Results of Questionnaire on Summary of Comments by IAEG Members

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere						
1.1.1	**Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day.**	**Proportion of population below $1.25 (PPP) per day disaggregated by sex and age group and employment status (or Proportion of employed people living on less that $1.25 PPP) a day)**	YELLOW	12 Countries support the UNSSO and ILO modifications. 3 Countries support the German modification that removes disaggregation from the indicator.	10 Countries support the additional indicator proposed by Africa 1 country supports additional indicator proposed by UN-Women	7 Countries comment that the new poverty measure is actually $1.90. China agrees with comments made by Argentina and Germany Cuba states that they have concerns with the indicator. India states that they do not compute this indicator.
1.2.1	**Target 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.**	**Proportion of population living below national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group**	YELLOW	7 Countries support the UNSSO modifications 1 Country supports the German modification 3 Countries support the modification proposed by Denmark, Mexico, Colombia, Turkey and the World Bank	11 Countries support the proposal to include "Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)" as an additional indicator.	8 Countries do not favor disaggregation of this indicator 2 Countries support MPI as the priority indicator for this target. 1 Country responds that they have concerns about the suggestions for this indicator.
1.3.1	**Target 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.**	**Percentage of population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex, composed of the following: a) Percentage of older persons receiving a pension; b) Percentage of households with children receiving child support; c) Percentage of working-age persons without jobs receiving support; d)Percentage of persons with disabilities receiving benefits; e) Percentage of women receiving maternity benefits at childbirth; f) Percentage of workers covered against occupational injury; and g) Percentage of poor and vulnerable people receiving benefits.**	YELLOW	8 Countries support the modification proposed by ILO and Japan Brazil supports the modification it proposed France supports the modification proposed by Norway 4 Countries support modification proposed by Japan, Mexico and the World Bank 2 Countries support another modification Germany supports its own modification	1 Country supports IMF proposal for additional indicator.	7 Countries support Africa comment 4 Countries comment that different social protection systems are used by different countries. 3 Countries have reservations about the indicator. 1 Country supports Brazil's comments.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
1.4.1	**Target 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.**	**Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services.**	**YELLOW**	10 Countries support the proposal made by UNSSO and UK, Portugal, and World Bank.	2 Countries support the proposal made by UNCDF.	11 Countries comment that "basic services" needs a better definition. 3 Countries express reservations about the indicator. 1 Country comments that basic services shuold be defined within the context of each country.
1.4.2		**Share of women among agricultural land owners by age and location (U/R)**	**GRAY**	11 Countries support proposal by United Kingdom and UNSSO 3 Countries support proposal by the United States Brazil supports removing the proposed indicator.	7 Countries support the proposal of UNSSO for an additional indicator.	3 Countries suggest removing this indicator 11 Countries suggest that this indicator is problematic. 1 Country comments that the indicator is too narrow for the target.
1.5.1	**Target 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.**	**Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people.**	**GRAY**	9 Countries support modification proposed by Germany Cuba does not support the indicator and agrees with the comments made by Algeria, Ecuador, Canada, Paraguay and Eurostat	9 Countries support the proposal made by Colombia 4 Countries support the proposal made by UNEP. 3 Countries support the proposal made by Japan, UK and UNISDR. 1 Country supports UNSSO, Eurostat recommendation and UN DESA recommendation.	10 Countries comment that at least one additional indicator is needed. 5 Countries express general reservations about the indicator. 1 country comments that no single indicator can measure resilience and that a group of indicators are needed to measure this target.
1.a.1	**Target 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.**	**Share of total overall government spending (incl. subnational) on programs directed to bottom 40% of population of country (%).**	**YELLOW**	8 Countries support Africa's position 4 Countries support the position of Brazil 1 Country agrees with the comments made by Colombia 2 Countries support the proposal of UNSSO 1 Country supports modification from Ecuador and comments of USA.		8 Countries comment that the methodology is not clear. 3 Countries comment that the indicator is not relevant to the target 1 Country expresses general reservations. 1 Country comments that international cooperation activities by the private sector and NGOs are not captured.

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1.b.1	**Target 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.**	**Number of national action plans related to multi-lateral environmental agreements that support accelerated investment in actions that eradicate poverty and sustainably use natural resources.**	GRAY	7 Countries support the modification proposed by Africa Brazil supports the modification proposed by Brazil 1 Country supports the modification proposed by USA China proposes replacing indicator with "Growth rate of expenditure for poverty reduction/gender sensitive action plans in national, regional and global level."	7 Countries responded that an additional indicator was necessary. One country supports the proposal of UN WOMEN, WB.	10 Countries do not think this indicator is relevant and that alternative indicators should be discussed. 1 Country comments that the existence of action plans does not guarantee that they are implemented or that they are effective.

Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
2.1.1	**Target 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.**	**Prevalence of undernourishment**	YELLOW	10 Countries support the proposal by Africa and UK. 6 Countries support the proposal by UNDP Brazil supports Brazil's proposal. Germany supports Germany's proposal.	2 Countries support the additional proposal from UNSSO.	7 Countries support Eurostat's comment. 1 Country does not agree with UNSSO proposal of "Food consumption score." 1 Country comments that the indicator would be very difficult to compute on a regular basis.
2.1.2		**Prevalence of population with moderate or severe food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)**	GRAY	Brazil supports Brazil's proposal Russia supports UN-Women's proposal	2 Countries support UK's proposal.	9 Countries comment that the FIES concept is not clear. One country has general reservations on this indicator. One country comments that data must be produced by NSOs in each country.
2.2.1	**Target 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.**	**Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 SD from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under five years of age**	GREEN	1 Country supports the proposal of UN-Women Germany supports Germany's proposal Colombia supports Colombia's proposal	4 Countries support the proposal by Denmark, UK, UNSSO, etc. 2 Countries support the proposal from UNICEF and UNSSO on 'Exclusive breastfeeding'	2 Countries comment that the indicator does not address parts of the target, specifically the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant, and lactating women and older women.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
2.3.1	**Target 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.**	**Value of production per labour unit (measured in constant USD), by classes of farming/pastoral/ forestry enterprise size**	**YELLOW**	Africa agrees with Africa's proposal. Brazil agrees with Brazil's proposal Cuba supports USA's proposal.	8 Countries support the proposal of USA 7 Countries support FAO's comments	8 Countries comment that additional indicators may be necessary. 1 Country comments that data are not available for production per labour unit and size of farm. 1 Country expresses general reservations about the indicator. One country comments that special attention should be given to the interpretation of the proposed indicator.
2.4.1	**Target 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively**	**Percentage of agricultural area under sustainable agricultural practices.**	**YELLOW**	9 Countries support Africa's proposal 2 countries support UK's recommendation 2 Countries support Brazil's proposal Germany supports Germany's proposal	3 countries supports proposal of UNISDR and UNSSO.	11 Countries comment that a clear definition of the indicator is needed. China suggests using "Area of high-standard basic farmland built" to measure the target. Germany comments that the indicator does not cover all aspects of the target.
2.5.1	**Target 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.**	**Ex Situ Crop Collections Enrichment index**	**YELLOW**	4 Countries support UNEP and Malaysia's proposal 2 Country supports USA's proposal. 1 Country supports Brazil, Germany, and Eurostats proposals.	2 Country supports the proposal of UNSSO.	8 Countries comment that more information is needed on the indicator 1 Country comments that the indicator should be removed. 1 Country comments that the indicator does not fully cover the target 1 Country expresses general reservations about the indicator.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
2.a.1	**Target 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.**	**The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for Government Expenditures**	YELLOW	1 Country supports Ecuador's proposal. 2 Countries support Japan's proposal.	3 Countries support proposal of UNSSO.	9 Countries express concern regarding how this index is calculated. 1 Country comments that the indicator does not reflect the target as the target talks aout international cooperation in support of DCs and LDCs.
2.b.1	**Target 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.**	**Percent change in Import and Export tariffs on agricultural products**	GREEN	2 Countries support Canada's proposal. China supports, "Proportion of Yellow Box Subsidy of agricultural products." Germany supports Germany's proposed replacement indicator.		7 Countries comment that they need more information on the methodology. One country expresses general reservations.
2.b.2		**Agricultural Export Subsidies**	GREEN	Germany supports the proposal from Switzerland.		7 Countries comment that they need more information on the methodology. Two countries express general reservations.
2.c.1	**Target 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.**	**Indicator of (food) Price Anomalies (IPA) (CBB)**	GRAY	3 Countries support the proposal of Brazil.		11 Countries comment that the indicator is not properly defined. 1 Country expresses general reservations. Brazil comments that a simpler and more traditional indicator is required.
Goal 3	**Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**					
3.1.1	**Target 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.**	**Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births**	GREEN	Cuba supports the comments made by UNFPA and US	One country agrees with Uk proposal to disaggregate by age group.	1 Country comments that adjustment models must be defined with the participation of the countries. 1 Country expresses general reservations. Oceania countries comment that absolute numbers are more relevant for SIDS due to their population size.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
3.1.2		**Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel**	**GREEN**	1 Country supports Japan's comments 1 Country supports USA comments Brazil supports Brazil's comments.	8 Countries support UNFPA proposal for an additional indicator. 7 Countries support US proposal.	7 Countries comment that they prefer the formulation, "percentage of birth attended by skilled health personnel." 2 Countries comment that they agree with Paraguay's proposal. Germany does not support the indicator and believes that the target only requires one indicator.
3.2.1	**Target 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.**	**Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)**	**GREEN**	1 Country supports Ecuador's comments	9 Countries support the proposal made by UK 7 Countries support comment made by USA 2 Countries support recommendation from Denmark	
3.2.2		**Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)**	**GREEN**	1 Country supports Ecuador's comments	3 Countries support UK recommendation on disaggregation.	France agrees with Ecuador's comments on the need to strengthen natoinal health information systems to evaluate this indicator.
3.3.1	**Target 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.**	**Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 susceptible population (by age, sex, and key populations)**	**YELLOW**	8 Countries support Germany's comments 4 Countries support the proposal made by Japan. 2 Countries support the proposal made by Peru and Colombia 1 Country calls for disaggregation by sex and age group.	2 Countries agree with USA and UNFPA proposal. Canada supports Canada's modification to the existing indicator.	3 Countries comment that the term "susceptible population" needs more clarification and that the indicator should relate to total population. Germany supports the German proposal. One country expresses general reservations about the indicator.
3.3.2		**TB incidence per 1,000 persons per year**	**GREEN**	One country supports the proposal from the Philippines One country calls on the indicator to be disaggregated by sex and age group.	1 Country agrees with the UK partially 1 Country agrees with the Philippines and to include prevalence.	1 Country expresses general reservations about the indicator.
3.3.3		**Malaria incident cases per 1,000 person per year**	**GREEN**		3 Countries agree with proposal from Philippines and Colombia for an additional indicator. 1 Country supports UN-Women's call for disaggregation.	1 Country expresses general reservations about the indicator.

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3.3.4		**Estimated number of new hepatitis B infections per 100,000 population in a given year**	**GREEN**	4 Countries agree with the EU proposal to remove the word "Estimated." Brazil suggests removing the indicator. One country agrees with the proposal of the USA.	8 Countries agree with Denmark Colombia agrees with Colombia, UNSSO and WHO for an additional indicator. Cuba comments that what tropical diseases will be covered needs to be defined.	3 Countries express general reservations about this indicator. 1 Country supports the modification proposed by the EU 2 Countries comment that absolute number is more relevant for SIDS One country suggests the exclusion of this indicator.
3.4.1	**Target 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well being.**	**Probability of dying of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease between ages 30 and 70**	**YELLOW**	6 Countries support the proposal from the UK 1 Country agrees with Cabo Verde that it will be difficult to measure 1 Country agrees with the comments made by Colombia and Mexico.	12 Countries agree that an additional indicator on mental health should be added.	9 Countries comment that the indicator needs to be modified to deal with the issue of age limits.
3.5.1	**Target 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol**	**Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders**	**YELLOW**	2 Countries agree with the proposal from UNSSO. Brazil agrees with Brazil's modification.	8 Countries agree with Africa IAEG that an additional indicator on prevention be added. 1 Country comments that there should be additional disaggregation.	8 Countries comment that there needs to be a discussion about measurement. 3 Countries agree with Brazil's comments. 1 Coutnry agrees with the comments made by Japan and the EU. 1 Country calls for new indicators to be identified.
3.6.1	**Target 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents**	**Number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100 000 population (age-standardized)**	**GREEN**	One country supports the comments from Estonia, Canada. Turkey, Japan, USA, Sudan, UK, Africa, and Switzerland.	One country comments that there should be disaggregation.	7 Countries agree with the UK and Montenegro to add "within 30 days" as the death needs to occur within 30 days. 2 Coutnries ask for absolute numbers as they are more relevant than proportions. 1 Country asks to remove the disaggregation by age-standardization.

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3.7.1	**Target 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.**	**Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.**	**GREEN**	5 Countries support proposal from UK

1 Country supports comments from Denmark

1 Country supports comments from Estonia, Turkey, Sudan, Africa and Un-Women

3 Countries support US recommendation

1 Country supports comments from Denmark

Brazil supports proposal from Brazil

Canada supports proposal from Canada. | One country comments that there should be additional disaggregation.

One country agrees with the proposal made by USA. | 1 Country comments that modern methods needs to be defined.

1 Country calls to include adolescents from 10-14 in the indicator.

1 Country states that the concepts, methodology, data source, etc. need to be clarified. |
| 3.7.2 | | **Adolescent birth rate (10-14; 15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group** | **GREEN** | 2 Countries supports comments from USA and Denmark.

1 Country supports comments from Estonai, Philippines, Turkey, Japan, Sudan, UK, Africa, UN-Women and UNFPA.

2 Countries support the recommendation from UK. | One country comments that there should be additional disaggregation. | One country states that this indicator misses the point.

