

# Agenda Item 5. 2025 Comprehensive Review

15<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the IAEG-SDGs  
Plenary Meeting  
22 October 2024, Oslo, Norway



 **SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT** **GOALS**

## Guiding principles of the 2025 Comprehensive Review including:

- 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 significantly impose an additional burden** on national statistical work;
- There should be space for improvements, while at the same time ensuring that **the changes are limited in scope** and the size of the framework remains the same;
- **The focus** of the common work of the Expert Group should remain on the **national implementation of the framework** in countries for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.



# Specific criteria for implementation of the 2025 Comprehensive Review

1. 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.
2. The proposed indicator must have an **agreed methodology** (tier III indicator proposals will not be considered) **and data available for at least 40% of countries and of the population across the different regions where the indicator is relevant** and be suitable for global monitoring;
3. 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 indicators;
  - A **deletion** may be considered when a **tier II** indicator has not been able to submit any data to the global SDG monitoring or is proven to be challenging for countries to implement, and **a replacement** will be proposed if the deleted indicator is the only indicator monitoring the corresponding target;
  - **Adjustments or replacements** will be considered when the indicator does not map well to the target or does not track the target well.

## Additional Criteria/Consideration for the 2025 Comprehensive Review

- 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.
- The IAEG-SDGs will examine closely all proposals to ensure the reporting burden does not increase as a result of additional sub-indicators.



## Timeline for 2025 Comprehensive Review

**Jan.- June 2024:** the Group prepared a review of the framework noting possible deletions, replacements, adjustments and additions, based on previous analysis and assessments;

**1-30 April 2024:** Open call for proposals. All proposals for indicator changes for the 2025 Review (replacements, deletions, refinements, adjustments and additional indicators) were submitted to the Secretariat by **30 April**.

**July-August 2024:** open consultation was held on a preliminary list of a proposal of indicator changes;

**September-Oct 2024:** the Group reviewed the results of the consultations and held additional consultations with international agencies and partners;

**Oct 2024:** at the 15<sup>th</sup> IAEG-SDG meeting on **21-23 Oct. in Oslo**, the Group is reviewing the draft proposal of indicator changes to be included in the 2025 Comprehensive Review;

**December 2024:** the Group will prepare the final proposal for the 2025 review and submit it to the Commission for its consideration at the fifty-sixth session in March 2025.



## Summary of open call for 2025 Comprehensive Review proposals

- Open call for proposal period: **1 – 30 April 2024**
- Total number of proposals received:

