         | Plant genetic resources accessions stored ex situ (number) ER_GRF_PLNTSTOR                                                                                                                                                    |
| 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction                                                                                        | Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction as a share of local breeds with known level of extinction risk (%) ER_RSK_LBREDS                                                                         |
| 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution                                                                                                                                     | Age-standardized mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (deaths per 100,000 population) SH_STA_ASAIRP                                                                                               |
| 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)                                          | Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene from diarrhoea, intestinal nematode infections, malnutrition and acute respiratory infections (deaths per 100,000 population) SH_STA_WASHARI |
| 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning                                                                                                                                                 | Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings, by sex (deaths per 100,000 population) SH_STA_POISN                                                                                                                    |

| Indicators                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment | Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in national education policies SE_GCEDES_NEP                              |
| 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         | Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex (%) SP_LGL_LNDAGSEC                                                    |
| 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services                                                                                                                                                 | Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, by urban/rural (%) SH_H2O_SAFE                                                                             |
| 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water                                                                                             | Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, by urban/rural (%) SH_SAN_SAFE                                                                                 |
| 6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated                                                                                                                                                 | Proportion of wastewater treated, by activity and location (%) EN_WWT_TREATR                                                                                                      |
| 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality                                                                                                                                                         | Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%) EN_H2O_WBAMBQ                                                                                                   |
| 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time                                                                                                                                                                              | Water Use Efficiency (United States dollars per cubic meter) ER_H2O_WUEYST                                                                                                        |
| 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources                                                                                                                        | Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (%) ER_H2O_STRESS                                                                  |
| 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management                                                                                                                                                                       | Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) ER_H2O_IWRMD                                                                                                   |
| 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation                                                                                                                          | Proportion of transboundary basins (river and lake basins and aquifers) with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (%) EG_TBA_H2CO                                     |
| 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time                                                                                                                                                            | Lakes and rivers permanent water area (% of total land area) EN_LKRV_PWAP                                                                                                         |
| 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan                                                                                        | Total official development assistance (gross disbursement) for water supply and sanitation, by recipient countries (millions of constant 2021 United States dollars) DC_TOF_WASHL |



| Indicators                                                                                                                                                                        | Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management | Proportion of countries with clearly defined procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities in planning program in water resources planning and management (%) ER_WAT_PROCD                               |
| 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology                                                                                                | Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%) EG_EGY_CLEAN                                                                                                                                         |
| 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption                                                                                                                | Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%) EG_FEC_RNEW                                                                                                                                                          |
| 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP                                                                                                                | Energy intensity level of primary energy (megajoules per constant 2017 purchasing power parity GDP) EG_EGY_PRIM                                                                                                                       |
| 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      | International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems (millions of constant 2020 United States dollars) EG_IFF_RANDN |
| 7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)                                                                  | Installed renewable electricity-generating capacity (watts per capita) EG_EGY_RNEW                                                                                                                                                    |
| 8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP                                                                                           | Material footprint per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2015 United States dollar) EN_MAT_FTPRPG                                                                                                          |
| 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP                                                          | Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2015 United States dollars) EN_MAT_DOMCMPC                                                                                             |
| 9.4.1 CO <sub>2</sub> emission per unit of value added                                                                                                                            | Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO <sub>2</sub> per constant 2015 United States dollars) EN_ATM_CO2MVA                                                                                 |
| 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities                                                         | Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport (%) SP_TRN_PUBL                                                                                                                                               |
| 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate                                                                                                                   | Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate EN_LND_CNPOPOP                                                                                                                                                               |
| 11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically                     | Not available                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