One country comments that it is difficult to obtain the relevant data. |
| 3.8.1 | **Target 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.** | **Coverage of tracer interventions (e.g. child full immunization, ARV therapy, TB treatment, hypertension treatment, skilled attendant at birth, etc.)** | Gray | 4 Countries support the proposal from USA.

2 Countries support the proposal from UNFPA and UNICEF

3 Countries support the proposal from Canada

Brazil calls for a better definition of the indicator. | 3 Countries support the UK recommendation.

One country agrees with Canada.

One coutnry supports the US proposal for a supplemental indicator. | 8 Countries comment that further discussion is required.

2 Coutnries agree with US comment.

1 Country agrees with the comments of Japan, WHO and WB.

1 country comments that methodology to develop this indicator is required.

1 Countr yagrees with comments from Cabo Verde, Ecuador and Japan.

3 Countries express general reservations about the indicator. |

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3.8.2		**Fraction of the population protected against catastrophic/impoverishing out-of-pocket health expenditure**	**YELLOW**	8 Countries support the modification proposed by Cape Verde 4 Countries support modification from EU 2 Countries agrees with proposal of WB and WHO to divide into 2 indicators. Brazil supports the proposal from Brazil. One country supports USA proposal on access to health care scheme.	One country calls for complementary indicators on financial health/health insurance One country agrees with the USA comment. One country calls for additional levels of disaggregation.	1 Country comments that the indicator needs to be modified. 1 Country comments that the indicator does not apply to countries that have universal health systems. 2 Countries express concern about the capacity to estimate this in many low and middle income countries.
3.9.1	**Target 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.**	**Population in urban areas exposed to outdoor air pollution levels above WHO guideline values**	**YELLOW**	2 Countries support the proposal made by Germany One country supports the comment made by Ecuador One country agrees with the comments made by WHO/UNEP One country proposes replacing the indicator with "Population in urban areas exposed to outdoor air pollution levels above national guideline values."	2 Country supports UNSSO proposal as priority indicator. 1 Country supports EU proposal as complementary indicator. 1 Country believes additional indicators are necessary. 1 Country supports an additional indicator. 1 Country supports additional levels of disaggregation.	7 Countries comment that the indicator needs further discussions. 1 Country agrees with Canada that the indicator does not address target as it only considers air pollution. 2 Countries agree with Ecuador's comment. 3 Countries express general reservations about the indicator.
3.a.1	**Target 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.**	**Tobacco use among persons 18 years and older** **Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 18 years and older**	**GREEN**	9 Countries support the comments made by Denmark. 8 Countries support the comments made by Colombia 1 country agrees with the comments made by USA Brazil supports the proposal made by Brazil.	1 Country supports additional levels of disaggregation.	One country comments that it is difficult to obtain relevant data. 2 Countries express general reservations about the indicator.

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3.b.1	**Target 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related**	**Proportion of population with access to affordable essential medicines on a sustainable basis**	**YELLOW**	Africa members support the proposal made by Africa members 1 Country supports the modification made by WHO 2 Countries support the modification made by UNSSO Brazil supports the proposal made by Brazil.	9 Countries support the additional indicator proposed by Colombia. 4 Countries support the additional indicator proposed by UNSSO.	3 Countries comment that the indicator does not cover all aspects of the target. 1 Country agrees with the comments of Japan and Ecuador 2 Countries express general reservations about the indicator.
3.c.1	**Target 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.**	**Health worker density and distribution**	**GREEN**	4 Coutnries support the proposal made by Canada 1 Country supports the comment made by Denmark 1 Country comments that the indicator is not precise enough. Brazil supports the comments made by Brazil.	2 Coutnries support UNSSO proposal for an additional indicator. 2 Countries support Germany's proposal. 1 Country calls for additional levels of disaggregation.	One country comments that the concepts and methodology need to be clarified. 2 Countries express general reservations about the indicator.
3.d.1	**Target 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.**	**Percentage of attributes of 13 core capacities that have been attained at a specific point in time.**	**GREEN**	1 Country supports the comments made by Denmark. 1 Country agrees with the comments made by Ecuador, Estonia and Canada.	One country calls for additional levels of disaggregation.	One country agrees with the comments from Ecuador and Estonia. One country expresses general reservations about the indicator.
Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all						

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4.1.1	**Target 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.**	**Percentage of children/young people at the end of each level of education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (a) reading and (b) mathematics. Disaggregations: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)**	**GREEN**	11 Countries support the comments made by Cabo Verde and the Africa IAEG members. 2 Countries comment that the indicator should include assessment in early grades based on national standards: similar to UNSSO proposal. One country agrees with the proposal from UNESCO/TAG 1 Country agrees with the Philippines that the indicator can be completion rates at primary, secondary level, etc. (complementary indicator) One Country comments that the indicator must consider national assessments as they provide more regular and richer information. Germany supports the modification proposed by Germany.	5 Countries support the UK recommendation for an additional indicator. 3 countries support the comements from the Philippines and UNESCO. 2 Countries support the comment from the SG Envoy on Youth.	2 Countries support the comments made by Malaysia. 3 Countries express general reservations about the indicator. 1 Country comments that methodological development is needed. One country comments that "free" is not captured. One country comments that the term "minimum proficiency level" may mean different things at different levels and regions. One country comments on the difficulty of defining a universal metric and it may be unrealistic to measure as a global metric.
4.2.1	**Target 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.**	**Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being** **Disaggregations: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)**	**YELLOW**	8 Countries support the proposal made by Spain that is "Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)." 2 Countries agree with Ecuador. One country supports replacing the indicator with "Gross enrollment of pre-school education institution." Germany supports the modification proposed by Germany.	2 Countries agree with Brazil. One country supports the proposal by UNICEF	One country comments that data may not be available in many countries. One country comments that disaggregation should be based on what is available in countries. One country comments that it is preferable to have an indicator that has established methodology and has data more available at the national level.

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4.3.1	**Target 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university**	**Participation rate of adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months**	**GREEN**	7 Countries agree with Denmark to cover age 15 years and above. 2 Countries agree with comments by Cabo Verde. One country supports the proposal of UNSSO Brazil agrees with Brazil's recommemation. 2 countries agree with UK's recommendation.	Africa IAEG countries support the proposal made by Africa IAEG. 2 countries support proposal made by UNSSO. One country supports Brazil's proposal of a complementary indicator. Germany supports the proposal made by Germany.	One country comments that the indicator may not capture the main attribute of the target. One country agrees with Brazil. One country expresses general reservations about the indicator.
4.4.1	**Target 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship**	**Percentage of youth/adults with ICT skills by type of skill**	**GREEN**	8 Countries agree with Ecuador that "relevant skills" needs to be defined. 7 Countries support the proposal made by Germany on ICT skills. Two countries supports the comments made by Denmark. One country supports the comments made by all countries. Brazil supports the proposal made by Brazil.	One country supports comments made by UNESCO.	3 Countries express general reservations about the indicator. One country comments that it is preferable to have an indicator with established methodology and nationally available data. One country expresses concern about obtaining the necessary data for the indicator. One country comments that "ICT skills" are not specific.
4.5.1	**Target 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.**	**Parity indices (female/male, urban/rural, bottom/top wealth quintile] for all indicators on this list that can be disaggregated**	**GREEN**	11 Countries support the proposal made by Germany on disability. 3 Countries support the comments made by Denmark. One country proposes replacing indicator with "Public educational expenditure per capita" 2 countries support the proposal made by USA.	One country agrees with comments made by UNSSO and UN-Women.	2 Countries comment that the definition of the indicator is not clear. 2 Countries support UNSSO to include disability and conflict/crisis affected. 1 Country comments that disaggregation by wealth may be difficult to calculate. One country comments that there is a lack of a wealth indicator. 2 Countries comment that they have general reservations about the indicator.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
4.6.1	**Target 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.**	**Percentage of the population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills.** **Disaggregations: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)**	**GREEN**	One country supports the proposal made by Ecuador and India. One country proposes replacing indicator with "Youth/adult literacy rate." Brazil supports the proposal made by Brazil	9 Countries support the proposal by Brazil to define the age range.	One country comments age group must be specified. One country commented it would be better to have am indicator whose methodology is accepted and shared by countries. One country expressed general reservations about the indicator.
4.7.1	**Target 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.**	**Percentage of 15-year old students enrolled in secondary school demonstrating at least a fixed level of knowledge across a selection of topics in environmental science and geoscience. The exact choice/range of topics will depend on the survey or assessment in which the indicator is collected.** **Disaggregations: sex and location (and others where data are available)**	**GRAY**	Africa IAEG members support the proposal made by Africa IAEG members One country supports propsoal made by UNESCO TAG Committee. One country supports the comments from the European Commission Brazil supports the proposal made by Brazil.	2 countries agree with UNFPA proposal. One country agrees with Brazil and UNSSO proposal.	One country agrees with the comments by Denmark. One country asked to reconsider the indicator proposal. One country comments that data availability will be difficult. One country agrred with UNFPA that many aspects of the target are not covered by the indicator proposal. One country commented it is preferable to have an indicator whose methodology is agreed upon by countries. One country expressed general reservations about the indicator.
4.a.1	**Target 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all**	**Percentage of schools with access to (i) electricity; (ii) Internet for pedagogical purposes (iii) basic drinking water and (iv) basic sanitation facilities; and (v) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)**	**GREEN**	9 Countries support the proposal made by UNFPA and Denmark. 1 Country supports the proposal of UNSSO.	2 countries agree with proposal from UNSSO. DESA and UNESCO. One country comments that if there is a survey on bullying it would be good to add.	2 Countries expressed general reservations about the indicator.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
4.b.1	**Target 4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.**	**Volume of ODA flows for scholarships by sector and type of study; Total net official development assistance (ODA) for scholarships and student costs in donor countries (types of aid E01 and E02). Data expressed in US dollars at the average annual exchange rate.**	**GREEN**			One country commented that there is no data on this indicator.
4.c.1	**Target 4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States**	**Percentage of teachers in (i) pre-primary (ii) primary, (iii) lower secondary and (iv) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher (i.e. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country. Disaggregations: sex (and others where data are available)**	**GREEN**	One country proposes replacing indicator with "Proportion of teachers attending trainings of all teachers according to international standards." One country supports proposal of UNSSO.	One country agrees with the proposal of UNESCO. One country proposes adding "Ratio of qualified teachers to students."	

