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**Items for discussion and decision: data and indicators for the
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 2024/312 and past practices, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit the report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, which is submitted to the Commission for discussion and decision.

* E/CN.3/2025/1.

I. Introduction

1. As mandated in General Assembly resolution 70/1, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) was tasked with the development and implementation of the global indicator framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The global indicator framework developed by the Expert Group was adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 71/313 on the work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda.

2. The present report describes the work carried out by the Expert Group in 2024, based on the work programme agreed upon by the Commission and in accordance with the Commission decision 55/103 (see E/CN.3/2024/36). Section II of the report summarizes the work on the implementation of the global indicator framework. Section III provides background of the 2025 comprehensive review of the global indicator framework, discusses the Group's working process, and presents a list of proposals for the Commission's consideration and adoption. Section IV presents the activities and work plans of the working groups on statistical data and metadata exchange (SDMX) and geospatial information, and the task team on sustainable tourism. Section V provides the Group's work programme for 2025. Action to be taken by the Commission is set out in section VI.

II. Implementation of the global indicator framework

3. In 2024, the Expert Group held 13 virtual member meetings and one virtual open meeting in February focusing on the 2025 Comprehensive Review of the indicator framework and insights from SDG monitoring.

4. The Expert Group organized its fifteenth in person meeting from 21 to 23 October 2024 in Oslo, Norway, hosted jointly by the Global Policy Centre for Governance of the United Nations Development Programme and Statistics Norway. The meeting was attended by roughly 120 in-person participants, including representatives from Member States, international and regional agencies and entities, and other stakeholders. In addition, some virtual participants also joined the meeting online. At the meeting, participants:

- reviewed the implementation of the global indicator framework;
- discussed the work of the working groups on SDMX, geospatial information, and the task team on sustainable tourism;
- updated the tier classification based on the annual data availability review;
- reviewed proposed metadata updates and examined indicators with low data coverage;
- discussed the 14 proposals included in the 2025 Comprehensive Review global consultation;
- shared good practices on SDG monitoring at global, regional, and national levels, and capacity-building activities;
- shared work on data disaggregation, inclusive data, data innovation, and partnerships; and
- agreed on the 2025 work plan.

5. Ms. Denise Kronemberger (Brazil) was elected as the second co-chair of the Group in January 2024. She and Ms. Cara Williams (Canada, elected February 2021) currently serve as Co-Chairs of the Group.

A. Methodology review of the indicator framework and tier classification updates

6. In accordance with its approved work programme, the Expert Group conducted a review of the data availability for all indicators in the global indicator database (as of October 2024) to assess country and population coverage for each region for which those indicators were relevant. The review was presented at the fifteenth meeting in October. Four indicators met the criteria for being reclassified from tier II to tier I, which are indicators 6.3.2, 10.1.1, 17.5.1, and 17.18.1.

7. As of November 2024, according to the updates to the tier classification following the reviews, of the 231 unique indicators, 161 are tier I indicators, 62 are tier II indicators, and 8 are multi-tier indicators (i.e. different components of the indicator are classified in different tiers). This marks a significant improvement

compared to 5 years ago. In December 2019, of the 232 indicators (prior to the 2020 comprehensive review), 116 were tier I indicators, 92 were tier II indicators, 20 were tier III indicators and 4 were classified as multiple tiers. The Secretariat will update the tier classification on an annual basis following the review of the availability of data for tier I and II indicators and post the latest information on the relevant web page.¹

8. As of 1 November 2024, the Global SDG Indicators Database included data for 229 of the 231 unique indicators and more than 2.9 million data records. Among the two unique indicators without any data (down from five last year): (a) data for indicator 5.2.2 are projected to be submitted by September 2025 for 123 countries and (b) responses from a survey developed for indicator 11.3.2 have been analysed to produce the first estimates for 101 cities and the custodian agency plans to submit the data in December 2024.

B. Proposed annual refinements

9. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 71/313 and the plan and criteria agreed by the Expert Group with respect to possible annual minor refinements (E/CN.3/2017/2, para. 21), the Expert Group reviewed the list of indicator refinements proposed by members and custodian agencies and agreed on eight refinements – indicators 1.a.1, 4.b.1, 10.4.2, 10.b.1, 15.9.1, 17.4.1, 17.7.1, and 17.9.1 (see annex I) – to be presented to the Commission for its consideration.