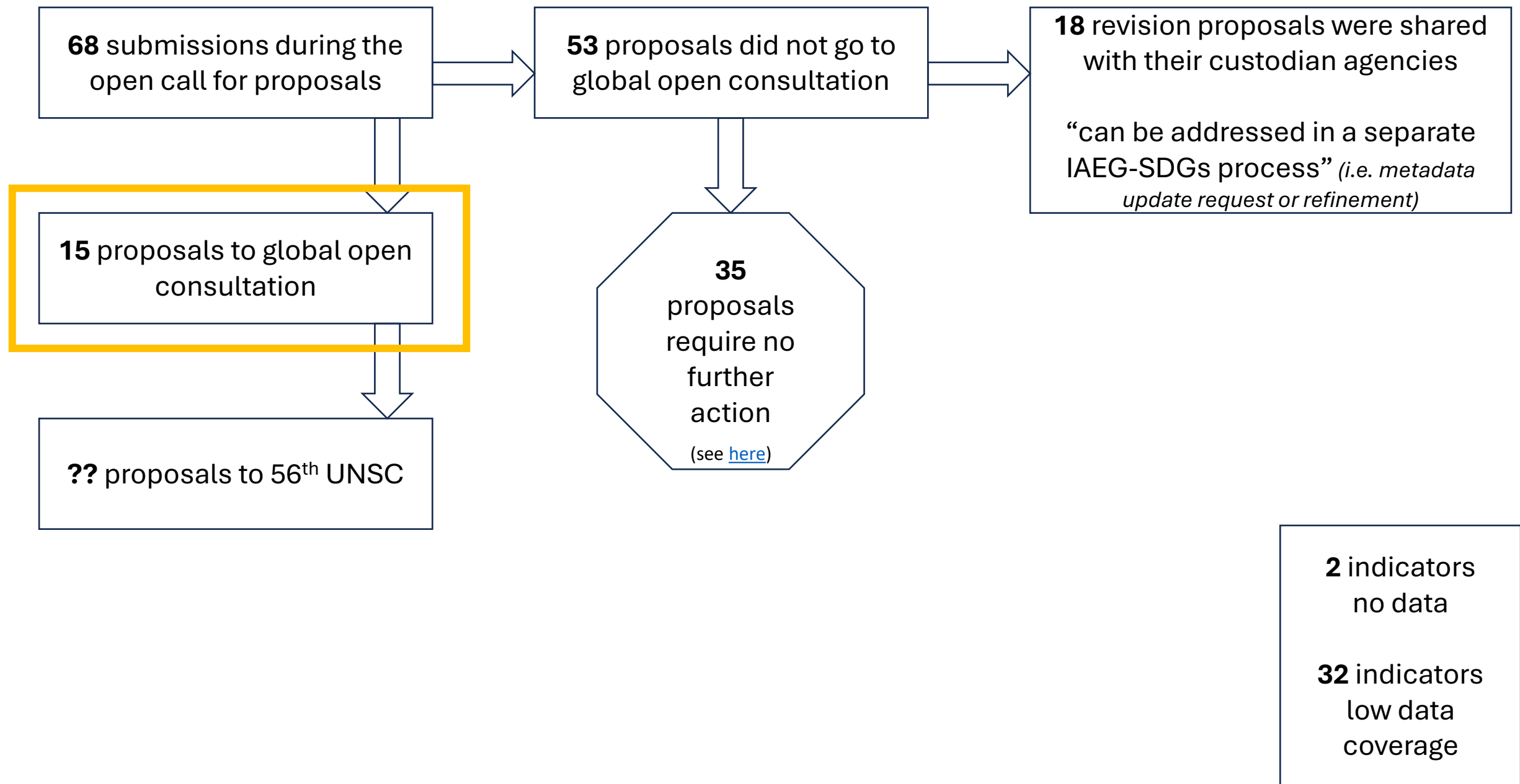
Proposal Types	Number of Proposals Received
Addition	23
Deletion	0
Replacement	3
Revision/adjustment	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>

- Date proposals were first shared with the IAEG-SDGs members: **3 May 2024**
- Four weekly meetings: **29 May – 3 July**

## Review process by the IAEG-SDGs following the open call for proposals for indicators to be included in the global consultation

- **Purpose:** To decide which proposals were included in the global consultation in July. It was a *shortlisting process for the global consultation*, not a *final decision* on proposals.
- **Criteria:** The decision was *largely* based on:
  1. Methodology
  2. Metadata
  3. 40% data availability
  4. *[Desirable but not mandatory]* Involvement of custodian agency







# Plan for open global consultation

- **Date:** 15 July – 15 August 2024
- **Where:** [2025 Comprehensive Review website](#)
- **Announcement:**
  1. UNSD website
  2. UNSD social media channels (X/Twitter, LinkedIn, etc.)
  3. SDG focal persons mailing list
- **Materials to share:**
  1. Summary of all 68 proposals received and rationale(s) for *not* including some of them in the consultation
  2. For each proposal included in the consultation:
    - a) Proposal form
    - b) Metadata

## Open global consultation

### **Important considerations:**

1. Anyone can provide comments during the consultation, but comments that are repeated, low-quality, or irrelevant may be screened out
2. Not all proposals under consultation will make it to the final list of proposals sent to Statistical Commission
3. IAEG-SDGs will make final decisions based on content of the proposal, comments received during consultation, and the size/scope of the final global indicator framework



## Overview of feedback received during global consultation

- The global open consultation was open for one month from **15 July to 15 August 2024**.
- There were **15 proposals** for which comments were sought.
- Over **741** individual responses were received.