Goal 5   Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
5.1.1	**Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.**	**Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex**	**GREEN**	7 Countries support the modification proposed by Denmark. 6 Countries support the modification proposed by UNCTAD. 4 Countries support the modification proposed by UN-Women 1 Country supports the change proposed by Canada.		7 Countries comment on the issue of measurement. 2 Coutnries agree with the comments of Germany and Colombia. 2 Countries comment that "whether or not frameworks exist" is not the correct formulation for an indicator. 2 Countries express general reservations on the indicator.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
5.2.1	**Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.**	**Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15-49) subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months**	**GREEN**	7 Countries support the proposal made by Denmark. 3 Countries support the proposal made by UN-Women One country suggested modifying to include women age 15-49 One country suggested modifying to include women over the age of 18	1 Country supports USA, IOM and UNSSO. 2 countries support UK proposal for an additional indicator. Canada supports the proposal made by Canada.	One country commented that the indicator will be difficult to measure. One country commented that survey data is not available for the suggested indicator.
5.2.2		**Proportion of women and girls (aged 15-49) subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15**	**GREEN**	11 Countries support the modification made by Canada, USA, etc. 1 Country supports the modification by UN-Women to have it been in the last 12 months.		One country comments that survey data are not available for the suggested indicator.
5.3.1	**Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.**	**Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 18 (i.e. child marriage)**	**GREEN**	12 Countries support the modification made by UNSSO. Germany supports the proposal made by Germany. UK supports the proposal made by UK.		China commnts that the legal requirement of marriage in China is 20 and women in a union prior to 18 is rare and a new survey would be needed to obtain data.
5.3.2		**Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C, by age group (for relevant countries only)**	**GREEN**	12 Countries support the proposal made by Colombia, Africa IAEGs, etc.	Colombia supports the proposal of Colombia.	One country agrres with comment from Eurostat and USA 7 Countries comment on the difficulties of measurement.
5.4.1	**Target 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.**	**Average daily (24 hours) spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (for individuals five years and above)**	**YELLOW**	4 Countries support the proposal made by Colombia, Palestine, Philippines, Mexico, etc. 2 Country supports the proposal made by UNCTAD Germany supports the proposed indicator from Germany.	1 Country supports the proposal made by Colombia and Mexico. 1 Country supports comments made by UN-Women. 1 Country supports the proposal of Ecuador. UK supports the proposal of UK.	7 Countries comment that the target is not about measuring child labour and should not include children who are 5 and should have an appropriate age range. One country comments that additional surveys will be needed. Mexico agrees with Mexico's comment.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
5.5.1	Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	GREEN	2 Countries support the proposal on UN-women and UNSSO. One country supports the proposal made by UNCTAD. UK supports the proposal made by UK.	8 Countries support the proposal made by IAEG Africa members. France supports Colombia's proposal.	One country comments that an economic dimension is needed.
5.5.2		Proportion of seats held by women in local governments	GREEN	Brazil supports Brazil's proposal.		7 Countries comment that the sub-national level should also be addressed. 1 Country expresses general reservations on the indicator.
5.6.1	Target 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.	Proportion of women (aged 15-49) who make their own sexual and reproductive decisions.	GREEN	4 Countries support the proposals made by UNFPA, Colombia, USA. Brazil supports, "Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) using contraceptive methods by type"		3 Countries agree with the comments made by Canada that the indicator will be difficult to measure.
5.6.2		[Proportion of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee all women and adolescents access to sexual and reproductive health services, information and education (official records)	GREEN	One country supports the proposal of UNFPA. 2 Countries support the proposal of Brazil.	1 Country supports the proposal of Colombia.	One country comments that the indicator needs to be discussed. Mexico agrees with the comments by Mexico.
5.a.1	Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.	Share of women among agricultural land owners by age and location (U/R)	YELLOW	4 Countries supports UNSSO and UN-Women 2 Countries support UNCTAD proposal.	2 Countries support Denmark's proposal. 1 Country supports proposal of UNCDF and UN-Women	One country agrees with the comments made by UNSSO. One country says alternative indicators should be identified. One country expresses general reservations about the indicator. 7 Countries support Germany's comment.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
5.a.2		The legal framework includes special measures to guarantee women's equal rights to land ownership and control.	GREEN	9 Countries support the UNSSO.\n\nOne Country asks why just land, and comments that it is hard to interpret.\n\nBrazil supports the comments of Brazil.\n\nColombia supports the proposal of Colombia.		2 Countries recommend removing this indicator.\n\n1 Country comments that a second indicator on ownership may be considered.
5.b.1	Target 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	GREEN	7 Countries support replacing individuals with population.\n\n5 Countries support the comments made by Germany and Mexico.\n\n1 country proposes replacing with "Number of mobile phone users."\n\nBrazil supports the proposal made by Brazil.	7 Countries support proposal by Colombia and Palestine.\n\n2 Countries support the proposal of Canada.\n\n1 Country supports the proposal of USA\n\n1 Country supports the proposal of UK, Cuba and UNSSO.	One country agrees with the comments from Canada.\n\nOne country expresses general reservations on the indicator.
5.c.1	Target 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.	Percentage of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	GREEN	2 Countries support the comments made by Canada.\n\n2 Countries support the proposal made by Brazil.		Two countries support the comments made by Brazil\n\nOne country comments that this is not an indicator.
Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all						
6.1.1	Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.	Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services	GREEN	7 Countries support DESA/DSPD on the need to disaggregate on disability and on rural/urban.\n\n1 Country supports proposal made by Ecuador\n\n1 Country supports proposal made by Denmark\n\n1 Country supports proposal made by Africa IAEG members.	2 Countries support the proposal made by Canada.	8 Country support the Africa IAEG that "safely managed drinking water" needed.\n\n2 Countries support the comments made by UK\n\n1 Country comments that they only have data on the basis of urban and rural areas and there is no integrated data.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
6.1.2		**Average weekly time spent in water collection (including waiting time at public supply points), by sex, age, location and income.**	**YELLOW**	10 Countries support the proposal of Africa IAEG members Brazil supports the exclusion of this indicator.		3 Countries comment that the indicator should be dropped because there are no data sources. 2 Countries support proposal by UN-Women 1 Country supports comments from Switzerland, UK and France.
6.2.1	**Target 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.**	**Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services**	**GREEN**	1 Country supports the modification proposed by Canada 1 Country supports the proposal made by Germany	1 Country supports the proposal from Office of UN Envoy on Youth	7 Countries support Africa-IEAG comments 4 Countries support comments by Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, USA, Canada 2 Countries support comments made by Estonia 1 Country supports comments made by Germany 1 Country expresses general reservations about the indicator.
6.3.1	**Target 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.**	**Percentage of wastewater safely treated , disaggregated by economic activity**	**GREEN**	9 Countries support modification proposed by UNSSO. 2 Countries support modification proposed by Canada 1 Country suggests removing disaggregation from the indicator.		7 Countries comment that "safely treated" needs to be defined. 3 Countries support the comments made by Tanzania 3 Countries express general reservations about the indicator.
6.3.2		**Percentage of receiving water bodies with ambient water quality not presenting risk to the environment or human health**	**GREEN**	11 Countries support modification proposed by UNSSO. 2 Countries support proposal made by Eurostat. 1 Country supports removing this indicator.		8 Countries comment that the indicator needs to be better defined and needs further discusssion. 3 Countries support comments made by Denmark and Eurostat 1 Country expresses general reservations about the indicator.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
6.4.1	**Target 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.**	**Percentage change in water use efficiency over time.**	YELLOW	9 Countries support proposal from UNSSO 5 Countries support the proposal made by Brazil and Japan 1 Country supports the proposal for an indicator made by France	3 Countries support the proposal from Denmark and France.	7 Countries express concerns about data availability. 1 Comments that the indicator needs further discussion. 1 Country expresses general reservations about the indicator.
6.4.2		**Percentage of total available water resources used, taking environmental water requirements into account (Level of Water Stress)**	YELLOW	7 Countries support proposal from Eurostat 4 Countries support proposal from UNSSO 1 Country supports removing this indicator.	2 Countries support the proposal made by UNSGAB.	7 African Countries support Africa IAEG and Eurostat that "Water Stress" needs to be addressed. 1 country comments that the indicator needs further discussion. 1 Country expresses general reservations about the indicator.
6.5.1	**Target 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate**	**Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM) implementation (0-100)**	GRAY	2 Countries support proposal made by Switzerland and France 1 Country supports proposal made by Eurostat, Ecuador, Cabo Verde and India 1 Country suggests modifying the indicator to read, "Existence of national water resources Policy".	1 Country agrees with proposal of UNFF 1 Country supports proposal made by UNECE	11 Countries comment that the indicator needs to have clarification about its methodology or needs to be removed. 2 Countries support comments made by Japan
6.6.1	**Target 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.**	**Percentage of change in wetlands extent over time**	YELLOW	7 Countries support changing wording to address, rivers, lakes, etc 3 Countries support proposal from UNFF.	2 Countries support proopsal made by Cuba. 1 Country supports proposal made by Canada, Colombia, Cabo Verde and Africa IAEG members.	2 countries and 7 African IAEG members support comments by Colombia, Cabo Verde and Africa IAEG-Members. 1 Country comments that additional indicators should be considered. 2 Countries express general reservations about the indicator.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
6.a.1	Target 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	ODA for water and sanitation related activities and programmes	GREEN	9 Countries support proposal from UNSSO 2 Countries support proposal made by Denmark. 1 Country supports using the following wording, Number of international cooperation agreements with a view to the improvement of basic sanitation services, in terms of efficiency, treatment and reuse (percentage of programmes in progress)."	2 Countries support proposal made by Colombia.	7 Countries comment that the definitions need to be clarified. 1 Country comments that it is unclear what purpose the indicator serves. 1 Country comments that water investments are generally domestic so ODA's purpose here is unclear. 1 Country supports the comments made by Japan.
6.b.1	Target 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.		GRAY	9 Countries support the proposal from UNSSO and African IAEG members. 1 Country supports the following reformulation, "Percentage of watersheds with Committee or other form of Organization for the management of water and sanitation."		8 Countries comment that a clear indicator needs to be developed that addresses the target.
Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all						
7.1.1	Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Percentage of population with electricity access (%)	Green	1 Country supports the comments made by Canada 1 Country supports the comments made by Ecuador 1 Country suggests that the suggested indicator is meaningless.	UK supports UK's proposal. 2 Countries support Canada's proposal.	
7.1.2		Percentage of population with primary reliance on non-solid fuels (%)	YELLOW	7 Countries support proposal made by UN-Women 1 Country supports the proposal made by Eurostat and WHO.	1 Country supports comments made by Ecuador.	
7.2.1	Target 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	YELLOW	11 Countries agree with modification proposed by Brazil.		2 countries comment that the indicator would differ from the similarly named indicator under EU Renewable Energy Directive measure. One country expresses general reservations about the indicator.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
7.3.1	Target 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	Rate of improvement in energy intensity (%) measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Green	2 Countries support proposal made by Brazil.	1 Country supports Russia's proposal.	
7.a.1	Target 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	Improvement in the net carbon intensity of the energy sector (GHG/TFC in CO2 equivalents)	YELLOW	10 countries agree with proposal made by Colombia 2 Countries agree with proposal made by Germany Brazil supports modification made by Brazil India supports proposal made by India.		4 Countries express general reservations about the proposed indicator.
7.b.1	Target 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States	Ratio of value added to net domestic energy use, by industry.	GRAY	9 Countries support the proposal made by Brazil 3 Countries support proposal made by India 2 Countries support the proposal made by Cuba		2 Countries agree with Portugal's comments 1 Country comments that the meaning of "Ratio of value added to net domestic energy use, by industry" needs to be clarified. 4 Countries express general reservations about the indicator.

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

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
8.1.1	Target 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	GDP per capita, PPP	GREEN	8 Countries agree with proposal made by Brazil. 7 Countries support proposal made by USA and UNSSO.		7 Countries have general reservations about the indicator. 1 Country suggests the indicator should be modified.
8.2.1	Target 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labour-intensive sectors	Growth rate of GDP per employed person	YELLOW	10 Countries agree with the proposal made by the USA and IMF.	8 Countries support the proposal made by UNCTAD.	7 Countries support the modification proposed by UNCTAD: "value added by sector" 2 Countries support the comments by the Africa IAEG members. 1 Country comments that the indicator only covers one attribute of the target. 1 Country expresses general reservations about the indicator.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
8.3.1	**Target 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services**	**Share of informal employment in non-agriculture employment by sex.**	**YELLOW**	11 Countries agree with the proposal made by USA and UNCDF. 3 Countries agree with proposal made by UK Brazil supports the proposal made by Brazil	2 countries support USA's recommendation. 1 Country supports proposal from IMF.	9 countries support the modification proposed by USA 1 country suggested that additional indicators are needed to cover the target 2 countries express general reservations about the indicator.
8.4.1	**Target 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead**	**Resource productivity.**	**GRAY**	8 Countries support the proposal made by Eurostat. 1 Country supports proposal made by Colombia, Cabo Verde and India. 1 Country supports proposal made by Germany 1 Country supports proposal made by USA Brazil supports the proposal made by Brazil.	One country supports World Bank's proposal. One country supports the indicator GDP/DMC	One country comments that the suggested indicators do not measure full and productive employment or decent work for all and that consumption needs to be included. 2 countries express general reservations about the indicator.
8.5.1	**Target 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value**	**Average hourly earnings of female and male employees by occupations (Wages/Gender wage gap)**	**YELLOW**	2 Countries support the proposal made by Brazil. 1 Country partially supports comments from UNDESA/DPSD on persons with disability.	One country supports the proposal of UNSSO. Canada supports the proposal of Canada.	7 countries comment that the indicator does not adequately measure the target. One country comments that additional surveys will be needed to capture the recommended disaggregation. 1 country expresses general reservations about the indicator.
8.5.2		**Unemployment rate by sex, age-group and disability.**	**YELLOW**	4 Countries support the proposal made by Brazil.		7 countres comment that the indicator needs to be further discussed and propose rate of increase in hourly wages. 2 countries support the comments made by the SG envoy on youth.
8.6.1	**Target 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training**	**Percentage of youth (15-24) not in education, employment or training (NEET)**	**Green**	1 Country proposes replacing by "Unemployment rate (16-24)" 1 Country supports disaggregating by sex.	One country supports proposal from Office of SG Envoy on Youth.	

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
8.7.1	**Target 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.**	**Percentage and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, per sex and age group (disaggregated by the worst forms of child labour)**	**GREEN**	9 Countries support the proposal made by Brazil. 1 Country supports proposal from Ecuador and Africa IAEG-members.		1 country suggested removing this indicator. 1 country has general reservations about the indicator.
8.8.1	**Target 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment**	**Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries and time lost due to occupational injuries by gender and migrant status**	**GREEN**	11 Countries support the proposal made by Brazil.	One country supports the proposal made by Ecuador.	One country comments that information would only be available for formal employment.
8.8.2		**Number of ILO conventions ratified by type of convention.**	**GRAY**	10 Countries support the proposal made by Ecuador. 2 Countries support the proposal made by USA.	8 Countries support the proposal made by Colombia.	3 Countries support the proposal of Brazil and Ecuador to remove this indicator. 8 countries express general reservations about the indicator.
8.9.1	**Target 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products**	**Tourism direct GDP (as % of total GDP and in growth rate); and Number of jobs in tourism industries (as % total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by gender)**	**YELLOW**	3 Countries suppor the proposal made by Brazil and Denmark. 1 Country supports the proposal made by Ecuador 1 Country supports the proposal made by UNSSO Germany supports the proposal made by Germany.	2 Countries agree with the proposal made by UNSSO and Germany.	1 Country supports Africa IAEG members 1 Country comments that this is two different indicators. 3 Countries express general reservations about the indicator.
8.10.1	**Target 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all**	**Number of commercial bank branches and ATMs per 100,000 adults**	**Green**	4 Countries support the proposal made by Germnay 1 Country supports the proposal made by Ecuador.		2 Countries comment that absolute numbers should be used for SIDS 1 Country expresses general reservations on the indicator

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
8.10.2		% adults with a formal account or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months". Possible to have a break down by income e.g. bottom 40% of income share or <$1.25/day, by gender, age (youth) and rural. Adults: ages 15+	**GREEN**	3 Countries support the comments made by Ecuador 2 Countries support the comments made by Germany. Brazil supports the comments made by Brazil.		2 Countries agree with comments from USA 2 countries express general reservations on the indicator. One country suggest to remove the indicator. One country comments that the suggested breakdowns will be difficult.
8.a.1	**Target 8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries**	**Aid for Trade Commitments and Disbursements**	**GREEN**	1 Country supports the proposal made by Ecuador.		7 countries express general reservations about the indicator. 2 countries support the comments by Africa IAEG members 1 Country comments that the indicator needs to be clearly defined and alternate indicators could also be considered.
8.b.1	**Target 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization**	**Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as percentage of the national budgets and GDP and collective bargaining rates**	**Green**	3 Countries support the proposal made by Ecuador. 3 Countries support the proposal made by Brazil. 1 Country supports the proposal made by Africa IAEG members.		One country comments that compiling data on "collective bargaining rates" needs to be discussed. One country comments that the definition needs to be discussed.
<td colspan="7">**Goal 9   Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**</td>
9.1.1	**Target 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all**	**Share of the rural population who live within 2km of an all season road**	**GREEN**	1 Countries support Cabo Verde . 1 Country proposes replacing the indicator with "% of paved/tarred roads to total network" Brazil supports Brazil and IMFs comments.	2 Coutnries agree with USA. UNIDO. ITU. Etc, on "proportion of households with broadband internet access" 2 Countries agree with proposal by Brazil and IMF One country suggests interlinking the indicator with the indicator for target 11.2.	One country comments that further discussion may be required. One country comments that the definition of all season road needs to be clarified.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
9.1.2		Passenger and freight volumes	YELLOW	11 Countries agree with the comments made by Colombia, Turkey, Brazil and Africa IAEG members.	3 Countries support the proposal of UK.