C. Metadata review

10. One of the tasks of the Expert Group is to regularly review methodological developments and issues related to the SDG indicators and their metadata. In 2024, the group reviewed the revised metadata and invited custodian agencies to the regular virtual member meetings to present and clarify the updates.

D. Sharing of experiences and good practices on monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals

11. As part of its approved workplan, the Expert Group is tasked with focusing on the implementation of the indicator framework and the sharing of experiences and good practices on monitoring the SDGs, including improving data availability for SDG indicators; the use of non-traditional and innovative data sources for the SDG indicators; capacity building needs for SDG monitoring; data disaggregation and inclusive data; communication and data storytelling; and SDG platforms, dashboards, portals, and other progress assessment tools. In line with the workplan, the Expert Group invited countries, agencies and stakeholders to elaborate on different initiatives addressing those areas during their open meetings. In addition, the Expert Group conducted a fourth round of a survey to gather short descriptions from countries and regional commissions that showcase good practices in those areas. As of 2 December 2024, 80 countries responded to the questionnaire, providing short summaries in which they showcased good practices and provided links to websites and other information, or materials and comments related to particular challenges or suggestions for the Expert Group.

12. With the four rounds of questionnaires sent in 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024, a total of 114 countries have provided inputs. In the latest round of responses, 9 respondents reported for the first time whereas 71 respondents provided updates. The SDG Good Practices wiki site² will be updated regularly and will serve as a living document for countries and regional commissions to use as a point of reference and resource repository.

III. The 2025 comprehensive review

A. Guiding principles, specific criteria, and submission requirements

13. The global indicator framework for the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is designed to monitor progress, inform policy, and ensure accountability of all stakeholders in the implementation of the SDGs. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 71/313, the global indicator framework was comprehensively reviewed in 2020, and is to be reviewed comprehensively for the second and last time by the Commission at its fifty-sixth session in 2025.

14. Accordingly, at its thirteenth meeting in November 2022, the Group discussed and agreed on the guiding principles and timeline for this 2025 comprehensive review, which were subsequently endorsed by the fifty-fourth session of the Commission (see E/2023/24, decision 54/101 (I)). The guiding principles are:

¹ See <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/>.

² See <https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/sdgGoodPractices/>

- The review needs to take into account investments already made at the national and international levels and should not undermine ongoing efforts;
- The revised framework should not impose a significant additional burden in terms of national statistical work;
- There should be space for improvement, while at the same time ensuring that the changes are limited in scope and the size of the framework remains the same; and
- The focus of the common work of the Expert Group should remain on the national implementation of the framework for the monitoring of the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

15. The Group continued preparation at its fourteenth meeting in October 2023, agreeing on a set of specific criteria and detailed submission requirements for the comprehensive review. These specific criteria, which aim to provide practical guidance for the development of indicator proposals, and the detailed submission requirements were adopted by the Commission at its fifty-fifth session (see E/2024/24, decision 55/103 (e)).

The specific criteria for the 2025 comprehensive review are:

- (a) The aim of the review is to maintain the same number of indicators currently in the framework to not alter significantly the original framework, which is already being implemented in most countries and to not increase the reporting burden on national statistical systems;
- (b) The proposed indicator must have an agreed methodology (tier III indicator proposals will not be considered) and data available for at least 40 per cent of countries and of the population across the different regions where the indicator is relevant and suitable for global monitoring; and
- (c) Taking into account the first two criteria:
 - An additional indicator may be considered only in exceptional cases when a crucial aspect of a target is not being monitored by the current indicator(s) or to address a critical or emerging new issue that is not monitored by the existing indicator(s);
 - A deletion may be considered when a tier II indicator has not been able to submit any data to the global SDG database or is proven to be challenging for countries to implement; a replacement will be proposed if the deleted indicator is the only indicator monitoring the corresponding target; and adjustments or replacements will be considered when the indicator does not map well to the target or does not track the target well.

16. Additional criteria/considerations include:

- The addition of a sub-indicator within an existing indicator is discouraged as it adds to the reporting burden;
- Additionally, any proposal for replacement or additional indicator should minimize the use of sub-indicators to ensure the indicator framework does not expand; and
- The Expert Group will examine all proposals closely to ensure the reporting burden does not increase as a result of additional sub-indicators.