Proposals (15)	Amount of inputs
Target 1.b revision proposal from Save the Children-UNICEF	67
Target 2.2 addition proposal from Switzerland FSO	266
Target 2.2 addition proposal from Global Breastfeeding Collective-UNICEF	212
Target 3.5 addition proposal from IARD	164
Target 3.8 revision proposal from WHO (proposal 1)	41
Target 3.8 revision proposal from WHO (proposal 2)	46
Target 3.9 revision proposal from Brazil IBGE	31
Target 3.b replacement proposal from WHO	34
Target 4.6 replacement proposal from Singapore	29
Target 8.9 addition proposal from UN Tourism	68
Target 8.a addition proposal from Russia Federal State Statistics Service	21
Target 9.3 revision proposal from UNIDO	29
Target 10.1 addition proposal from OXFAM (proposal 2)	91
Target 11.1 addition proposal from Ruff Institute of Global Homelessness	51
Target 15.9 revision proposal from UNEP → <b>withdrawn and refinement proposed instead</b>	29

Type of proposal	Count
Additions	7
Replacements	2
Revisions	6 -> 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

## REPLACEMENT PROPOSALS (2)

Target 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

No. of indicators in the target	3
With <30% coverage	1 (3.b.3)

Replacement proposal from WHO:

- **Current indicator:** 3.b.3: Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis
- **Replacement indicator proposal:** Health product access index
- **Justification for proposal:** Current indicator is not population based, it is not updated regularly since it relies on data collections from countries according to the defined methodology for which there is little capacity, and WHO doesn't have the possibility to conduct those facility-based data collections directly. There is limited reporting by countries; proposed replacement indicator is a composite index that relies on existing data sources, currently part of the established reporting system for WHO.

IAEG-SDG Decision: PENDING; MORE INFORMATION NEEDED FROM CUSTODIAN

- The replacement proposal appears more complex than the current indicator, including 19 sub-indicators within the index. The IAEG-SDGs require further clarification on data coverage for tracer indicators and the method for calculating the index when tracer data is missing (e.g., data coverage for some tracers is as low as 49 countries).
- The custodian agency will be invited to provide additional information during the virtual meeting on 6 November.
- Additionally, the low data coverage (10%) for the current indicator may justify consideration for potential deletion.

Target 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

No. of indicators in the target	1
With <30% coverage	1 (4.6.1)

Replacement proposal from Singapore and UNESCO-UIS:

- **Current indicator:** 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
- **Replacement indicator proposal:** Youth/adult literacy rate
- **Justification for proposal:** The current indicator relies on costly, complex surveys like the OECD's PIAAC, limiting coverage to higher-income countries. Despite efforts to offer a more affordable alternative, such as the Mini LAMP, it has not gained traction due to financial and capacity demands. Coverage of Youth/adult literacy rate is higher than 50% (UIS). Available for over 140 countries (Singapore).

IAEG-SDG Decision: AGREE TO REPLACEMENT PROPOSAL

- The replacement proposal addresses the low data coverage of the current indicator (7%).
- The proposed replacement is a well-established indicator with sufficient data coverage, meeting the criteria for the 2025 Comprehensive Review.

## REVISION PROPOSALS (5)

## 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

No. of indicators in the target	1
With <30% coverage	1 (1.b.1)

### Revision proposal from 1.b.1 co-custodians UNICEF/Save the Children:

- **Current indicator:** 1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending
- **Revision proposal:** Proposal is adjustment to the indicator to significantly increase global data coverage, while also retaining the current definition and indicator name. Revision proposal suggests to create effectively two data series for this indicator: (a) the proportion of spending benefiting the poorest 20% and (b) the proportion of spending benefiting the monetary poor (*current*).
- **Justification for proposal:** The new addition (a) allows custodians to significantly increase data coverage, as this data is readily available in various global databases. Both parts of the indicator serve important purposes and complement each other to better understand pro-poor spending. The current definition of pro-poor public social spending focuses on national definitions of monetary poverty, making this measure most relevant to policymakers within countries.

### IAEG-SDG Decision: AGREE ON PART (A) REVISION AND TO DELETE PART (B)

- Part (b) – current definition- has low data coverage (4%) and the revision addresses the low data coverage of the indicator.
- Comparable data across all three sectors exist currently for 85 countries globally (covering 72% of the global population). Data for individual sectors exist for 151 countries (covering 94% of the global population).