1 Country supports proposal of US, Ecuador and UNSSO to eliminate the indicator. | One country comments that further discussion is needed and also an indicator on sustainable manufacturing. |
| 9.2.1 | Target 9.2   Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries | Manufacturing Value Added (share in GDP, per capita, % growth) | YELLOW | 9 countries support the comments made by Germany.

4 Countries support the comments made by UK.

3 countries support the comments made by USA

1 country comments that sustainability concerns are lacking.

Brazil supports Brazil's comments. | 2 Countries support UK's proposal for an additional indicator | 2 countries support the proposal of Germany et al.

1 Country calls for an indicator on sustainable industrialization to be included.

1 Country comments that manufacturing is not an important industry in some countries. |
| 9.2.2 | | Manufacturing employment, in percent to total employment | Green | One country agrees with the comments made by Germany and USA. | | One country comments that manufacturing is not an important industry in some countries. |
| 9.3.1 | Target 9.3   Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets | Percentage share of (M) small scale industries' value added in total industry value added | Green | 1 country agrees with the comments made by the USA.

One country agrees with the modification of UNSSO and Canada. | 5 Countries support the proposal made by Canada, UNSSO, etc for a complimentary indicator. | One country comments that some major attributes of the target are not considered.

One country comments that it is important to establish a universal concept of small scale industries. |
| 9.4.1 | Target 9.4   By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with | Carbon emission per unit of value added | GREEN | 10 countries support the modification proposed by UNIDO

Germany supports the modification proposed by Germany. | 2 Countries support the proposal made by Germany.

1 Country supports the proposal made by Denmark. | 7 Countries express general reservations about the indicator.

1 Country comments that the indicator needs further discussion.

1 Country comments that the indicator should cover all GHG emissions and not just carbon. |

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
9.5.1	**Target 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending**	**R&D expenditure as percentage of GDP**	**GREEN**		9 Countries support the proposal made by Africa IAEG members.\n\nOne Country supports the additional proposal made by Australia to add an additional indicator.	One country expresses general reservations about the indicator.
9.a.1	**Target 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States**	**Amount of investments in infrastructure as a % of GDP**	**Green**		2 Countries support the proposal made by Colombia.	1 Country comments that the indicator does not measure the target.\n\n1 Country suggests FDI might be a better indicator.\n\nOne country supports the proposal made by Japan.\n\nOne country comments that the indicator warrants further discussion.
9.b.1	**Target 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities**	**Percentage share of medium and high-tech (MHT) industry value added in total value added**	**GREEN**	One country supports the modification proposed by USA.	8 Countries support the proposal made by Africa IAEG members.\n\n1 Country supports the proposal made by UNCTAD as the priority indicator.	One country commens that it is important to define MHT industries.\n\nOne country comments that Net ODA for technology development research and innovation in developing country could be considered as an indicator.\n\nOne country agrees with the proposal by UNIDO and Brazil.\n\nOne coutnry comments that it is necessary to develop a universal definition of technology intensity.\n\nOne country expressed general reservations about the indicator.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
9.c.a	**Target 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020**	**Percentage of the population covered by a mobile network, by technology**	**GREEN**		7 Countries support the proposal made by Turkey and Africa IAEG members. 2 Countries support the proposal made by Ecuador. 2 Countries support the proposal made by the USA and UNSSO.	One country proposes replacing the indicator with "Percentage of areas covered by a mobile network."
Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries						
10.1.1	**Target 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average**	**Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population**	**YELLOW**	9 countries support Italy's comment that The indicator should be referred to equivalent expenditure/income. 2 countries support Germany's comment. 1 agrees Ecuador's comment. 2 countries support modification from UNSSO. **Germany** proposes this proxy: "Proportion of people living below 60% of median income" **France:** definition unclear/"bottom 40% of what?"/unclear about the year used for computation of growth rate/how public consumption taken into account?/Should imputed rents be included into consumption or income?/ **Cuba** agree with comments from US, Turkey, Philippines, Portugal, Canada, Uk, IMF, UN women	7 countries support Africa's proposed additional indicator. 1 country supports Colombia's proposal as primary indicator. 1 country supports UNSSO's proposal.	1 country agrees with UNSSO. 1 country agrees with comments from US, Turkey, Philippines, Portugal, Canada, Uk, IMF, UN women 1 country suggests: "disposable income (excluding imputed rents) growth rate between t and t + 1 of the bottom 40% of disposable income in year t,"

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
10.2.1	**Target 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status**	**Proportion of people living below 50% of median income disaggregated by age and sex**	**GREEN**	7 African IAEG countries support Africa's proposal. 1 country supports Germany's proposal. 2 countries support Australia's proposal. Brazil supports Brazil's proposal. Cuba agree with comments from Colombia and Canada.	2 countries support DSPD/DESA's suggestion for ""Percentage of seats held by persons with disabilities in national parliament" as additional indicator." 2 countries support UK's suggestion. 1 country support OHCHR's proposal.	India: need to identify the suitable proxy indicator (since data on income is not collected in India) 1 country comments that the indicator show counter intuitive results. For instance, if there is a reduction on income, inequality could be reduced, but it would be also observed a decrease on population's life condition. Other measures are to be preferred.
10.3.1	**Target 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard**	**Percentage of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law**	**YELLOW**	9 countries support Singapore's proposal. 1 country supports UNECE's proposal. 1 country proposes "Annual budget targeted at anti-discrimination policies, effectively executed, disaggregated by relevant groups" Cuba agrees with comments from US and Brazil.		7 countries comments that the definition of discrimination and Harasment have to be defined/12 months period seem to be long (Memory lapse)/ issue of measerament has to be address in two ways (one through NSO and second through Women Observatory), issue of migrants/ 1 country suggests the need for proxy indicator since there is no survey on the proposed indicator in some countries. 1 country suggests the data availability issue of this indicator. 1 country supports Japan's comment on the definition of "a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law" is not clear
10.4.1	**Target 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality**	**Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers.**	**GREEN**	2 countries support Australia's proposal 2 countries supports UNSSO's proposal to add a second indicator.	1 country agrees with UNFPA Proposed additional indicator. 1 country agrees with comments from US, Australia, Italy and IMF.	7 countries requests ILO to provide production and methodology of this indicator. 2 other countries express strong concerns with suggestions for this indicators.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
10.5.1	**Target 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations**	**Adoption of a financial transaction tax (Tobin tax) at a world level**	**YELLOW**	7 countries support Germany's proposal. 8 countries support the US's proposal. Germany and Sweden echo the concerns from several other countries that indicator is inadequate. Germany states that a starting point could be an indicator measuring the existence of financial stability reports issued by central bank on at least annual basis. Cuba agrees with Germany, Colombia, Australia, Cabo Verde, the IMF, Philippines, Canada, and suggests that indicator should contribute to better functioning of the International Finantial Arquitecture. China agrees with comments by Germany , Japan , IMF , etc	1 country agrees with UNFPA Proposed additional indicator.	7 countries requests methodology from IMF. 4 countries express strong concerns with with suggestions for this indicators. 1 country supports Australia's comments: "Concurs with the World Bank's comments that a financial transcation tax is not relevant indicator, and the chosen indicator should cover "financial stability"" 2 countries do not support principle of world financial trasaction tax. 1 country suggests revision based on the comments from countries.
10.6.1	**Target 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible,**	**Percentage of members or voting rights of developing countries in international organizations.**	**YELLOW**	4 countries support OHCHR's proposal. 1 country supports Colombia's proposal.		7 countries suggests taking into account the issue of transparency on voting rights. 1 country expresses strong concern regarding this suggested indicator with suggestions for this indicators.
10.7.1	**Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies**	**Recruitment cost born by employee as percentage of yearly income earned in country of destination.**	**GREEN**	1 country supports UNFPA's proposal. China suggests removing this indicator. Cuba agrees with comments by Ecuador for definition and method of calculation.	2 countries support UNFPA's propose additional indicator. One of them suggests it to be a priority indicator.	7 countries suggests GMG to guide on policy issues. 1 country suggests discussing alternate indicators (since the data for suggested indicator is difficult to get through surveys) 1 country agrees with Australia's comments that the suggested indicator maynot be applicable to some countries.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
10.7.2		**International Migration Policy Index**	**YELLOW**	Germany and 3 other countries agrees with German and OHCHR proposal.	2 countries agree with OHCHR proposal. 1 country agrees with proposals from Population Division, Ecuador and Mexico.	8 countries, reflecting China's comment, that the definition, coverage or calculation method of the indicator is not clearly defined. 7 countries support Ecuador's request for definition and method of calculation. 4 other countries express strong concerns with suggestions for this indicators.
10.7.3		**Number of detected and non-detected victims of human trafficking per 100,000; by sex, age and form of exploitation**	**YELLOW**	4 countries agree with Brazil's proposal. 9 countries support Africa and Cabo Verde's proposal. 1 country suggests its removal. 1 country supports UNSSO's proposal. Germany suggests concentrating on the implementation of an aggregated indicator, and disaggregation after that. Agrees with the US, Colombia and others that the number of Non-detected victims is Not possible to measure. The indicator should be dropped.	7 countries suggest that an additional indicator is required to replace the proposed one. Cuba questions what it means for "durable solution for refugees"?	7 countries support Columbia about the possibility to measure the no-detective victims and lost lives . 4 country echos Brazil's comment that the indicator is inadequate due to data availability issue. 2 other countries express strong concerns with suggestions for this indicators.
10.a.1	**Target 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements**	**Share of tariff lines applied to imports from LDCs/developing countries with zero-tariff**	**YELLOW**	7 African IAEG members support Africa's proposal. 2 countries support Germany's proposal. 2 countries agrees with Colombia's comments. 1 country suggests replacing it with, ""Share of tariff lines of developed countries applied to imports from LDCs/developing countries with zero-tariff, in which imports from LDCs/developing countries account for more than 50% of the total imports".	1 country agrees with US's comment to drop this indicator and use indicator from 17.12 instead. 1 country supports WTO's proposal as an additional indicator.	8 countries comment that the proposed indicator for this target does not suit/operational. 1 country suggests dropping it, and using only 17.12 instead. 1 country comments that the emphasis of the target is to increase exports from LDCs/DCs. This need be clearly reflected in the indicator. 2 other countries express strong concerns with suggestions for this indicators.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
10.b.1	**Target 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries,**	**OECD ODA data, disaggregated by recipient and donor countries**	**YELLOW**	8 countries support Africa's proposal. Germany proposes to change the indicator to ""ODA by doNor and receiver" Cuba agrees with comments from US and Australia.	1 country agrees with Australia's proposal	7 countries express strong concerns with suggestions for this indicators. 2 countries agree with China that this indicator is not applicable for them.
10.c.1	**Target 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent**	**Remittance costs as a percentage of the amount remitted**	**GREEN**	1 country supports Africa's proposal.	2 countries support UNFPA's proposed additional indicator.	7 countries express concerns regarding the issue of formal and informal. China comments that there is no relevent survey or data sources in China. 1 other country expresses strong concerns with suggestions for this indicators.