17. The Group also decided that, to be considered, a proposal submitted during the 2025 comprehensive review must include all the information in the detailed submission requirements below:

- (a) An indicator proposal summary (no more than 2 pages using a template provided):
 - Background and rationale for the indicator proposal
 - Information on how and when the methodology has become an international standard and who is the governing body that approves it
 - Data sources and data availability
- (b) Detailed metadata following the metadata template;
- (c) Available data and/or link to where data can be located and data available for at least 40 per cent of countries and of the population across the different regions where the indicator is relevant and a plan for how data coverage will be expanded if current data coverage is below 50 per cent; and

(d) Any methodological documents and/or links to these documents.

B. Working process of the 2025 comprehensive review

18. The Expert Group widely disseminated the guiding principles, timeline, specific criteria, and detailed submission requirements of the 2025 comprehensive review. These were shared on the review's website³, through the mailing list and in two virtual side events at the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions of the Commission in February 2023 and February 2024, respectively.

19. In April 2024, the Group, with the support of the Secretariat, launched an open call for proposals for the 2025 comprehensive review. A total of 68 proposals were submitted, of which 23 were for additions, 3 for replacements, and 42 for revisions or adjustments of SDG indicators.

20. Between May and July 2024, the Group held four virtual member meetings to review all the proposals received and decide which to be included in a global open consultation. Members of the Group agreed that proposals must meet the specific criteria proposed by the group and approved by the Statistical Commission to proceed to the global consultation. The involvement of relevant custodian agencies in the process of developing the proposals was desirable. Following the review process, the Group shortlisted 15 proposals for inclusion in the global consultation and provided rationales for those that were not included.

21. A global open consultation was carried out on the 15 proposals from 15 July to 15 August 2024, inviting members of the public to provide comments on the proposals. A diverse group of stakeholders – including national statistical offices, international agencies, civil society, the private sector, and academia – submitted more than 700 responses.

22. The Secretariat collected, analysed, and shared these public comments with the Group for their discussion in a series of virtual meetings in September and October 2024. The submitter of one proposal requested to drop it after the open consultation, leaving 14 proposals to be considered. Throughout these deliberations, Group members submitted “feeler votes” to provide their initial, non-binding opinion on each proposal.

23. At its fifteenth meeting in October 2024, followed by two virtual follow-up meetings in November 2024, the Group thoroughly reviewed all the inputs received throughout the 2025 comprehensive review process. Relevant custodian agencies were invited to respond to questions regarding their proposals. Based on the comprehensive review, the Group finalized the list of proposals to recommend to the Commission for its consideration. In making this decision, the Group was informed by the guiding principles and specific criteria that were endorsed by the Commission and sought to ensure that there is a balance across the Goals, targets, and indicators in the global indicator framework.

C. Proposals for the 2025 comprehensive review for the adoption by the Commission

24. The Expert Group agreed on a final set of proposals for the consideration of the Commission at its fifty-sixth session in March 2025. The proposals include 11 changes to the current global indicator framework in the form of replacements, revisions, and additions. The changes can be categorized as follows:

- Two proposals for the replacement of existing indicators,
- Six proposals for the revision of existing indicators, and
- Three proposals for additional indicators.

Details of these indicator proposals can be found in Annex II.

25. The Group noted that these proposals are not expected to have a significant impact on the reporting burden as data have been collected for these indicators. If the Commission approves the proposed changes outlined in the 2025 comprehensive review, the total number of unique indicators in the global indicator framework will be 234.

D. Review of indicators with no data or low data availability

26. During the 2025 comprehensive review, the Expert Group also conducted a review of indicators that have no reported data or low data availability (defined as less than 30 per cent data coverage) in the global Sustainable

³ See <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/2025-comprehensive-review>

Development Goals Indicator database to generate lessons learned with a view to improving data availability in the future.

27. In this review process, the Group asked custodian agencies for the indicators to provide information on: a) rationales for low data coverage and why there has been little improvement over the years, b) plans and timelines for filling in the data gaps in the near future, c) investments by custodian agencies and countries in developing and implementing the indicators, and d) suggestions on how to address and improve data coverage.

28. The Group commends the efforts of custodian agencies, countries, and development partners in producing methodologies and international standards for the indicators. Furthermore, the Group acknowledges the progress being made in data availability for some indicators. On the other hand, the Group also recognizes that many of these indicators with no or low data coverage have proven exceptionally challenging for countries to compile. The Group strongly recommends custodian agencies take into account the practical difficulties countries face in reporting on these complex and resource-intensive indicators. It emphasizes the importance of balancing the data collection burden with the indicators' intended value, as excessive burden may hinder their overall utility and effectiveness.