### 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

No. of indicators in the target	2
With <30% coverage	0

#### Revision proposal from 3.8.1 custodian WHO:

- **Current indicator:** 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services
- **Revision proposal:** WHO is proposing the modification of 3 tracers (family planning, health workforce and management of diabetes). See next slide.
- **Justification for proposal:** Proposing the modification of 3 tracers for indicators which will increase data availability, align with other reporting frameworks: SDG and WHO's global program of work (GPW) and/or improve measurement of (treatment) coverage.

#### IAEG-SDG Decision: **AGREE TO REVISION; REQUEST SIMILAR INFORMATION IN FOOTNOTES AS 3.7.1 FOR FAMILY PLANNING**

- Request that data on family planning be provided for both categories of women of reproductive age (15-49 years): those who are married or in-union, and all women.
- Request the custodian to ensure that the same footnotes or additional information included for 'married or in union' data in indicator 3.7.1 are also applied here.

Tracer area	Proposal	Current	Rationale
Family planning	Proportion of <b>women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years)</b> who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Percentage of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) <b>who are married or in-union</b> who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.	Aligns with SDG 3.7.1 and WHO GPW
Health workforce	Health workers (medical doctors, <b>nursing and midwifery personnel</b> )	Health workers (physicians, <b>psychiatrists, and surgeon</b> )	Aligns with WHO GPW, SDG 3.c.1 and increases data availability.
Management of diabetes	Coverage of treatment (taking medication) for diabetes among adults aged 30 years and over with diabetes (age-standardized estimate)	Age-standardized mean fasting plasma glucose for adults aged 18 years and older	Current is a proxy and proposal better covers intended measure (treatment) while increasing available trend data

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

No. of indicators in the target	2
With <30% coverage	0

Revision proposal from 3.8.2 custodian WHO (and World Bank):

- **Current indicator:** 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
- **Revision proposal:** The proposal is to measure the proportion of the population with positive out-of-pocket household expenditure on health exceeding 40% of household discretionary budget. Household discretionary budget is defined as household total consumption expenditure or income net of the societal poverty line. This change is needed to align the global tracking of financial protection adopted for the SDGs with the global tracking that is conducted by both co-custodian agencies.
- **Justification for proposal:** Proposal to adopt a definition that will better capture progress towards target on universal health coverage. The revised indicator captures deteriorating living standards because of both large and impoverishing out-of-pocket health spending. As such it will be more relevant for both within and between country comparisons.

IAEG-SDG Decision: **PENDING; MORE INFORMATION NEEDED FROM CUSTODIAN**

- IAEG-SDG will request additional information from custodian(s) on the revision rationale, data coverage, reporting periods, etc. during an upcoming virtual meeting on 6 Nov.

### 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

No. of indicators in the target	3
With <30% coverage	0

#### Revision proposal(s) from Brazil IBGE for indicator 3.9.2:

- **Current indicator:** 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)
- **Revision proposal(s): Proposal 1:** “not to include Acute Respiratory Infections (ICD10: H65-H66, J00-J22, P23 and U04) in the set of diseases related to inadequate WASH services”; **Proposal 2:** “not to introduce the attributable risk methodology in the calculation, an aspect that was not clear on the previous version of the metadata and that is explicit now.”
- **Justification for proposal:** Proposal aims to return to the old methodology (before update in 2022) to calculate indicator 3.9.2. This implies (i) not to include Acute Respiratory Infections (ICD10: H65-H66, J00-J22, P23 and U04) in the set of diseases related to inadequate WASH services; and (ii) not to introduce the attributable risk methodology in the calculation, an aspect that was not clear on the previous version of the metadata and that is explicit now.
- **Response from WHO:** WHO considers that neither proposal should be adopted. Regarding Proposal 1, there is strong rationale for including Acute Respiratory Infections among the diseases which can be attributed to unsafe hygiene. Regarding Proposal 2, WHO recommends to continue to use the comparative risk methodology which has been used in both rounds of updates to the SDG database. The IBGE suggestion would not be a “return to the old methodology” but would rather be a replacement of the indicator which has been used throughout the SDG period with a different one. A more detailed rationale for each of these points is also provided.