Goal 11   Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
11.1.1	**Target 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums**	**Proportion of urban population living in slums**	**YELLOW**	9 countries support Africa's proposal. Cuba agrees with comments from comments of Ecuador, Brazil, Turkey and US (in the SDG the slump concep is not clear enough in terms of access to housing services). Brazil states that the term slum can be understood in two ways: a) households with precarious characteristics or poor basic services, regardless of their location; b) households clusters in a precarious situation, which are complementary and necessary to monitor the goal. Also, it's vital to have a more specific definition of this indicator addressing these two dimensions./The concern about definition is shared with Ecuador, Turkey, France, United States and African Member States.The frequency is decennial (census) or five years (Population Enumeration) in desagregated territorial levels (municipality).	2 countries support UK's recommendation for additional indicator. 2 countries support Canada's proposal for additional indicator.	7 countries agree with Ecuador, Brazil and Turkey's comment that a statistical definition of "slum" is fundamental. 2 countries strongly support additional indicator 'Percentage of population in urban areas with secure rights to land, measured by (i) percentage with documented recognized evidence of tenure, and (ii) percentage who perceive their rights to land are recognised and protected'. 1 country comments that it is difficult to obtain data on proportion of population. 1 country comments that indicator only covers slums, not other targets. 1 other country express strong concerns with suggestions for this indicators.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
11.2.1	**Target 11.2** By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	**Proportion of the population that has a public transit stop within 0.5 km**	YELLOW	2 countries support Poland's proposal. 1 Support Brazil's proposal 1 supports UNCDF's proposal. China proposes "Number of buses per 10,000 urban inhabitants". Cuba agrees with comments from Japan and Colombia.	2 countries agree with UNSSO's proposed additional indicator. 1 country agree with comments from Canada. France comments that since target is complex and multidimensional, it is difficult to select a single indicator.	7 countries comment that in countries with high illiterate population it's hard to ask distance in meters. Population have a easier understanding of time. 3 other countries express strong concerns with suggestions for this indicators.
11.3.1	**Target 11.3** By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	**Efficient land use**	YELLOW	9 countries support Africa's proposal. (7 of them are African IAEG members) 2 countries support Canada's proposal. 1 country supports Brazil. 1 country supports Germany. 1 Country supports UNFPA. Brazil proposes an alternative indicator, "Percentage of cities with a direct participation of civil society in the urban planning and management, with a regular functioning structure and members who were democratically elected", that is Not on the list . In fact the Brazilian suggestion was allocated by mistake to aNother indicator (11.5). France has a similar propose. Cuba agrees with comments from Canada, Ecuador, India, Tanzania, Turkey , Switzerland, US and Germany.	1 country supports UK's recommendation for additional indicator. 1 country supports UNECE's recommendation for additional indicator. 1 country supports UNSSO's recommendation for additional indicator.	10 countries agree with Cuba, Canada, Ecuador, India, Tanzania, Turkey, USA, Germany. 1 country requests for methodological and conceptual developments. 1 country comments that Clear definition of "Efficient land Use" needs to be discussed. 3 countries express strong concerns with suggestions for this indicators.
11.4.1	**Target 11.4** Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	**Share of national (or municipal) budget which is dedicated to preservation, protection and conservation of national cultural natural heritage including World Heritage sites**	YELLOW	1 country supports Brazil Cuba agrees with comments from Mexico.	2 countries support UNSSO's additional indicator.	7 countries agree with concern expressed by Estonia that higher expenditure levels should not be the goal.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
11.5.1	**Target 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations**	**Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people.**	GRAY	1 Country supports Japan's. 1 supports UNSSO. Africa IAEG agrees that displaced should be added instead of Evacuated and relocated (Africa, OCHA), and agree with Cabo Verde to remove injured. Cuba proposes to separate the death and people affected by hazardous events. China suggests replacing it by "Number of deaths, missing people due to disasters per 100,000 people".	4 countries agree with proposal from Korea, Colombia and UNISDR to include an additional indicator on economic losses due to disaster. 2 countries agree with UNSSO's proposed additional indicator. 1 country agrees with comments from US and Denmark.	6 countries express strong concerns with the suggestions for this indicator. (2 countries comments that Absolute number for SIDSs)
11.6.1	**Target 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management**	**Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and well managed (disaggregated by type of waste)**	YELLOW	7 countries support Africa IAEG and Cabo Verde's suggestion. 2 countries support Brazil. 1 country supports Cananda. Germany agrees with France, Canada, the US and Estonia that "regularly collected and well managed" has to be clearly defined and the deNominator is missing. Should concentrate on implemention first, then on disaggregation. Brazil: Great conceptual and operational difficulties were identified in the process of waste separationas shown in the positions of Tanzania, Korea, France, Canada, United States, Japan, Turkey and Estonia . Therefore, an indicator without disaggregation was suggested.		1 country comments that only absolute number available instead of ratio. 3 countries express needs to discussion on definition of 'well managed'. 1 country express needs to discuss on disaggregation level of "urban solid waste"/ Adverse impact can not be measured based on the figures on urban solid waste percentage alone. 1 other country expresses strong concerns.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
11.6.2		**Level of ambient particulate matter (PM 10 and PM 2.5)**	**YELLOW**	10 countries support Brazil's proposal. Brazil: The proposal is to use a break down by population size of the cities to make a monitoring system possible. To define city, the suggestion is to use the idea of an urban agglomeration, a contiguous urban space. We recomend that agglomerations with over 100,000 inhabitants should be monitored, since these cities are most likely to present air pollution problems. We agree with the classification Tier I. It is up to countries without urban agglomerations with over 100,000 inhabitants to choose the cities that will be monitored.	Germany supports Germany's proposal 1 country supports WHO proposal to include an additional indicator.	1 country agrees with UK that the indicator is not clearly specified.
11.7.1	**Target 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities**	**The average share of the built-up areas of cities in open space in public ownership and use.**	**YELLOW**	10 countries support Cuba's proposal. 8 countries support UNSSO's comment. 2 countries support Brazil. 1 supports Ecuador. Cuba: agrees with Cuba's proposal, but should be complemented with an indicator of access. Agrees with comments from Germany and UK.	1 country supports UNSSO's additional indicator proposal.	1 country agrees with Italy's comment(that it is necessary to have a definition of the indicator) and United States' (the indicator does not measure location and distribution of public space 3 other countries have strong concerns with suggestions for this indicator.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
11.a.1	**Target 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning**	**Cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs**	**GRAY**	2 countries agree with Germany. 3 countries agree with Brazil. 1 country agrees with UNSSO. Cuba agrees with comments from UNFPA, Germany and Switzerland. Germany express severe concerns about data availability. Brazil: In Brazil, the monitoring would be mainly carried out by the municipal master plan. The choice of using the percentage of population, instead of the percentage of cities best indicates the population covered by urban plans and regional development plans. It also allows the disaggregation by population characteristics, as recommended by the List of Proposals.	7 countries support Cabo Verde and African IAEG members' proposal for complimentary indicator.	7 countries echo China and Japan's concerns on methodology. 3 countries have strong concerns with the suggestions for this indicator.
11.b.1	**Target 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels**	**Percentage of cities implementing risk reduction and resilience policies that include vulnerable and marginalized groups.**	**YELLOW**	7 supports Philippines. 3 agrees with UNSSO. 2 agrees with Brazil (1 partially). Germany supports the suggestion by the UNSSO, Cabo Verde and others to limit the indicator to cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Also agrees with Mexico and Italy that the indicator has to be defined more clearly.	1 country supports UNSSO's additional indicator proposal. Mexico support their additional indicator proposal.	2 countries have strong concerns with suggestions for this indicator.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
11.c.1	**Target 11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials**	**Percentage of financial support that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings**	**YELLOW**	9 countries agree with Cabo Verde and Africa. 8 countries agree with Mexico. Germany agrees with India that the focus of the indicator should be an LDCs to cover the target. The DeNominator of the indicator and data availability are unclear.		India: the Indicator needs to be redrafted as the focus of the target is on support to LDCs. 1 country suggests using "number of projects" instead of "percentage of financial support". 1 country has strong concern with the suggestions for this indicator.

Goal 12   Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
12.1.1	**Target 12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries**	**Number of countries with SCP National Actions Plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies, poverty reduction strategies and sustainable development strategies**	**GREEN**	2 countries supports UNSSO. 1 country supports Colombia 2 countries agree with Japan. Cuba agrees with comments from Ecuador and Canada.	UK and 2 other countries support UK's proposal for additional indicator.	1 country comments that the existence of legal frameworks and the ratification of agreements, protocols or conventions should be part of an specific frame. 1 country thinks that it is not clearly defined/difficult to compute/mayneed more objective indicator. 1 other country express strong concerns with suggestions.
12.2.1	**Target 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources**	**Material footprint (MF) and MF/capita**	**GRAY**	3 countries agree with UK proposal. 1 country agrees with France's. 2 countries support Germany. China: taking into account that there is No common methodology for MF and many developing countries may Not have eNough information to calculate MF, suggested indicator is Not appropriate. Cuba agrees with the commenst of Brazil, Canada. Brazil: the methodology used for this indicator is Not fully mastered by NSOs and by United Nations agencies.	Germany suggests using DMC per capita as the priority indicator, with DMC limited to ores and other minerals.	1 requests methodological and conceptual developments. 1 suggests discussion based on the comments from countries. 2 countries echo Canada's comment that it requires a definition of what "material footprint" is. 1 other country has strong concerns with suggestions.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
12.3.1	**Target 12.3** By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	**Global Food Loss Index (GFLI)**	**Green**	Germany agrees with France, Denmark, Japan and the US. Definition, data availability and reliabiliy have to be clarified. Cuba agrees with the comments of Brazil, Canada, Denmark and US		2 countries questions the feasibility. 1 country support Denmark, Japan and the United States' comment that they do not know what the definition of the GFLI is. They ask for both a definition of "food loss" and "food waste" 1 thinks definition and method of calculation are unclear. 1 other country has strong concerns with the suggestions for this indicator.
12.4.1	**Target 12.4** By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	**Number of Parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous and other chemicals and waste that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement**	**Green**		2 countries agree with France's comments. 3 countries agree with additional indicator proposal from Colombia. (one country supports it to be the priority indicator) 1 country agrees with UNECE's additional indicator proposal. 2 countries agree with Canada's comments. 1 country agree with comments from Eurostat, Switzerland and Ecuador.	1 country comments that the existence of legal frameworks and the ratification of agreements, protocols or conventions should be part of an specific frame. 1 proposes that alternative indicator be discussed. 2 other countries have strong concerns with the suggestions.
12.5.1	**Target 12.5** By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	**National recycling rate, tonnes of material recycled**	**Green**	3 countries agree with Germany.	3 countries support Denmark and UNSSO's proposal for additional indicator. Canada supports Canada's proposal for additional indicator. 1 country agrees with Colombia's proposal for additional indicator. 1 country agrees with comments of Korea, Brazil and Estonia.	1 country agrees with Korea (difficult to estimate the recycling ratio) and France (asks for clarification on the source and definition of the indicator and comments that national reports for the Basel Convention focus on transboundary movements, whereas the indicator is wider, including national waste generation and treatment.) 3 other countries have strong concerns with suggestions.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
12.6.1	Target 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	**Green**	1 agrees with France. 2 agree with Colombia, Brazil, Denmark's comment. Cuba agrees with comments from Ecuador and Germany. Germany maintains its comment/indicator does not cover ""adopt sustainable practices" /should be expressed in relative terms (proposed by colombia, Brazil and Denmark)		1 country suggests setting up totally new indicators (since no relevant survey or data source). 1 other country have strong concerns with suggestions.E365
12.7.1	Target 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	Number of countries implementing Sustainable Public Procurement policies and action plans	**Green**	1 country and Germany support Germany's comment. 1 agrees with Denmark.		2 country requests for methodological and conceptual developments.
12.8.1	Target 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	Number of countries reporting inclusion of sustainable development and lifestyles topics in formal education curricula	**YELLOW**	Germany supports German comment. 3 countries support UNSSO 1 country supports UNECE China: more desirable to put indicators as follows: Yes-No question of whether ESD is incorporated in any of the subjects in the national curriculum. Brazil: The same indicator as Target 4.7: "Countries implementing the framework on sustainable development global citizenship education." Cuba agrees with comments from Colombia (included in additional comments)		3 countries have strong concern with the suggestions for this indicator.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
12.a.1	**Target 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production**	**Number of qualified green patent applications**	**YELLOW**	2 support Canada's replacement indicator. Brazil supports Brazil's modified indicator. Germany agrees with the additional comments made by Ecuador, Colombia and Estonia/ The modification proposed by Brazil points into the right direction, however it lacks the relation to developing countries and thus covers the target only in part. A monetary indicator as proposed by the UNSSO might be suitable as well. Terms as "green patent" or "environmentally sound techNologies" would have to be clearly defined. Cuba agrees with comments from Colombia (included in additional comments)	2 countries support UNSSO's additional indicator. 1 supporting it as the priority indicator, the other partially supporting 1 country share the comments of India, Colombia.	1 country requests methodological and conceptual development. 1 country thinks that the focus of the target (Supporting Developing Countries) is absent in the indicator/need revision. 1 country agrees with comments from Mexico and US (there is no defined methodology for green patents.)
12.b.1	**Target 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products**	**Residual flows generated as a result of tourism direct GDP (derived from an extended version of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) for tourism)**	Gray	2 countries support UNSSO's suggestion. 1 country supports US 1 country supprots Japan Brazil: It is necessary to conceptualize what comes to be sustainable tourism. Sweden: Agree that we have No system to separate waste from tourism specifically, as it is Not a separate industry. Needs developmental work to bring out an indicator on the tourist induasty. Cuba: We don't support this indicator. We agree with Colombia, Mexico, Brazil and India.	1 country supports UNSSO's proposal for additional indicator.	1 country view that conceptual framework and data availability are unclear/does not point to the target of developing and implementing tools to monitor/suggests an indicator based on the availability of certificates reflecting sustainable tourism. 1 country requests methodology and conceptual developments. 1 country suggests to use suggested indicator as a placeholder until a suitable indicator is found (another country suggests searching for an alternative) 3 country have concerns with suggestions.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
12.c.1	**Target 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse**	**Amount of fossil fuel subsidies, per unit of GDP (production and consumption), and as proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels**	**Green**	2 countries support Brazil's suggested additional proxy indicator. 1 country supports Japan. China agrees with comments by Germany Germany agrees with Brazil and Estonia that subsidies are difficult to measure and have to be clearly defined and NA definitions might Not show the full picture. Furthermore we maintain that the suggested indicator is based on estimations.		2 countries have strong concerns with suggestions for this indicator.

Goal 13   Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.)