29. Despite these challenges, the Group recommends retaining these indicators in the indicator framework. However, it notes that if meaningful improvements in data reporting are not achieved by 2030, it may indicate that these indicators are either not prioritized by countries or are overly complex and costly to compile. In developing a future post-2030 development agenda, the Group advises adopting a practical approach when selecting or developing indicators. This includes considering alternative indicators, that while not capturing every nuance of a target, still adhere to the spirit of the targets and provide actionable insights into progress.

IV. Work stream for data disaggregation, working groups and the task team of the Expert Group

30. In 2024, the Expert Group continued its work stream on data disaggregation. Work has also been carried out by the two working groups focusing on Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) and geospatial information, as well as the task team on sustainable tourism. The working groups and task team are composed of members of the Expert Group and other invited representatives, as determined in their respective terms of reference.⁴

A. Work stream for data disaggregation

31. Under the guidance of the Expert Group and the Inter-secretariat Working Group on Household Surveys, the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs has continued to update the toolkit on small area estimation for SDGs. Capacity-building activities on small area estimation have been carried out by the Statistics Division and its partners, namely, the regional commissions in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbeans, and the United Nations Population Fund. These include self-paced and guided training sessions using the e-learning course on small area estimation and two in-person regional training workshops carried out in 2024, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. An abridged version of the course has been developed to accommodate individuals with limited time availability and a French version of the course, supported by the Data For Now Initiative, is being finalised. The Statistics Division calls for more partners to support countries through the e-learning course. More methodological guidance is currently produced by the Statistics Division, in partnership with the World Bank, on the use of geospatial information for small area estimation. In addition, as mentioned in Section II. D., the Expert Group has invited countries, regional commissions and international agencies to share their good practices on data disaggregation, which has been included in the SDG Good practices wiki site. The group also asked its working group on geospatial information to provide guidance on data disaggregation by geographic location, which will be described in detail in Section IV. C. below.

⁴ The terms of reference, membership and other important information regarding each working group is available at <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/>.

B. Working Group on Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange for Sustainable Development Goal Indicators

32. The Working Group on SDMX for SDG indicators consists of representatives of 12 Member States and 10 international agencies and is currently chaired by Mexico. The Working Group conducts regular virtual meetings and holds annual meetings in the margins of global SDMX events.

33. The Working Group developed and continues to maintain global SDG data and metadata structure definitions, which are actively used for data exchange and dissemination by national statistical offices, SDG custodian agencies, Regional Commissions, and other organisations. Over 40 percent of the global SDG database is now transmitted as SDMX datasets. The voluntary provision of SDG datasets by the Member States has continued, with data exchange having been established with about 40 countries. Some Regional Commissions have also established SDMX-based data exchanges with their Member States.

34. The global SDG dataset and the metadata have been disseminated in the SDMX format through application programming interfaces maintained by the UN Statistics Division. The availability of metadata in a machine-readable format made it possible to link SDG indicators to their metadata at the Global SDG Indicators Database⁵ and display the metadata alongside the data.

35. The Working Group has continued to contribute to the development of the popular Open SDG dissemination platform. The platform is maintained by the United Kingdom Office for National Statistics (ONS) and supports data and metadata modelled in accordance with the global SDG Data Structure Definitions (DSD) and Metadata Structure Definitions (MSD). Open SDG is currently used by about 18 Member States to disseminate their SDG indicators.

36. The Working Group has continued to coordinate capacity-building activities in SDMX for the SDG indicators by the UN Statistics Division and its partners. Training and technical assistance were provided to over 20 countries in 2024, which facilitated the establishment of data and metadata exchange and dissemination. An e-learning course on SDMX for SDG Indicators was developed by the Working Group and has been available since 2023. The Working Group maintains an information portal on SDMX for the SDGs. The portal contains links to the global SDG data and metadata structures, guidelines, manuals, and other resources.

37. The Expert Group has approved the revised Terms of Reference of the Working Group. In 2025-2030, the Working Group will focus on supporting for geo-referencing, development of advanced validation of SDG datasets using the Validation and Transformation Language (VTL), implementation of SDMX v3.1 and later versions for data and metadata exchange, and preparation of lessons learned and good practices. The Working Group will continue to maintain SDG data and metadata structures including the 2025 comprehensive review, coordinate capacity building, and improve information and guidance materials for the implementors of SDMX for the SDGs.

38. The use of SDMX has proven to improve the efficiency of data and metadata exchange, as well as the dissemination of SDG indicators, benefiting both the data reporters and collectors. In addition, the experience gained through SDG data exchange has led the Working Group to make significant contributions to the development of SDMX 3.0 and SDMX 3.1.

