

MEASURING VISION 2063 TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

A costed Strategy for Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA)

**Adopted in Pretoria
South Africa
May 2015**

Acknowledgements:

This document was compiled as a joint effort by:

Heads of National Statistics Offices of African countries

African Union Commission

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

African Development Bank

African experts and elders

Young African Statisticians

Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| An Open Letter to African Statisticians from African Girl-Children | 3 |
| 1. Introduction | 5 |
| 2. Background | 6 |
| 3. Positioning SHaSA to respond to Agenda 2063 and the SDGs | 9 |
| 3.1 Alignment of Agenda 2063 and SDGs | 9 |
| 3.2 Statistical dimensions | 9 |
| 3.3 Minimum Statistical programme for Africa | 11 |
| 3.4 Young African Statisticians Programme | 13 |
| 4. Costing SHaSA | 13 |
| 5. Recommendations | 16 |
| Annexures | |
| Annexure 1: Measurement response (data sources) linked to SHaSA statistical dimension | 18 |
| Annexure 2: Scenario Costing by Country (per annum) | 24 |
| Annexure 3: Summary of the preliminary estimated cost of statistical production and coordination in Africa (costs for implementing SHaSA) for 15 years | 26 |
| Annexure 4: Data sources identified against SDG Goals, Targets and Indicators linked to Agenda 2063 | 27 |



An Open Letter to African Statisticians from African Girl-Children

On the Occasion of the 2015 Bring a Girl Child to Work Campaign

28 May 2015

Pretoria, South Africa

Dear Heads of African Statistics Offices and Country Representatives

On behalf of all the girls of South Africa today, I write this letter to you as you convene in Pretoria as African statisticians and Heads of statistics agencies to cost a post-2015 development agenda defined by the new set of sustainable development goals.

We are ushering out 8 Millennium Development Goals, many of which were achieved in part in Africa, to welcome in yet another framework of development called sustainable development goals.

One of the MDGs that has not been achieved is that of empowering women and girls through access to universal education. Gender inequality still remains to this day. Many girls my age across Africa do not go to school because they are girls. We saw 200 girls being kidnapped last year by Boko Haram because they dared to go to school.

The future and the reality of sustainable development goals lies in our hands more than in your esteemed statisticians. We therefore plead with you, as you sit this week in Pretoria to cost this framework for development, to please remember that it is our future you are costing. Whatever indicators you select, whatever targets you determine with respect to education, please remember the plight of the girl-child in this beautiful continent.

Why you may ask? The situation of the girl-child in Africa is complex. Ordinarily the issues under scrutiny normally include level of education; levels of enrolment and levels of achievement. Yet a wide range of issues also affects us that you must know, measure and cost.

These include the fact that many girls my age in Africa are unable to go to school for a number of social, economic and cultural reasons. Girl children have to drop out of school because of teenage pregnancies, or because its hard being heads of their households, or because of arranged marriages. High absenteeism amongst girl children is emerging, due to ill-health, HIV opportunistic diseases, or simply having to collect foster and child-care grants.

No quantitative or even qualitative data exists to help understand us and the extent to which social, economic and cultural factors influence our school enrolment, literacy and upward mobility of girl children in South Africa. In closing gender data gaps to achieve gender parity and to improve the situation of girl-children, please consider the need to review what data should be collected in order to address the sustainable development goal concerning children, girls and education.

I could say more, but let me end there and wish you a productive remainder of your meeting. Let me also thank Mr Pali Lehohla, the Statistician-General of South Africa for hosting us in his office this morning.

Thank you

Tlotlo Mogotsi

Grade 12

Daspoort Secondary School

The letter by Tlotlo Mogotsi, a Grade 12 student at Daspoort Secondary School in Pretoria, South Africa, constitutes a very instructive injunction to Africa's statisticians on development challenges confronting the continent and implores African statisticians that statistics and measurement is about people and their wellbeing. It bring the Agenda 2063, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Common African Position (CAP) and the Strategy for Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA) home in a manner that is very refreshing. Below is our collective response:

1. Introduction

Africa has moved steadily towards building a culture of democratic and accountable governance engendered by the desire to establish capable states. The African states have individually and collectively signed up to managing for results as a pathway to proffer a better life for the African people. The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) has been an important instrument albeit voluntary in participation, to introduce the science of measurement of governance. At the national level, governments gave pursued policy agendas including National Development Plans and Poverty Reduction Strategies to realize national development visions around transformed and prosperous countries at peace with themselves and the world. At a continental level, countries have been working towards the realization of the African integration agenda that addresses three main areas. These are political integration and good governance, economic integration, and social and cultural integration. At the international level, countries have been working towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In the last ten years, the African statistical community has put in place frameworks, strategies and initiatives to support implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the above development agendas. One such strategy is the **Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA)**.