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
13.1.1	**Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries**	**Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people.**	**GRAY**	7 agree agree that displaced should be added instead of Evacuated and relocated. 7 agree with Cabo Verde to remove injured 2 countries support Canada. 1 countries supports Estonia. 1 country agrees with Cuba China: replaced by "Number of deaths, missing people due to disasters per 100,000 people". Brazil: it is important to consider the international classification of disasters to select those related to climate. Cuba:agree, but considering the criteria of breaking down in two indicators (one for deaths adn other of affected population). suggests including an aditional indicator of economic losses. We agree with the comments of Japan.	7 countries and Sweden support Sweden's proposal for additional indicator. Colombia support Colombia's proposal. Germany support Germany's proposal. 1 country support Japan's proposal. 1 country support UNDP's. 1 country support UNEP's.	5 countries have strong concerns with the suggestions.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
13.2.1	**Target 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning**	**Number of countries that have formally communicated the establishment of integrated low-carbon, climate-resilient, disaster risk reduction development strategies (e.g. a national adaptation plan process, national policies and measures to promote transition to environmentally-friendly substances and technologies).**	**YELLOW**	9 countries support UNSSO's modified indicator. 1 country support UNECE & Eurostat's proposal. 1 country support Cuba. 2 countries support UK 1 country support UNDP 2 agrees with Colombia's comments Brazil: it is also important to consider the effectiveness of the strategies (real implementation); the term "environmentally-friendly" needs to be discussed. Germany agrees with Cuba and the US that the indicator is Not suitable. The proposal of ECE and Eurostat might be an	3 countries support IMF's proposed additional indicator. 1 country supports UNDP's proposed indicator.	1 country comments that this goal requires an indicator of greenhouse gas emissions (by activity sectors)/this indicator could be an additional one. 2 countries have strong concerns with suggestions 1 country views that it needs further discussion. 1 country comments that indicator should ask for the number of plans, stratagies, etc. instead of number of countries.
13.3.1	**Target 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning**	**Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula**	**YELLOW**	9 countries support UNSSO. 1 country supports France. 2 countries support Colombia 1 country supports Canada 1 country supports Singapore 1 country supports UNDP Brazil agrees with Japan's comment. Cuba share the comments of Germany, Japan and Eurostat Germany: in line with several other countries Germany maintains that the indicator is very limited. China: more desirable to put indicators as follows: Yes-No question of whether ESD is incorporated in any of the subjects in the national curriculum.	2 countries support Denmark's proposed additional indicator. 2 countries support the alternative indicator proposed by Singapore.	1 country comments that indicator should ask for the number of plans, stratagies, etc. instead of number of countries. 3 countries have strong concerns with the suggestions.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
13.a.1	**Target 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully**	**Mobilized amount of USD per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the USD 100 billion commitment**	**GREEN**	3 countries support the proposal from US & Japan 1 country supports UNDP Cuba: We share the criteria expressed by Italy and The UN Statistical System Organizations But the indicatot should not fix the year 2020 as the target Germany agrees with the comments by Denmark and the UNSSO.	7 African members of IAEG support their proposal for additional indicator: "Percentage of GSF funded projects finalized and sustained afterwards throught national funding to roduce climate neutral solutions."	7 countries agree with UNSSO's comment that the indicator should be developed at the conclusion of UNFCCC negotiations. 1 thinks it is unclear, and another views that it maybe changed as suggested. 1 country has strong concerns with suggestions.
13.b.1	**Target 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities**	**Number of LDCs that are receiving specialized support for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities**	**YELLOW**	2 country support the UK 1 country supports Japan 1 country supports UNDP 1 country supports Brazil Brazil: (Japan: proposes changing the term "specialized support" to just "support" as there is No agreed upon definition of what "specialized support refers to). Comment: it is also important to define what is considered 'support' (financial assistance?, technical?, educational/training?) Cuba agrees with Mexico and the UN Statistical System Organizations	1 country supports the additional indicator proposed by African IAEG members to serve as the alternative priority indicator, however comments that "climate neutral solutions" is a too vague term. 1 country supports the additional indicator proposed by African IAEG members.	Germany agrees with Cuba and US's comments. (indicator's meaning is limited) 1 country requests methodological and conceptual developments. 1 other country has strong concerns with the suggestions.
Goal 14	**Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**					
14.1.1	**Target 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution**	Nitrogen use efficiency composite indicator	**GRAY**	3 countries support Brazil 3 countries support UNDP 1 country supports Colombia 2 countries support UK 2 countries support UNSSO China: replaced by "Waste poured in marine water" to match the target.	1 country supports Colombia on the use of marine water quality as one indicator. 1 country supports Canada's additional indicator proposal.	10 countries have strong concerns with the suggestions. 1 country comments that the suggested indicator does not cover the full range of pollution and should be supplemented with an additional indicator pointing at marine debris. 1 country views that marine debris aren't covered.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
14.2.1	**Target 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans**	**% of coastal and marine development (to be defined) with formulated or implemented ICM/MSP plans (that are harmonized where applicable), based on an ecosystem approach, that builds resilient human communities and ecosystems and provides for equitable benefit sharing and decent work**	**GRAY**	4 countries support India 4 countries support UK 1 supports UNSSO 1 supports Brazil Cuba: agrees with comments of Germany, Eurostat and UNEP Germany strongly supports the suggestion by the UN Statistical System Organisation.	2 countries support comments by Denmark. 1 country supports the indicator proposal from India.	1 country agrees with Germany and UNEP that the indicator is limited and not well defined. 9 countries have strong concerns.
14.3.1	**Target 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels**	**Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations**	**YELLOW**	1 country supports UNSSO Cuba: agree with the comments of Eurostat and UNEP Brazil: the definition of "agreed suite of representative sampling stations" must be cleared. Germany agrees with Japan and Sweden that sampling stations have to be defined/data availability has to be verified and with UNEP that further clarification is required.	Colombia supports their comment that this indicator should be complemented with one about scientific cooperation.	8 countries have strong concerns. 1 country comments that definition of "agreed suite of representative sampling stations" must be cleared. 1 country comments that though the indicator seems feasible, not all countries would have multiple sampling stations.
14.4.1	**Target 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics**	**Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable level**	**YELLOW**	2 countries support Germany and Eurostat. 2 countries support Brazil 2 countries support Canada Germany: Germany maintains its own and Eurostat's suggested modification. Data availability has to be verified. This indicator could be used as supplementary information for targets 8.4 and 12.2 (interlinkage).		9 countries express general reservations about this indicator. 1 country requests methodological and conceptual developments. 2 countries agree with Denmark and Turkey that this indicator is acceptable. 1 country comments that this indicator is more usable on a regional level.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
14.5.1	**Target 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information**	**Coverage of protected areas**	**YELLOW**	3 countries support Canada 12 countries support UK 1 country supports France 2 countries support Brazil 3 countries support Ecuador and Cuba 1 country supports US Germany supports the proposal by the UK, however "protected areas" remains to be defined. Jamaica: The indicator here should refer to coastal areas as Ecuador and Cuba state. However, suggest that indicator be '% of coastal and marine area under protected status'.		7 countries express general reservations, and suggest need for more discussion.
14.6.1	**Target 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation**	**Dollar value of negative fishery subsidies against 2015 baseline**	**GRAY**	1 country support Brazil 3 countries support UNSSO Germany agrees with the concerns expressed by the WTO	7 countries support Canada's comment that the suggested indicator should be deleted, and that an indicator that measures the "prohibition of these types of subsidies" be developed. 7 countries propose "reduce fishery subsidies by x percent against 2015 baseline" 1 country agrees with comments from UK. 1 country supports the indicator proposal from India.	10 countries express general reservations with this indicator. 1 country requests methodological and conceptual developments. 1 country agrees with Cuba that this indicator should be removed.
14.7.1	**Target 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism**	**Fisheries as a % of GDP**	**GRAY**	7 countries support France 1 country supports UNSSO 1 country supports UNDP Sweden: Agree that the sustainablitilty is Not part of the indicator, and that some fishing is Not legal, and more development is needed , perhaps in the form of studies rahther than by international indicators Cuba: agrees with comments of Ecuador and Denmark. Suggest to move to a following SDG indicator "Fishing Extraction"		9 countries express general reservations, and suggest need for more discussion. 1 country requests methodological and conceptual developments. 1 country comments that the indicator should also refer to aquaculture.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
14.a.1	**Target 14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries**	**Budget allocation to research in the field of sustainable marine technology as a percentage of all research in field of marine technology**	**YELLOW**	3 countries support Brazil 1 country supports Japan 1 country supports UNSSO Cuba agrees with the comments of Germany, Turkey China suggests replaceing it by "Budget allocation to research in the field of sustainable marine techNology(including marine ecological environment protection, ocean energy, seawater desalination, marine disaster prevention and mitigation, etc) as a percentage of all research in field of marine techNology ". Sweden: Support to start with the whole marine techNology and developm a measure that separates the more sustainable techniques		1 country agrees with Germany that the indicator seems very specialized and is only relevant and applicable to a specific group of countries. 1 country comments that international cooperation on Marine Tech needs to be reflected in the indicator. 1 country comments that a clear definition of "sustainable marine technology" is needed like Turkey mentioned. 1 country expresses general reservations about this indicator.
14.b.1	**Target 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets**	**Percentage of catches that are subject to a catch documentation scheme or similar traceability system as a percentage of the total catches that are less than x tons and traded in major markets.**	**YELLOW**	9 countries support Korea (one country with this exception: use the small-scale artisanal fishers) 2 countries support Brazil 2 countries support UNSSO 3 countries support Ecuador 1 country supports India Germany agrees with the comments by Canada and Japan. We agree with the proposal by Ecuador, however "small-scale artisanal fishers" remains to be defined. Cuba agrees the comments of Italy, France , Canada and Denmark.		10 countries express general reservations with this indicator. 1 country requests methodological and conceptual developments. 2 country believes that reporting against this indicator will be difficult. 1 views that this indicator is not related to target and suggests revisions.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
14.c.1	**Target 14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want.**	**Number of countries implementing either legally or programmatically the provisions set out in regional seas protocols and ratification and implementation of the ILO Maritime and Fisheries Conventions**	**Green**	2 countries support UNSSO		1 country comments that the existence of legal frameworks and the ratification of agreements, protocols or conventions should be part of an specific frame. 1 country comments that indicator should ask for the number of plans, stratagies, etc. instead of number of countries. 1 country expresses general reservations about this indicator.
Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss						
15.1.1	**Target 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements**	**Forest area as a percentage of total land area**	**YELLOW**	8 countries support Brazil's proposal. Germany: The suggested indicator could be used as supplementary information for targets 8.4 and 12.2 (interlinkage). Yes, in line with additional comments by Canada, Denmark, Eurostat, UNEP and UNCEEA, Germany maintains that disaggregation by ecosystem type is necessary. The suggestion by UNSSO would help to fully cover the target. Development in alignment with SEEA land accounts, as proposed by UNCEEA, would be useful. Brazil: when limiting the indicator to "forests", other types of natural vegetation found on extended areas in the world are Not being considered. Jamaica: Agree with Germany, Canada and Denmark. This indicator is most relevant if it can be disaggregated into other types of land cover. Also agree with UNSSO re 'percentage change in extent of wetlands'.	9 countries support France's proposal for complimentary indicator. 2 countries support UNSSO's additional indicator. Colombia supports their proposed indicators as priority indicators.	1 country requests methodological and conceptual development. 1 country thinks that this indicator is insufficient, need to discuss on definition of Forest Area, suggests considering Forest Cover as indicator. 8 country expresses general reservations about this indicator.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
15.2.1	**Target 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.**	**Forest cover under sustainable forest management**	**YELLOW**	2 countries support Colombia 2 countries support UNSSO 1 country agrees with Norway to have separate indicators for deforestation and restoration. Sweden: Support the comments on having separate indicators for deforestation and restoration if data is available. The red list index is aNother good data source that indicates the state of forests Cuba: support the proposed indicator and also the ones proposed by Colombia as a complementary indicators .Agree with the comments of Germany and Denmark.	2 countries support the additional indicators proposed by Canada.	2 countries have problems with the term 'sustainable forest management' 1 country expresses general reservations about this indicator.
15.3.1	**Target 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world**	**Trends in land degradation**	**YELLOW**	10 countries support India, Ecuador and Cuba's proposal. 3 countries support Colombia.	1 country supports the additional indicator proposed by UNEP.	1 country views that indicator is too wide 2 countries view that the term land degradation is not yet defined. 1 country requests methodological and conceptual development. 10 countries express general reservations about this indicator.
15.4.1	**Target 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development**	**Coverage of protected areas**	**YELLOW**	8 countries support France. 1 country supports Peru.	1 country supports Canada's additional indicators proposed. 1 country supports UNSSO's suggestino that the suggested indicator be moved to be a complimentary indicator.	1 country views that indicator is not well-defined/connection to target is not clear 1 country agrees with Germany that this indicator may not be applicable for some countries. 8 countries express general reservations about this indicator.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
15.4.2		**Mountain Green Cover Index**	**GREEN**			7 countries ask to clarify the indicator. 2 countries agree with Germany: need definition of indicator. 1 country suggests its removal. 1 country expresses general reservations about this indicator.
15.5.1	**Target 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity, and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species**	**Red List Index**	Green	2 support Eurostat's comment. 1 agrees with Canada's comments China proposes to replace the indicator by ""Presence of laws and regulations to protect rare animals and plants/biodiversity", or "whether to join the international conventions on animal and plant protection".		
15.6.1	**Target 15.6 Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources**	**Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol**	Green	3 countries agree with Brazil's proposal 1 agrees with UNSSO's proposal.		1 country comments that The existence of legal frameworks and the ratification of agreements, protocols or conventions should be part of an specific frame. 2 countries express general reservations about this indicator. India: The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity is an international agreement which aims at sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources in a fair and equitable way. The indicator need to reflect on the requirements of the Protocol.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
15.7.1	**Target 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products**	**Red List Index for species in trade**	Green	1 country supports Canada's proposal. 1 country agrees with Eurostat's comment. 1 country proposes to replace the indicator by ""Presence of legislation/strict laws and regulations to protect wildlife".		1 country expresses general reservations about this indicator. 1 country comments that it is difficult to measure.
15.7.2		**Proportion of detected trade in wildlife and wildlife products that is illegal**	GRAY	1 Supports UNSSO. 1 country agrees with comments from Korea and US. 1 country proposes to replace by ""number of countries with national legislation for punishment measures to poaching and trafficking protected flora and fauna".	1 country supports Canada's additional indicators proposed.	2 countries express general reservations about this indicator. 1 country comments that it is difficult to measure. 2 countries agree with Mexico's comment that national information on illegal trade has significant limitations. Germany agrees with Korea, Mexico and the US that relevance and accuracy of the indicator is doubtful. The indicator should thus be removed.
15.8.1	**Target 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or**	**Adoption of national legislation relevant to the prevention or control of invasive alien species**	YELLOW	5 countries support Brazil's proposal. 1 country supports Ecuador's. I country agrees with comments from France, Canada and US.		8 countries express general reservations about this indicator. 1 country comments that introduction of a political program is no adequate indicator for the target.
15.9.1	**Target 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts**	**Number of national development plans and processes integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services values**	Green	4 agrees with proposal from UNSSO.		Germany agrees with US and Canada that the indicator is not adequate and further work is needed. 2 countries express general reservations about this indicator.
15.a.1	**Target 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainable use biodiversity and ecosystems**	**Official development assistance in support of the CBD**	YELLOW	1 country supports Brazil's additional indicator. 2 countries support Denmark's Proposal.	4 countries support Brazil's additional indicator proposal.	9 countries express general reservations about this indicator. Need further discussion.
15.b.1	**Target 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to**	**Forestry official development assistance and forestry FDI**	YELLOW	1 country supports Germany's proposal. 2 agree with Ecuador's proposal.	3 countries support Germany's additional indicator proposal.	10 countries express general reservations about this indicator.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
15.c.1	**Target 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities**	**Proportion of detected trade in wildlife and wildlife products that is illegal**	GRAY	1 country supports Denmark's proposal. 3 countries supports UNSSO's proposal. 1 country proposes to replace by: ""Number of countries with national legislation for punishment measures to poaching and trafficking protected flora and fauna".		4 countries express general reservations about this indicator. 1 country comments that it is difficult to measure. 7 countries comment that indicator should focus on empowerment of local communities. Germany agrees with the comments by several other countries that measurement of the indicator is practically impossible. Further consultation is needed.
Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels						
16.1.1	**Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere**	**Number of victims of intentional homicide by age, sex, mechanism and where possible type of perpetrator, per 100,000 population**	YELLOW	9 countries support Cabo Verde, African IAEG-SDG members' proposal. 4 countries support Canada. 2 countries support Germany.	7 countries support US and OHCHR's "Proportion of people that feel safe walking alone around the area they live". 7 countries support France's additional indicator proposal "Existence of independent national human rights institutions (NHRIs) conducting work on the various forms of violence." 1 country support US, OHCHR and UNoDC's "Percentage of the population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence within the last 12 months;" 1 country supports Canada's additional indicator proposal.	1 country comments that this indicator is relevant and feasible. 1 country comments that there is no relevant survey or data source.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
16.1.2		**Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 people (disaggregated by age, sex and cause)**	**YELLOW**	2 countries support UNSSO's proposal. 1 country supports Cuba's. 1 country agrees with UNDP and UNSSO proposals. Brazil comments that the conflict concept should be developed in order to clarify its scope: for example, some areas of drug traffic and land dispute are considered "conflict areas", as well as other areas of illegal actions, like arms smuggling in the national border. In addition to the classification by geographic area, the conflict situation may be characterized by the type of action undertaken, regardless of the area. For example, police chase with shots in downtown."	7 countries support UN-Women's additional indicator proposals. 1 country agree with Canada's comments. 1 country agrees with UNSSO's indicator proposals.	
16.2.1	**Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitations, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children**	**Percentage of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment by caregivers in the past month**	**YELLOW**	11 countries support Germany's proposal. 4 countries support UK, SRSG and UNSSO's proposal 1 supports Canada's. 2 supports Colombia's.	7 countries support UNDP UNICEF and SG-Envoy on Youth's "Percentage of young women and men aged 18-24 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18" 1 country supports the proposals by US and UNFPA. 1 country supports UNFPA's proposed additional indicators. 1 country supports Canada's proposed additional indicators, but suggests to measure "proportion" instead of "numbers".	3 countries express general reservations about this indicator. Jamaica proposes " the percentage of children aged 1-14 who experienced any violent discipline method" as defined in MICS surveys, which includes both psychological aggression and physical punishment. 1 country suggests further modification/suggests considering additional indicator proposed by Cananda.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
16.2.2		**Number of detected and non-detected victims of human trafficking per 100,000; by sex, age and form of exploitation**	**GREEN**	10 countries support Africa's proposal. 2 countries agree with Cuba's proposal. 4 countries agree with Brazil's proposal.		3 countries express general reservations about this indicator. Germany agrees with Cuba and the additional comments by Brazil and Canada. Data for the indicator are not available and it does not cover the target. 1 country believes it is difficult to obtain relevant data. 1 country suggests modification/not possible to estimate "non-detected' cases.
16.3.1	**Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all**	**Percentage of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms (also called crime reporting rate)**	**YELLOW**	2 countries agrees with second indicator proposed by the US. 7 country agrees with third indicator proposed by the US. 7 country agrees with fourth indicator proposed by the US. 2 countries agrees with Cuba	7 countries support UNSSO propossal to add this additional indicator: "Average period of pre-trial detention"	2 countries express general reservations about this indicator. 1 country suggests considering alternative indicator. 1 country proposes "the proportion of the population who were victim of violent crimes in the past 12 months" Or "the number of violent crimes reported to competent authorities by type of crime where possible". The UNoDC's proposed classification of crime may be used to define violent crimes. Germany maintains that the indicator is limited as it focuses on violent crime only and not feasible, which is supported by several other members.
16.3.2		**Unsentenced detainees as percentage of overall prison population**	**Green**	2 countries support Cuba's comment.		