C. Working Group on Geospatial Information

39. The Working Group on Geospatial Information⁶, chaired by Ireland and Colombia, comprises 13 member States, nine SDG custodian agencies, representatives of three regional commissions, and other invited groups and experts. The Working Group convenes regular virtual meetings and biennial plenary meetings, formally reporting to the Expert Group. Owing to the complementary and cross-cutting nature of the 2030 Agenda, the Working Group also contributes to a report⁷, with the Secretariat, to the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management, under the Committee's agenda item entitled "Geospatial information for sustainable development".

⁵ Available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>

⁶ See <https://ggim.un.org/UNGGIM-wg6/>

⁷ See E/C.20/2024/11/Add.1 https://ggim.un.org/meetings/GGIM-committee/14th-Session/documents/E-C.20-2024-11-Add_1_IAEG-SDGs_WGGI_Report_UN-GGIM_2024_23July2024.pdf

40. As a means of responding to the Secretary-General's call to "Rescue the SDGs" and supporting the Expert Group with the outcomes of the 2025 Comprehensive Review, the Working Group has developed the paper "Rescuing the SDGs with geospatial information: How geospatial information can transform the production, measurement, monitoring, and dissemination of SDG indicators". The paper aims to address potential gaps in reporting and identify potential "quick wins" while strengthening the geospatial perspective as indicated in the workplan of the Expert Group. This is particularly relevant in the context of discussing methodological innovations and improvements across the indicator framework as part of the 2025 Comprehensive Review. The paper calls for: Providing guidance on how SDG indicators can be disaggregated by geographic location; Highlighting the need for improvements in the SDG indicator metadata; Providing guidance on how geography impacts the indicators, and; Considering that for many indicators geospatial information is itself the indicator. The paper argues for the inclusion of geospatial information in all its forms, including Earth observations and in situ data, within the metadata and reporting of the SDG indicators, opening up novel data sources and methodologies, to integrate multiple "location-based" variables to support and inform the production of SDG indicators. These methods can fill many data gaps (such as those identified in the previous section) and improve the temporal and spatial resolutions of data. This paper is provided to the Commission as a background document.

41. At its fifty-fifth session, through its decision 55/103, the Statistical Commission stressed the need for continued technical and financial support to countries to build capacity for the production and monitoring of and reporting on SDG indicators, including the implementation of the SDGs Geospatial Roadmap. A key outcome of the working group's seventh meeting, convened on 17 – 19 September 2024 at UN-Habitat, United Nations Office Nairobi, jointly organised with the Expert Group on the Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information, was to focus on the implementation and promotion of its work. Thus, in the development of its work plan for 2025, endorsed by the Expert Group at its fifteenth meeting in October 2024, the work of the working group will be to focus on the promotion of the SDGs Geospatial Roadmap and 'Rescuing' paper and the collation of national experiences of how geospatial information is contributing to the production, measurement and monitoring of the indicators, anchored by its recent revision⁸ of the Second Edition of the Shortlist – results of the analysis of the Global Indicator Framework with a "geographic location" lens'.

D. Task Team on Sustainable Tourism

42. The Task Team on Sustainable Tourism, created in August 2022 in pursuant to a decision by the Commission (see E/2022/24, decision 53/101), comprises representatives from 13 countries and five international or regional organizations. The UN Statistics Division acts as the secretariat.

43. Since its establishment, the task team has met three times virtually. In the first meeting, members discussed the Terms of Reference, heard a presentation from UN Tourism on its efforts to date to measure the sustainability of tourism, and reviewed a draft workplan and timeline. During the second meeting, the focus shifted to understanding the 2025 comprehensive review process, evaluating potential indicators for Target 8.9 (on sustainable tourism), and discussing the definition of "sustainable tourism." UN Tourism presented details on potential sustainable tourism indicators to be considered during the 2025 comprehensive review in the third meeting.

44. With the guidance of the task team, UN Tourism submitted a proposal for a new indicator to measure "Employed persons in the tourism industries" to Target 8.9. The rationale behind this addition is threefold: the new indicator addresses a critical gap in monitoring employment within tourism industries, which is a significant aspect of sustainable tourism; it emphasizes that employment in tourism supports livelihoods and helps preserve local culture, especially in developing countries and Small Island Developing States (SIDS); and it builds on the existence of internationally agreed methodologies and substantial data coverage.