#### IAEG-SDG Decision: PENDING ON PROPOSAL 1- MORE INFORMATION NEEDED FROM CUSTODIAN; PROPOSAL 2 NOT APPROVED

- IAEG-SDG will seek additional information from the custodian(s) regarding whether there are adequate benchmarks to measure respiratory deaths attributable to sanitation. Specifically, are all respiratory deaths attributed to sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and how is the share determined?
- The custodian will be invited to present this information during the upcoming virtual meeting on 6 November.

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

No. of indicators in the target	2
With <30% coverage	0

Revision proposal from 9.3.1 custodian UNIDO:

- **Current indicator:** 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
- **Revision proposal:** 9.3.1.Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added based on (a) international classification and (b) national classifications
- **Justification for proposal:** Suggestion to add a series to enhance data coverage; UNIDO proposes to additionally report SDG indicator 9.3.1 based on national classification systems.

IAEG-SDG Decision: **APPROVED**

- Note to custodian: If country only collects data based on the international classification, this data should also be included in the national classification data.

## ADDITION PROPOSALS (7)

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

No. of indicators in the target	3
With <30% coverage	0

**Addition proposal from Switzerland FSO, UNICEF, FAO and other partners:**

- **Addition proposal:** Suggestion to add “Prevalence of minimum dietary diversity, by population group (children aged 6-23.9 months and non-pregnant women aged 15 to 49 years) (proportion)”
- **Justification for proposal:** It would fill a critical gap, help interpret progress or stagnation on other SDG targets, inform global development priorities, and allow countries to benchmark their progress on healthy diets.

**IAEG-SDG Decision: PROVISIONALLY APPROVED PENDING FURTHER REVIEW OF THE SIZE/SCOPE OF THE FINAL GLOBAL INDICATOR FRAMEWORK**

- IAEG-SDGs considers this is an important indicator, however, this is two additional indicators in a target that already has three indicators.

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

No. of indicators in the target	3
With <30% coverage	0

#### Addition proposal from Global Breastfeeding Collective-UNICEF:

- **Addition proposal:** Suggestion to add “Exclusive Breastfeeding among infants 0-6 months old”
- **Justification for proposal:** Suggest adding the indicator into the SDG framework so governments can focus on various actions required to eliminate all forms of malnutrition, including increasing exclusive breastfeeding rates.

#### IAEG-SDG Decision: **ADDITION PROPOSAL NOT APPROVED**

- The IAEG-SDGs recognizes the importance of this indicator. However, if the group is to consider adding an indicator, the preference would be for the proposal submitted by Switzerland's Federal Statistical Office (FSO) and partners.
- Given the substantial number of indicators already associated with this target, the IAEG-SDGs recommends this particular indicator for thematic monitoring.



## 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

No. of indicators in the target	2
With <30% coverage	0

### Addition proposal from IARD:

- **Current indicator:** 3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol
- **Addition proposal(s):** Add series to 3.5.2: “Prevalence of heavy drinking” and 2) “Alcohol-related mortality”
- **Justification for proposal:** The sole indicator is insufficient and does not map progress against the SDG 3.5 target, as it focuses solely on per capita consumption and does not measure alcohol-related harms or patterns of drinking.
- **Custodian agency response:** IARD’s proposal does not offer a demonstrable improvement over the existing APC indicator in measuring progress toward SDG 3.5 and therefore should not be accepted. The proposal by IARD by adding measures on heavy episodic drinking (HED) and alcohol-related morbidity and mortality is problematic for several reasons. Proposed indicators rely on data derived from current SDG indicator and would not provide new insights; HED indicator faces validity issues and no consistent international definition, among others.

### IAEG-SDG Decision: **ADDITION PROPOSAL NOT APPROVED**

- IAEG-SDGs agrees with custodian agency response.

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

No. of indicators in the target	1
With <30% coverage	0

Addition proposal from UN Tourism:

- **Addition proposal:** Add “Employed persons in the tourism industries” to target 8.9
- **Justification for proposal:** Covers a crucial aspect of the SDG target 8.9 currently not monitored—employment.

IAEG-SDG Decision: **ADDITION PROPOSAL APPROVED**

- IAEG-SDGs worked with the Task Team on Sustainable Tourism to develop this proposal, which was also presented earlier today.
- This indicator is of particular importance for many countries, including SIDS.