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
16.4.1	Target 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current US$).	GRAY	1 country supports modification as suggested by UNEP. 1 country supports Italy. 2 countries supports World Bank 2 countries agree with Cuba and Colombia's comment. 1 country expresses supports for comments by Canada, IMF, and Mexico.	UK and 1 other country support UK's proposed additional indicator. 5 countries support the additional indicator proposed by World Bank , "Criminal investigations and prosecutions focusing on combatting corruption, tax evasion, criminal networks and money laundering : by country (number of cases) and freezing confiscation.recovery and return of proceeds of crime (with details on key crimes) by country". 2 of the countries proposed this indicator to be a priority indicator.	7 countries have problems with this indicator's feasibility/suggests keeping it as place-holder for now 1 country questions the data availabilty. 1 country thinks this indicator is inappropriate. 4 countries express general reservations about this indicator. 1 country have questions how the indicator can be harmonized without common definition. Germany agrees with with Colombia, Canada and Cuba.
16.4.2		Percentage of seized and collected firearms that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments	YELLOW	2 countries support UNDP's proposal. 1 country suggests setting up totally new indicators to replace these unmeasurable indicators with those newly set-up ones.	8 countries support inclusion of EOSG/RoLU, PBSO, UNDP, UNoDC proposal : "Percentage of small arms marked and recorded at the time of import in accordance with international standards" 1 country suggests enlarging the scope of the above mentioned indicator to "imported and produced small arms".	1 country thinks this indicator is problematic/suggests defining denominator/ 1 country suggests modification. 1 country suggests the proportion of illegal firearms recovered by law enforecement as a possible alternative indicator
16.5.1	Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Percentage of persons who had at least one contact with a public official, who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, during the last 12 months. Disaggregate by age, sex, region and population group. This concept of bribery prevalence makes clear that it has to be measured amongst those who had contact with a public official.	YELLOW	1 country supports Brazil. 2 countries support Canada's proposal 1 supports Colombia's proposal. 1 supports Cuba. 1 country proposes ""Number of persons sanctioned or penalized by corruption acts". It required definition of corruption acts."	1 country supports the indicator C from OHCHR's proposal, an indicator based on business surveys to measure the corruption imposed to the private sector . 1 country suggests an indicator on "perception of corruption" based on household surveys. Canada proposes to have the indicator (a) proposed by them as the alternative indicator to suggested indicator.	7 countries request disaggregation by type of profession. 3 countries agree with African IAEG members, Cuba and Japan (Disagreed/difficult to measure/) 1 country suggests avoiding the risk of association between poverty and corruption. 1 country thinks it is too narrow. 2 countries express general reservations about this indicator.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
16.6.1	**Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels**	**Primary government expenditures as a percentage of original approved budget**	**GREEN**	1 supports African IAEG members' proposal. 1 supports Canada. 1 supports UNSSO.	8 countries support indicator proposed by this additional indicator: "Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services, disaggregated by servisse" 1 country supports indicator proposals by the IMF. 1 country supports indicator (a) and (b) of UNDP's proposal.	1 country suggests modification as it is not relevant. UK: fails to capture transparency and accountability/supports instead "primary government expenditure as a percentage of original approved budget and whether there is timely publication of essential budget documents", which builds on suggestions made by Brazil and UNDP and addresses concerns expressed by Ecuador, Italy and Germany about the relevance of the current indicator. Budget transparency is already measured for over a hundred countries by the Open Budget Index. 1 country expresses general reservations about this indicator.
16.6.2		**Percentage of recommendations to strengthen national anti-corruption frameworks (institutional and legislative) implemented, as identified through the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism.**	**YELLOW**	2 countries agree with proposals from Inter-Agency-Group on Goal 16, UNDP and SG-Envoy on Youth. 3 countries agree with UNEP's proposal. 1 country agrees with proposals from Ecuador. 1 supports this indicator ""Percentage of countries with legislation establishing that access to public information is mandatory"	1 country agrees with the US comment: "Strong conceptual fit with the target, proposes to include other reviews such as Anti-Bribery Convention, COE GRECO, Inter-American Convention against Corruption, etc."	1 country comments that the existence of legal frameworks and the ratification of agreements, protocols or conventions should be part of an specific frame. 1 country suggests considering an alternative due to data availability in most of the countries. 1 country expresses general reservations about this indicator.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
16.7.1	**Target 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels**	**Proportions of positions (by age, sex, disability and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions.**	**GREEN**	2 countries support IMF recommendation. 1 country and 7 African IAEG member countries support proposal from African IAEG members. Cuba agrees with comments from Estonia, Mexico, UK , Germany and WB and SG-Envoy Youth	9 countries support Canada's proposed additional indicator, "Proportion of women on boards of public and private institutions and of senior positions (e.g., CEO) held by women." 2 countries support US's proposed additional indicator; suggest concepts of representation (from Canada) and participation (from US) be combined into an indicator. 1 country supports European commission's additional indicator.	1 country expresses general reservations about this indicator.
16.7.2		**Proportion of countries that address young people's multisectoral needs with their national development plans and poverty reduction strategies**	**YELLOW**	3 countries agree with IAG on Goal 16 and UNDP's proposal. 1 supports US's proposal. 1 supports Germany's proposal 1 agrees with suggestion from African IAEG-SDG members, Cabo Verde, Ecuador, to remove the indicator.		1 country comments that indicator doesn't fit with the target/focuing exclusively on the young/doesn't represent decision at local level. 1 country views that it is not relevant/indicator itself is a target.
16.8.1	**Target 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance**	**Percentage of members or voting rights of developing countries in international organizations.**	**YELLOW**	10 countries support Estonia proposal to separate suggested indicator to two. 1 country support Colombia's proposal to define the indicator in relative terms.	1 country support OHCHR's as the priority indicator.	2 countries express general reservations about this indicator.
16.9.1	**Target 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration**	**Percentage of children under 5 whose births have been registered with civil authority**	**GREEN**	7 African IAEG members and Germany agrees with proposal from Inter Agency Group on Goal 16, UNFPA, SG-Envoy on Youth and World Bank to modify. 7 African IAEG members supports disaggregation by age (under 1 and under 5) proposed by them and Cabo Verde. Cuba: Not relevant in Cuba.	1 country suggests adding OHCHR's "percentage of adult population holding an identity document" should be added to fully cover the target.	1 country has not relevant data source. 1 country comments that data should be disaggregated by immediate, late and delayed registration.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
16.10.1	**Target 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements**	**Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months**	**GRAY**	7 African IAEG members and 2 other countries supports Africa's proposal ""Percentage of population who believe they can express political opinion without fear" (Tier II) 4 countries agree with WB's recommendation for 2 indicators. 1 country agrees with Canada that the indicator is too narrow, and proposes to clearly define the "Fundamental Freedom" and include it in the indicator. Brazil and Cuba supports the indicator proposed by Brazil ""Percentage of population with internet access". 1 country supports Ecuador's comment.	7 countries of Africa IAEG members support their additional indicator proposal "Percentage of actual government budget, procurement, revenues and natural resource concessions that are publicly available and easily accessible (BBA)" 7 countries support US's additional indicator proposals. 4 countries support Cananda's 3 additional indicators. 1 country support UNFPA's additional indicator.	3 countries view that it doesn't fully cover the target. 2 country views that it is hardly relevant (to some countries) and difficult to obtain data (in China) 2 countries express general reservations about this indicator.
16.a.1	**Target 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime**	**Percentage of victims who report physical and/or sexual crime to law enforcement agencies during past 12 months Disaggregated by age, sex, region and population group**	**GRAY**	Colombia and Cuba support Colombia's comment that this indicator is not adequate, and suggests including the indicator related to cooperation for building capacities for preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime. Mexico supports replacement indicator from Mexico. Canada supports Canada's comments. 1 country agrees with comments from Germany and Switzerland, UK, US, UNDP and WB.	7 countries support US's additional indicator proposals.	Germany maintains its comment that important elements of the target are not covered which is in accordance with US and UNDP/suggest adding an expenditure component. 3 countries express general reservations about this indicator. 1 country views that indicator does not address Capacity Development through international cooperation component. 1 country suggests disaggregation should be done wherever possible (based on confidentiality concerns)
16.b.1	**Target 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development**	**Percentage of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.** **Disaggregate by age, sex, region and population group**	**Green**	Cuba supports the replacement indicator proposed by Cuba. 1 country supports UNDP's proposal. Germany comments that data availability needs to be verified/reference of the indicator to sustainable development is unclear.		2 countries express general reservations about this indicator. 1 country suggests modification.

Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
17.1.1	**Target 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection**	**Composition of Tax Revenues (by sources), including revenues derived from environmental taxes, and as % of GDP**	**YELLOW**	7 African IAEG members and 4 other countries support the proposed indicator by Cabo Verde, Africa IAEG and the US: "Total tax revenue/GDP". Brazil supports their proposed two alternative indicators. 1 country supports World Bank's replacement indicator.	9 countries support UK's additional indicator proposed: "Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes." 3 countries support Brazil: [one of them only supports Brazil's "environmental taxes as % of GDP"] 1 country proposes ""Total government revenue/GDP" to cover the target.	2 countries express general reservations about this indicator. 1 country view that the indicator does not completely cover/should include information about support to develoing countries, mechanisms for Automatic Information Exchagnge between countries and its impact on tax collection.
17.2.1	**Target 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to**	**Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors' gross national income (GNI)**	**Green**	2 countries support UNSSO's proposed replacement indicator "ODA Gap" and suggestion to retain the suggested indicator as an additional indicator.		1 country suggests that this is a global indicator.
17.3.1	**Target 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources**	**Total Capital Inflow (TCI)**	**YELLOW**	7 countries support UNSSO's additional indicator to be the priority indicator (replace the suggested indicator) Brazil and 3 other countries support Brazil's "Foreign Direct Investment" indicator. 1 country expresses support for suggested modifications and replacements in general.	1 country supports African IAEG members' additional indicator proposal. 3 countries support UNSSO's proposal: "Foreign Direct Investments as % of total FDI + ODA."	1 country suggest considering the suggested modifications. 2 countries express general reservations about this indicator.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
17.4.1	**Target 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress**	**Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services**	**GREEN**	2 countries support IMF recommendation of an alternative indicator: ""The number of countries using the World Bank-IMF LIC Debt Sustainability Framework (DSF) assessed to be "high risk" or "in debt distress" 1 country suggests replacing it with "debt sustainability" 1 country agrees with comment from Colombia.	7 countries support UNSSO's "Total number of countries that have reached their Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)" and "Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative." 1 country supports UK's additional indicator proposal.	2 countries suggest amending to IMF suggestion 'The number of countries for which World Bank-IMF LIC Debt Sustainability Framework (DSF) is used that are assessed to be at "high risk" or "in debt distress". 1 country comments that indicator does not reflect the assistance to developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability(As commented by Colombia)/ Other suggested indicators are not suitable. 1 country comments that high debt burden severely hampers a country's ability to develop (e.g. especially true for SIDSs) 1 country expresses general reservations about this indicator.
17.5.1	**Target 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries**	**Number of national & investment policy reforms adopted that incorporate sustainable development objectives or safeguards x country**	**GRAY**	1 country suggests replacing it with "number and growth rate of investment protection programmes implemented by developed countries to LDCs " Brazil suggests defining precisely how to assess whether the sustainable development orientated targets by new or existing investment promotion agencies were adpted/implemented Germany agrees with IMF and Denmark's arguments Cuba agrees with Ecuador, Cabo Verde and Brazil.	1 country supports UNSSO's proposal for additional indicators.	7 countries agree with comments from Italy, Brazil, Ecuador, Cabo Verde, Denmark. 1 country have issues with lack of clear and international accepted methodological definitions. 1 country think the indicator doesn't fully cover the target/should also measure the efforts of developed countries to assure that resources reach developing countries as investment/needs further reformulation(As commented by Equador). 1 country sees the indicator as difficult to measure and subjective. 2 countries express general reservations about this indicator.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
17.6.1	**Target 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.**	**Access to patent information (WIPO Patent Database) and use of the international IP system**	**GREEN**	Cuba and 7 African IAEG members support Cabo Verde and Africa's proposed indicator: ""Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions disaggregated by speed". 1 country supports Japan's proposed indicator. 1 country agrees with comments from India, Cuba, Cabo Verde and Denmark.	1 country and 7 African IAEG countries support additional indicator proposed by Cabo Verde and African IAEG members: "Percentage of patents generated through south-south partnerships." 2 countries support US's additional indicator proposal [one of them supports it to be the priority indicator] 1 country supports UNSSO's indicator proposal.	2 countries express general reservations about this indicator. 1 country thinks that a global technology facilitation mechanism for knowledge sharing is not addressed/agrees with Cabo Verde that the indicator measures a very small part of the target/doesn't reflect target/also agrees with Denmark's comment that the indicator seems very limited and does nto encompass all areas/suggests further exploration. 1 country thinks it doesnt fit the target.
17.7.1	**Target 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed**	**Average applied tariffs imposed on environmental Goods**	**YELLOW**	9 countries (7 African IAEG members and 2 other countries) support indicator proposed by Africa and UNSSO: " "Average applied tariffs imposed on environmentally sound technologies" 4 countries support Colombia's "Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed." 1 country support Denmark's proposed additional indicator. 1 country proposes this replacement indicator instead ""number of environmental techNologies transferred to developing countries"	1 country supports UNSSO's additional indicator proposals.	3 countries express general reservations about this indicator. 1 country comments that The emphasis of the target is on the transfer of technologies to developing countries. The indicator does not capture this.IAEG need to discuss alternate indicators.
17.8.1	**Target 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology**	**Proportion of individuals using the Internet.**	**Green**	1 country proposes ""Proportion of individuals with access to the Internet" 1 country agrees with comments from UN-Women	3 countries support the additional indicator proposed by Cabo Verde and African IAEG members : " Proportion of business establishment using the internet" and "Science, Techonology, Innovation, and ICT contribution to GDP." 1 country supports UNSSO's indicator proposal. 1 country supports DESA's proposal.	2 countries express general reservations about this indicator.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
17.9.1	**Target 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation**	**The dollar value of financial and technical assistance, including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation, committed to developing countries' designing and implementing a holistic policy mix that aim at sustainable development in three dimensions (including elements such as reducing inequality within a country and governance).**	**GRAY**	2 countries support UNSSO's proposed modification. India supports india's recommendation to delete "committed to…governance" from the indicator. Germany agrees with Denmark that the indicator is difficult to understand and the formulation should be shortened. Since it is Not possible to monetize all forms of international support, the indicator does Not fully cover the target and quality aspects are left out.	2 countries support UNSSO's first additional indicator proposal. 1 country supports UNSSO's second additional indicator proposal.	7 countries agree with comments from Mexico, Colombia, Cabo Verde, Denmark, Japan, and USA 2 countries express general reservations about this indicator. 1 comments that additional indicator may be required.
17.10.1	**Target 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda**	**Worldwide weighted tariff-average** **This indicator can be disaggregated and analysed by type of tariff (MFN applied rates and preferential rates), by product sector, by region and by level of development. The unit of measurement will be in % terms. Ad valorem equivalents (AVE) will be calculated for those tariffs that are not expressed in percentage. This methodology also allows for cross-country comparisons. Calculations can be performed on a yearly basis.** **These calculations are already part of the MDG Gap task force report.**	**GREEN**	1 country and India supports India's proposed alternative indicator. 1 country agrees with Cabo Verde's comments. Germany agrees with the indicator, but maintains the comment that the indicator does Not completely monitor the target as Non-tariff measures are Not covered.	1 country supports UNCTAD's additional indicator proposals. UK supports UK's recommendation.	7 African IAEG countries agree with Cabo Verde, Germany, UNCEEA. 2 countries express general reservations about this indicator.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
17.11.1	**Target 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020**	**Developing country's and LDCs' exports (by partner group and key sectors), including services.**	**GREEN**	9 countries support Brazil's proposed modification of wording: ""Developing country's and LDCs' share of global exports." Germany and 1 other country support German modification. 2 countries agree with Colombia's comment. 1 country proposes to modify to "developing country's and LDCs' annual exports and growth rate (by partner group and key sectors), including services". 1 country suggests that any other proposed indicators are better fit than the suggested indicator.	1 country supports UNSSO's additional 3 indicator proposals.	1 country sugggests disaggregating by partner group and HS chapter. 1 country comments that the indicator may be modified as suggested.
17.12.1	**Target 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access**	**Average tariffs faced by developing countries and LDCs by key sectors**	**YELLOW**	8 countries and India support India's proposed rewording " "Average tariffs for exports faced by developing countries and LDCs by key source from developed countries" 10 countries support Brazil comment. 2 countries agree with Ecuador's comment. 1 country and UK support UK's proposed suggested indicator. 1 country proposes "imports and proportion of number of items with tariff-free, quota-free market access by developed members and developing members which claim that have the ability to the LDCs".	1 country supports UNSSO's additional indicator.	India: The indicator should be reworded for clarity - Average tariffs for exports faced by developing countries and LDCs by key source from developed countries. Here, the key sectors may be specified. 1 country expresses general reservations about this indicator.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
17.13.1	**Target 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence**	GDP	GRAY	11 countries support UNSSO's proposed replacement indicator "Macro-Economic Dashboard" (1 comments that exact content still has to be defined) 2 countries support Brazil's proposal. 3 countries support Italy's proposal.	3 countries support UNSSO's additional indicator. 2 countries agree with Cabo Verde's "annual average inflation rate" and "debt/GDP ratio." ["annual average inflation rate" is also proposed by 7 African IAEG members]	Jamaica comments that GDP alone is not an indicator of macro economic stability 3 countries express general reservations about this indicator.
17.14.1	**Target 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development**	**Number of countries that have ratified and implemented relevant international instruments including environmental, human rights, and labour instruments**	YELLOW	7 countries support ILO's modification " "Number of countries that have ratified and implemented relevant international instruments under the IMO (safety, security, environmental protection, civil liability, and compensation and insurance) and the ILO Maritime Convention, and adopted carbon pricing mechanisms." 1 country supports UNSSO's. 1 country agrees with India and Switzerland. Germany agrees with German comment.	1 country supports UNSSO's additional indicator. Comments from Germany, India and Switzerland are supported by 1 country each.	1 country comments that the existence of legal frameworks and the ratification of agreements, protocols or conventions should be part of an specific frame. 2 countries express general reservations about this indicator. 1 country suggests IAEG discuss the target and identify the indicator since the suggested indicator/additional indicators do not address the target.
17.15.1	**Target 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development**	**Numbers of constraints that are embodied in ODA or loan agreements, IIAs. RTAs etc.**	GRAY	1 country and Germany support the additional comment by Germany and other countries, i.e. "constraints" and the indicator in general is Not clearly defined. 1 country agrees with comment from Ecuador.	2 countries agree with comment and suggestion from Denmark. 1 country agrees with UNSSO's proposed additional indicator.	7 countries agree with Cabo Verde and Germany (There's a need to define) 1 country comments that the existence of legal frameworks and the ratification of agreements, protocols or conventions should be part of an specific frame. 1 country suggests IAEG discuss the target and identify the indicator since the suggested indicator/additional indicators do not address the target. 3 countries express general reservations about this indicator.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
17.16.1	**Target 17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries**	**Indicator 7 from Global Partnership Monitoring Exercise: Mutual accountability among development co-operation actors is strengthened through inclusive reviews**	GRAY	2 countries agree with Ecuador's proposal. 2 countries supports Colombia's comment. 1 country echos Cabo Verde's comment.	3 countries support UNSSO's additional indicator: ""Number of countries reporting on the full set of SDGs." 2 countries support UNSSO's "Percentage of countries participating at annual SDG meetings" 1 country supports Colombia's comment that target is not measurable through a quantitative indicator and should be monitored by reports instead.	10 countries express general reservations about this indicator. 2 countries comment that indicator is unclear and does not address the target. India: The indicator need to addess global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries. The suggeted indicator may not be adequate.
17.17.1	**Target 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships**	**Amount of US$ committed to public-private partnerships**	GREEN	7 African IAEG members support their comment to include partnerships with civil society. 3 countries support Brazil's modified indicator "Public expenditure on public-private partnerships as a percentage of total public expenditure" 1 country supports UK recommendation 1 country supports IMF recommendation.	2 countries support the additional indicator proposed by UNSSO. 1 country supports the suggested indicator proposed by IMF.	1 country expresses general reservations about this indicator.

Indicator Line Number	Target	Indicator	Grouping	Replies Question 1: Modifications and Replacements	Replies Question 2: Additional Proposals	Replies Question 3: Additional Comments and Suggestions
17.18.1	**Target 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts**	**Proportion of sustainable development indicators with full disaggregation produced at the national level.**	GREEN	3 countries support Japan's proposed addition of words ""except un-relevant targets" to the indicator. 2 countries agree with comment from Colombia that indicator is not adaquate, and should be defined better. 1 country agrees with comments from UK, Denmark and the US.	9 countries support Cabo Verde's two additional indicators, "Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official statistics" and "Ratio of available funding / budget for the production of indicators with full disaggregation." 1 country supports UNSSO's proposal. 2 countries support additional indicators proposed by 7 African members states: ""Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official statistics" and "Number of countries that have access to adequate funding for the implementation of functional statistical systems."	7 countries suggest specifying what full disaggregation means. India: the funding provided for the monitoring of the SDGs is a critical factor in determining whether or not they will be produced. 1 country suggests including the additional indicators as suggested. Germany: Disaggregation is important, but demanding. ANd the proposed indicator is not adequate. Suggest to measure financial and other resources made available to strengthen the statistical capacity in developing countries (cf. Target 17.19) 2 countries express general reservations about this indicator.
17.19.1	**Target 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries**	**Financial and other resources made available to strengthen the statistical capacity in developing countries**	GREEN	11 countries support UNSSO's proposed modification "$ Value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries." 1 country agrees with UNIDO's poposed replacement indicator.		1 country suggests that it should be tier I. 1 country expresses general reservations about this indicator.
17.19.2		**Inclusive Wealth Index**	YELLOW	1 country and 7 African IAEG members support Africa's proposed alternative indicator "Proportion of countries that regularly collect essencial data on population (Census, Civil registration)." 3 countries agree with Ecuador to remove the indicator. 1 country agrees with comments from China, India and germany.		