45. The Expert Group agreed to include this proposal in the 2025 comprehensive review for the Commission's consideration and adoption. The Group commends the task team on achieving its objectives and has determined that its work is now complete.

⁸ See: https://ggim.un.org/meetings/GGIM-committee/14th-Session/documents/Revised_Shortlist_results_of_the_analysis_of_the_%20SDG_GIF.pdf

V. Work programme of the Expert Group

46. The Expert Group recommends that the following activities be carried out between March 2025 and February 2026:

- (a) Focus on the implementation of the indicator framework, including: i) integrating geospatial information and statistics; ii) sharing experiences and best practices on monitoring the SDGs, including on national SDG platforms/dashboards/portals, communication of data for the SDGs, data disaggregation/inclusive data, and data innovations and national efforts in bridging data gaps for SDG indicators; iii) encouraging data innovations, including using non-traditional data sources and data integration; and iv) reviewing and making recommendations on capacity building for SDGs in coordination with the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (HLG-PCCB), focusing on low data coverage indicators;
- (b) Review regularly methodological developments and issues related to the indicators and their metadata;
- (c) Refresh the work stream on data disaggregation to provide further guidance to countries and liaise with other working groups and existing mechanisms for the data disaggregation work;
- (d) Continue the work of the working groups on SDMX and Geospatial Information, and review the workplans of the working groups to ensure that they are in line with the work of the Expert Group;
- (e) Establish a task team to capture lessons learned from the development and implementation of indicators for global development agendas
- (f) Continue collaborating with custodian agencies to enhance the data flow process for global SDG reporting and improve data coverage for indicators with low data availability; and
- (g) Hold semi-annual open meetings, including the sixteenth meeting in the fourth quarter of 2025, and continue to interact through regular virtual meetings.

VI. Action to be taken by the Statistical Commission

47. The Commission is invited:

- (a) To take note of the work conducted by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in response to the decisions of the Commission;
- (b) To express its views and adopt the annual refinements (as contained in Annex I to the present report);
- (c) To express its views and adopt the proposed indicator changes (including replacements, revisions, additions, and deletions) from the 2025 comprehensive review of the indicator framework (as contained in Annex II to the present report);
- (d) To express its views and adopt the proposed work programme of the Expert Group for 2025;
- (e) To take note of the background document “Rescuing the SDGs with geospatial information: How geospatial information can transform the production, measurement, monitoring, and dissemination of SDG indicators”.

Annex I

Annual refinements to be made to the global indicator framework

<i>Goal and current indicator text (contained in the 2030 Agenda)</i>	<i>Refinement of indicator</i>
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income	1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	
10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy	10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy on the Gini index
10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
Goal 15. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	
15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting	15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 14 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	
17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods, services and primary income ⁹
17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing and developed countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

⁹ Indicator 17.4.1 has included primary income in the denominator of the ratio and the series goes back to the 1970s. This information has been consistently reported over the years in the same way. This refinement is to correct the previous oversight and there have been no revisions in the historical series.

17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

17.9.1 Dollar value of official development assistance committed to developing countries

Annex II

Proposed changes to be made to the global indicator framework as part of the 2025 comprehensive review

A. Proposed replacement indicators

<i>Existing indicator in the global indicator framework</i>	<i>Proposed replacement indicator</i>
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	3.b.3 Health product access index
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	4.6.1 Youth/adult literacy rate

B. Revisions to existing indicators

<i>Existing indicator in the global indicator framework</i>	<i>Proposed revision</i>
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending	Revision of data series to the proportion of spending benefiting the poorest 20 per cent
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	2.5.2 Proportion of local and transboundary breeds classified as being at risk of extinction
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services	Revision of metadata to modify three tracers: family planning, health workforce, and management of diabetes
3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	Revision of metadata to measure the proportion of the population with positive out-of-pocket household expenditure on health exceeding 40 per cent of household discretionary budget
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment	Revision of metadata to include a “greening” component to reflect sustainability and climate education efforts
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	
9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added based on (a) international classification and (b) national classifications

C. Proposals for additional indicators

<i>Goals and targets (contained in the 2030 Agenda)</i>	<i>Proposed additional indicator</i>
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.4 Prevalence of minimum dietary diversity, by population group (children aged 6-23.9 months and non-pregnant women aged 15 to 49 years)
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.2 Employed persons in the tourism industries
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Total official development assistance and other official flows in support of urban infrastructure or urban infrastructure projects, by sectors