| Indicators                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                                                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal) | Total expenditure per capita spent on cultural and natural heritage, public and private (PPP, constant 2017 United States dollars) GB_XPD_CULNAT_PBPV                               |
| 11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population                                                                                                                                                     | Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters (number) VC_DSR_PDAN                                                                                          |
| 11.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)                                                                                                                                                                    | Direct economic loss attributed to disasters relative to GDP (%) VC_DSR_LSGP                                                                                                        |
| 11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities                                                                                                                               | Municipal Solid Waste collection coverage, by cities (%) EN_REF_WASCOL                                                                                                              |
| 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)                                                                                                                                                                | Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (population-weighted), by location (micrograms per cubic meter) EN_ATM_PM25                                                           |
| 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                                                                                                                                  | Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all (%) EN_URB_OPENSF                                                                            |
| 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                                                                                                   | Number of countries that reported having a National DRR Strategy which is aligned to the Sendai Framework SG_DSR_SFDRR                                                              |
| 11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies                                                                                                         | Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (%) SG_DSR_SILS          |
| 12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production                                                                                                                | Countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies (1 = YES; 0 = NO) SG_SCP_CNTRY |
| 12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP                                                                                                                                                                                  | Material footprint per capita, by type of raw material (tonnes) EN_MAT_FTPRPC                                                                                                       |
| 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP                                                                                                                                                 | Domestic material consumption per capita, by type of raw material (tonnes) EN_MAT_DOMCMPC                                                                                           |
| 12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) Food waste index                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Food loss percentage (%) AG_FLS_PCT                                                                                                                                                 |

| Indicators                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                                              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement | Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by MEA's on hazardous waste, and other chemicals (% average value)               |
| 12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment                                                                                                                   | Electronic waste generated, per capita (KG) EN_EWT_GENPCAP                                                                                                                 |
| 12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled                                                                                                                                                                              | Proportion of electronic waste recycled (%) EN_EWT_RCYR                                                                                                                    |
| 12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports                                                                                                                                                                           | Number of companies publishing sustainability reports with disclosure by dimension, by level of requirement (Number) EN_SCP_FRMN                                           |
| 12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans                                                                                                                                       | Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans SG_SCP_PROCN                                                                     |
| 12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment           | Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in national education policies SE_GCEDES_NEP                       |
| 12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)                                                                                                                      | Installed renewable electricity-generating capacity (watts per capita) EG_EGY_RNEW                                                                                         |
| 12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability                                                                                                         | Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism (number of tables) ST_EEV_STDACCT                                 |
| 12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP                                                                                                                                                    | Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) as a proportion of total GDP (%) ER_FFS_CMPT_GDP                                                                        |
| 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population                                                                                                                  | Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (number) VC_DSR_MTMP                                                                   |
| 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                                                                | Number of countries that reported having a National DRR Strategy which is aligned to the Sendai Framework SG_DSR_SFDRR                                                     |
| 13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies                                                                      | Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (%) SG_DSR_SILS |

| Indicators                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change                                                    | Number of countries with nationally determined contributions (Number) EN_NAD_CONTR                                                                   |
| 13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Total greenhouse gas emissions without LULUCF for Annex I and non-Annex I Parties (Mt CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent) EN_ATM_GHGT_TT                     |
| 13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment                                                                       | Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in national education policies SE_GCEDES_NEP |
| 13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollar per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025                                                                                                          | Total financial support provided (Billions of current United States dollars) DC_FIN_TOT                                                              |
| 13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change | Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions (Number) EN_NAD_CONTR_DV             |
| 14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Chlorophyll-a deviations, remote sensing (%) EN_MAR_CHLDEV                                                                                           |
| 14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas (1=YES; 0=NO) EN_SCP_ECSYBA                                            |
| 14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations ER_OAW_MNACD                                                |
| 14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (not overexploited) (%) ER_H2O_FWTL                                                 |
| 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Average proportion of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%) ER_MRN_MPA                                                 |

| Indicators                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (level of implementation: 1 lowest to 5 highest) ER_REG_UNFCIM |
| 14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP EN_SCP_FSHGDP                                                                                                                                                     |
| 14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | National ocean science expenditure as a share of total research and development funding (%) ER_RDE_OSEX                                                                                                        |
| 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 | Score for the implementation of UNCLOS and its two implementing agreements (%) ER_UNCLOS_IMPLE                                                                                                                 |
| 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%) AG_LND_FRST                                                                                                                                                 |
| 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Average proportion of Terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%) ER_PTD_TERR                                                                                                     |
| 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Proportion of forest area with a long-term management plan (%) AG_LND_FRSTMGT                                                                                                                                  |
| 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (%) AG_LND_DGRD                                                                                                                                       |
| 15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Average proportion of Mountain Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%) ER_PTD_MTN                                                                                                         |
| 15.4.2 (a) Mountain Green Cover Index and (b) proportion of degraded mountain land                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Mountain Green Cover Index ER_MTN_GRNCVI                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 15.5.1 Red List Index                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Red List Index ER_RSK_LST                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House (1 = YES; 0 = NO) ER_CBD_ABSCLRHS                                   |
| 15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Not available                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