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

No. of indicators in the target	1
With <30% coverage	0

Addition proposal from Russia Federal State Statistics Service:

- **Addition proposal:** Add “Merchandise: Product concentration and diversification indices of exports and imports, annual” to Target 8.a with UNCTAD as custodian agency
- **Justification for proposal:** to supplement existing indicator with the indicator of the level of export diversification, with an emphasis on the least developed countries.

IAEG-SDG Decision: **ADDITION PROPOSAL NOT APPROVED**

- IAEG-SDGs agrees this is an important indicator that UNCTAD already collects and can be complementary to the framework.

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

No. of indicators in the target	1
With <30% coverage	0

Addition proposal from Oxfam:

- **Addition proposal:** Add “Palma ratio” to Target 10.1 with the World Bank as custodian agency
- **Justification for proposal:** The sole current indicator does not measure inequality well; the Palma ratio can provide crucial additional evidence on why the shared prosperity target 10.1 is not being met, by looking at relative trends in income between the poorest and richest citizens.

IAEG-SDG Decision: **ADDITION PROPOSAL NOT APPROVED**

- IAEG-SDGs notes that Target 10.1 is explicitly about the growth of the bottom 40 relative to the total population; Palma ratio does not directly capture this, therefore, does not address the target.
- In addition, the very top of income distributions is more difficult to measure than the rest of the distribution due to total and item non-response. This makes the Palma ratio more vulnerable to measurement error than certain other inequality indicators.

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

No. of indicators in the target	1
With <30% coverage	0

Addition proposal from Ruff Institute of Global Homelessness:

- **Addition proposal:** Add “Proportion of population experiencing homelessness, living on the street or shelters” to Target 11.1 with the Global Homeless Data Initiative (jointly convened by UN-Habitat and the Institute of Global Homelessness) as custodian agency
- **Justification for proposal:** Homelessness is the most extreme form of poverty, social and housing exclusion, and it exists in every country world-wide. 78 countries have official data on homelessness.

IAEG-SDG Decision: **ADDITION PROPOSAL NOT APPROVED**

- The IAEG-SDGs acknowledges the significance of this issue; however, the methodology and definition are not yet sufficiently developed for global monitoring. The group encourages partners to continue refining the methodology.
- Additionally, the group would like to explore ways to promote further work on this topic through existing UNSC groups.

## LOW DATA COVERAGE INDICATORS (32)

# 2025 Comprehensive Review process: low data coverage indicator review

The Secretariat reached out to custodian agencies of indicators with <30% country coverage.

Custodians provided reasons for low coverage and plans of action to address the issue.

- Reviewed available data as of Q1 2024 and Q3 2024.
- 32 indicators with <30% country data coverage as of Q3 2024.
- Most agencies have provided feedback on the following:
  - The rationale for the low data coverage and little improvement over the years
  - Any plan and timeline for filling the data gaps in the near future
  - Any other suggestions on how to address and improve data coverage
- The IAEG-SDGs will follow up with relevant agencies regarding the potential deletion of indicators with low data coverage.

## Detailed Indicator Status – 32 Indicators

Indicator	Custodian Agency Comment	No. of indicators in the target	No. of indicators with low coverage	Percentage of country data since 2015 - Q3 SDG Data
1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	Currently reviewing data for 95 countries to be submitted to the Global SDG database and have strategy in place for improving the data availability. No data has been submitted yet	2	1	<b>12%</b>
1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending	Replacement Proposed	1	1	<b>4%</b>
2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	With sustained funding and support from FAO and international partners technical assistance about 80 countries could report by 2030.	2	2	<b>24%</b>
2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	With sustained funding and support from FAO and international partners technical assistance about 50 countries could report by 2030.	2	2	<b>15%</b>



## Detailed Indicator Status – 32 Indicators

Indicator	Custodian Agency Comment	No. of indicators in the target	No. of indicators with low coverage	Percentage of country data since 2015 - Q3 SDG Data
2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies	Low data coverage is due to several factors: the WTO Secretariat relies on Members' notifications, which vary; only 164 Members are subject to notification requirements; and data is provided only for those with export subsidies in their commitments or developing countries that have used them, excluding most Members without such commitments.	1	1	<b>11%</b>
3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	Replacement Proposed	3	1	<b>10%</b>
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	Replacement Proposed	1	1	<b>7%</b>