| Indicators                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Sub-indicator                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Legislation, Regulation, Act related to the prevention of introduction and management of Invasive Alien Species (1 = YES, 0 = NO) ER_IAS_LEGIS                                                                                       |
| 15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to to Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 14 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting | Countries that established national targets in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (1 = YES; 0 = NO) ER_BDY_ABT2NP |
| 15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Total official development assistance for biodiversity, by donor countries (millions of constant 2021 United States dollars) DC_ODA_BDVL                                                                                             |
| 15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Total official development assistance for biodiversity, by recipient countries (millions of constant 2021 United States dollars) DC_ODA_BDVL                                                                                         |
| 15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Not available                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing and developed countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Total investment in Environment Sound Technologies, by sector (current United States dollars) DC_ENVTECH_INV                                                                                                                         |
| 17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Total official development assistance (gross disbursement) for technical cooperation (millions of 2021 United States dollars) DC_FTA_TOTAL                                                                                           |
| 17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development (%) SG_CPA_SDEVP                                                                                                                                         |
| 17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals, Recipient (1 = YES; 0 = NO) SG_PLN_MSTKSDG_R          |
| 17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Open Data Inventory (ODIN) Coverage Index SG_STT_ODIN                                                                                                                                                                                |

## Annex B. Regional Groupings

### SDG Regional Groupings<sup>12</sup>

|                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Central Asia and Southern Asia</b>      | Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia</b> | Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, China, Macao, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Europe</b>                              | Åland Islands, Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, British Indian Ocean Territory, Bulgaria, Channel Islands, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, French Southern and Antarctic Territories, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Guernsey, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Isle of Man, Italy, Jersey, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mayotte, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Réunion, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Helena, San Marino, Sark, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.                                               |
| <b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>     | Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba, Bouvet Island, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Martin (French Part), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sint Maarten (Dutch part), South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, United States Virgin Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela. |
| <b>Northern Africa</b>                     | Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, Western Sahara.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Northern America</b>                    | Bermuda, Canada, Greenland, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, United States of America.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Oceania</b>                             | American Samoa, Australia, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Heard Island and McDonald Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Norfolk Island, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States Minor Outlying Islands, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna Islands.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

<sup>12</sup> Based on the official SDG regions: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>, in addition to the following territories: Bouvet Island, British Indian Ocean Territories, North Macedonia, Saint Helena, and Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

|                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b> | Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe. |
| <b>Western Asia</b>       | Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cyprus, Georgia, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, State of Palestine, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

### SDG Regional Groupings excluding Landlocked Countries<sup>13</sup>

|                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Central Asia and Southern Asia</b>      | Bangladesh, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Maldives, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia</b> | Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, China, Macao, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Europe</b>                              | Åland Islands, Albania, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, British Indian Ocean Territory, Bulgaria, Channel Islands, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Faeroe Islands, Finland, France, French Southern and Antarctic Territories, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Guernsey, Iceland, Ireland, Isle of Man, Italy, Jersey, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Mayotte, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Réunion, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Helena, San Marino, Sark, Slovenia, Spain, Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>     | Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, Bouvet Island, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Martin (French Part), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sint Maarten (Dutch part), South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, United States Virgin Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). |
| <b>Northern Africa</b>                     | Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, Western Sahara.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Northern America</b>                    | Bermuda, Canada, Greenland, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, United States of America.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

<sup>13</sup> Based on the official SDG regions: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>, in addition to the following territories: Bouvet Island, British Indian Ocean Territory, North Macedonia, Saint Helena, and Saint Pierre and Miquelon.



|                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Oceania</b>            | American Samoa, Australia, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Heard Island and McDonald Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Norfolk Island, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States minor outlying islands, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna Islands. |
| <b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b> | Angola, Benin, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania.                                                                      |
| <b>Western Asia</b>       | Bahrain, Cyprus, Georgia, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, State of Palestine, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

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