## Detailed Indicator Status – 32 Indicators

Indicator	Custodian Agency Comment	No. of indicators in the target	No. of indicators with low coverage	Percentage of country data since 2015 - Q3 SDG Data
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	2024: In the first half of 2025, WHO, on behalf of the co-custodians of SDG 5.2.2 will be publishing global, regional and country-level prevalence estimates. 2023: WHO and other co-custodians of this indicator have done a significant amount of work and will be reporting on this indicator in 2024.	2	1	<b>0%- NO DATA</b>
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	It is expected by 2026 the number of countries reporting will grow to 65 which will be 34% of coverage.	1	1	<b>22%</b>
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	UNFPA will promote data collection for SDG 5.6.1 by working with national partners, developing guidance, and supporting regional activities. We collaborate with international survey programs (DHS, MICS, GGS) to include 5.6.1 questions and engage with countries outside these programs. In 2024, UNFPA and UNSD launched a global household survey calendar to ensure SDG 5.6.1 is covered.	2	1	<b>25%</b>

## Detailed Indicator Status – 32 Indicators

Indicator	Custodian Agency Comment	No. of indicators in the target	No. of indicators with low coverage	Percentage of country data since 2015 - Q3 SDG Data
5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	With sustained funding and support from FAO and international partners technical assistance about 100 countries could report by 2030	2	1	<b>22%</b>
8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	Until the countries start using the Global Material Footprint tool, UNEP proposes to report estimated data for countries and regions, similar as we are doing now indicator 8.4.2/12.2.2. (estimated data from 2000 to 2022 is available).	2	1	<b>0% (World data only)</b>
9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	Exploring the use of satellite imagery and its cost effectiveness	2	1	<b>10%</b>

Detailed Indicator Status – 32 Indicators

Indicator	Custodian Agency Comment	No. of indicators in the target	No. of indicators with low coverage	Percentage of country data since 2015 - Q3 SDG Data
10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	The ILO plans to integrate the measurement of recruitment costs into its international labour migration statistics, including revised guidelines, new survey tools, capacity building, and advocacy for SDG 10.7.1 at global and national levels. Methodology adopted in 2019, surveys did not happen due to COVID	4	1	2%
11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	2024: Plans to report on progress in 100 countries in 2024. No data has been submitted yet. 2023: Compiling new data from countries and recently launched a new platform for collecting data from city partners directly which will provide an improved global and regional coverage of the data for cities and countries for SDG indicator 11.3.2.	2	1	0%- NO DATA
11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of non-sexual or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	Working on expanding SDG 16 Survey initiative, country support and regional trainings to increase availability in the coming years	2	1	4%

## Detailed Indicator Status – 32 Indicators

Indicator	Custodian Agency Comment	No. of indicators in the target	No. of indicators with low coverage	Percentage of country data since 2015 - Q3 SDG Data
12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	Plan in place to simplify the data collection by moving into an online questionnaire	1	1	<b>27%</b>
13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	No response	2	1	<b>0% (World data by type)</b>
13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025	No response			
13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025	UNFCCC in a call on this indicator: low country data coverage for this indicator stems from two key issues: ambiguity in the indicator wording and lack of unified reporting. A lot stems from COP processes. <i>[can review in 15<sup>th</sup> meeting]</i>	1	1	<b>0% (World data by type of support)</b>

## Detailed Indicator Status – 32 Indicators

Indicator	Custodian Agency Comment	No. of indicators in the target	No. of indicators with low coverage	Percentage of country data since 2015 - Q3 SDG Data
12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	Plan in place to simplify the data collection by moving into an online questionnaire	1	1	<b>27%</b>
13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Can provide country level data to the global SDG indicator database.	2	1	<b>0% (World data by type)</b>
13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025	The low country data coverage for this indicator arises from two key factors: ambiguity in the indicator's wording and the absence of unified reporting, largely due to complexities within the COP processes.	1	1	<b>0% (World data by type of support)</b>

Detailed Indicator Status – 32 Indicators

Indicator	Custodian Agency Comment	No. of indicators in the target	No. of indicators with low coverage	Percentage of country data since 2015 - Q3 SDG Data
13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Can provide country level data to the global SDG indicator database.	1	1	<b>0% (SIDS, LDCs data by type)</b>
14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	No response	1	1	<b>25%</b>
14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	No response	1	1	<b>24%</b>

## Detailed Indicator Status – 32 Indicators

Indicator	Custodian Agency Comment	No. of indicators in the target	No. of indicators with low coverage	Percentage of country data since 2015 - Q3 SDG Data
16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	Plan to release country data by end of 2024.	4	3	<b>7%</b>
16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and/or (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Working on expanding SDG 16 Survey initiative, country support and regional trainings to increase availability in the coming years	4	3	<b>27%</b>
16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark	Working on expanding SDG 16 Survey initiative, country support and regional trainings to increase availability in the coming years.	4	3	<b>24%</b>
16.3.1 Proportion of victims of (a) physical, (b) psychological and/or (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	Working on expanding SDG 16 Survey initiative, country support and regional trainings to increase availability in the coming years	3	2	<b>20%</b>



## Detailed Indicator Status – 32 Indicators

Indicator	Custodian Agency Comment	No. of indicators in the target	No. of indicators with low coverage	Percentage of country data since 2015 - Q3 SDG Data
16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism	Extensive outreach and capacity development activity and suggestion to integrate existing popular surveys such as World Value Survey	3	2	<b>3%</b>
16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	Data reported for the first time in 2023, and currently running project in 12 countries to increase data availability	2	2	<b>4%</b>
16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	Plan for capacity building and advocacy contingent to funding	2	2	<b>15%</b>

## Detailed Indicator Status – 32 Indicators

Indicator	Custodian Agency Comment	No. of indicators in the target	No. of indicators with low coverage	Percentage of country data since 2015 - Q3 SDG Data
16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Extensive outreach and capacity development activity and suggestion to integrate existing popular surveys such as Gallup World Poll	2	1	<b>7%</b>
16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	Extensive outreach and capacity development activity and suggestion to integrate existing popular surveys such as World Value Survey	2	1	<b>5%</b>
17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	UNEP and OECD are working to harmonize the questionnaires and are discussing activities to increase reporting by countries with OECD and CoP on policy coherence.	1	1	<b>19%</b>

REFINEMENTS

# CRITERIA FOR REFINEMENTS

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## Criteria for annual refinements of SDG indicators:

- Specifying or correcting a unit of measurement
- Clarification of terms used in the indicator
- Spelling or other editorial changes
- Any other minor issues that do not substantively change the indicator meaning

\* Many of the refinements this year are as a result of the 2025 Comprehensive Review or feedback from it.



# REFINEMENT PROPOSAL- 4 refinement proposals

Current Indicator Name	Refinement Proposal	Notes
15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to <b>Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020</b> 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 <b>Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 14</b> 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	Superseded 2025 Comprehensive Review proposal from UNEP
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 <b>and developed</b> countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	IAEG request to add “and developed” in the name as part of approved metadata update.

# REFINEMENT PROPOSAL- 4 refinement proposals

Current Indicator Name	Refinement Proposal	Notes
10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy	10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy on the Gini index	The purpose of this change would be to make it clearer that the data contains Gini indices and hopes to address feedback received during the 2025 Comprehensive Review.
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	Metadata update still pending IAEG-SDGs review.

**IAEG-SDG Decision:**

- Approve refinement proposal for 15.9.1, 17.7.1, 10.4.2
- Decide to classify 2.5.2 refinement proposal as a revision (however, still pending review).

# REFINEMENT PROPOSAL- Pending refinement proposals

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## PENDING:

1. ODA-related indicators based on feedback from Singapore. OECD has not yet provided the refinement requests.
2. 17.9.1: UNCTAD request, following up with OECD

## 2025 Comprehensive Review process: Final stage

- In October: The IAEG-SDGs will review all inputs systematically and make an initial decision in Oslo during 15<sup>th</sup> IAEG-SDG Meeting.
- In November: the IAEG-SDGs will finalize the 2025 Review.





**THANK YOU!**