SHaSA was jointly developed by African Heads of National Statistics Offices the African Union Commission (AUC), African Development Bank (AfDB) and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and adopted by the AUC/UNECA Joint Conference of Ministers for Finance and Economy in 2010 and subsequently by the Summit of Heads of State and Governments. Its overall objective is to provide the African Statistical System with a robust framework for providing harmonised and quality statistics for the design and implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation of integration and development policies as well as development programmes in Africa. Its specific objectives are to:

- identify priority areas of the African integration process based on decisions taken at the highest level by African leaders, as well as on policies and programmes implemented at regional and continental levels that need to be underpinned by statistics;
- assess the state of the African Statistical System and various initiatives on statistical harmonisation both at regional and continental levels; and
- elaborate a global continental strategy for the production and dissemination of quality harmonised statistics to inform the development and integration of Africa.

In the recent past, new policy agendas have come into vogue at continental and international levels with far reaching consequences. To this end, the African statistical community is preparing to respond to the data challenges in measuring the policy agendas.

2. Background

In relation to the policy agenda at continental level, the African Union launched in 2013, a 50-year **Vision called Agenda 2063 for Africa**, as Africa commemorated the 50th Anniversary of the establishment of the Organisation for African Unity (OAU), the predecessor of the African Union (AU). Agenda 2063 is an approach on how the continent should effectively learn from the lessons of the past, build on the progress now underway and strategically exploit all possible opportunities available in the immediate and medium term, so as to ensure Africa's positive socioeconomic transformation within the next 50 years. In particular, Agenda 2063 is:

- Africa's endogenous plan of transformation. It aims to harness the continent's comparative advantages such as its people, history and cultures; its natural resources; its position and repositioning in the world to effect equitable and people-centred social, economic and technological transformation and the eradication of poverty. It seeks to develop Africa's human capital; build social assets, infrastructure and public goods; empower women and youth; promote lasting peace and security; build effective developmental states through participatory and accountable institutions and governance. Note that this corresponds with the United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda which stresses the urgent need for accountable and just institutions, eradication of poverty and ensuring that capital in all its forms, human and natural are applied in a manner that ensures positive development.
- Africa's vision and roadmap for sequencing her sectoral and normative, national, regional and continental plans into a coherent whole.
- a call to action to all Africans and people of African descent, to take personal responsibility for the destiny of the continent as the primary agents of change and

transformation. This call is central to the notion on leaving no one behind articulated in the Sustainable Development Goals agenda.

- a commitment from national, regional and continental governments, leadership, institutions and citizens to act, coordinate, and cooperate for the realization of this vision.

Agenda 2063 has a fifty-year time horizon with five ten-year plan frameworks. The **First Ten Year Implementation Plan (2014-2023)** has been designed based on the tenets of Agenda 2063. It has 19 goals and 34 priority areas which are presented around seven aspirations. It also gives associated targets.

At global level, the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** are a new, universal set of goals, targets and indicators that UN member states will be expected to use to frame their development agendas and political policies over the next 15 years. The SDGs follow, and expand on the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**, which were agreed by governments in 2000, and are due to expire at the end of this year. The post-2015 International Development Agenda, now called SDGs, proposes 17 goals, 169 targets and about 304 indicators to measure progress toward sustainable development. The goals are:

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
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
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
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

There is a **Common African Position (CAP)** on the post-2015 Development Agenda that was endorsed by Heads of State and Government of the African Union during the 22nd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union in January 2014. The position was arrived at using a participatory approach involving stakeholders at the national, regional and continental levels among the public and private sectors, parliamentarians, civil society organizations (CSOs), including women and youth associations, and academia. This notion accords well with the Young African statisticians (YAS) drive that the African statistics community advocates. The CAP has provided inputs into the global discussion on the indicators to be adopted for the post-2015 development agenda. Africa assessed and developed indicators in line with the SDGs during a series of meetings, the first being in Pretoria in April where a core group of African countries and pan African institutions convened to undertake the preparatory ground breaking work in April. This was followed by an Africa-wide meeting held in Algiers in May 2015. Among its key deliverables, the Algiers meeting recommended the costing of measurement of indicators in the broader context of SHaSA.

In order to respond adequately to the above new policy agendas at continental and international level, the African statistical community has set about to:

- (a) align Agenda 2063 with SDGs;
- (b) review the adequacy of SHaSA to provide data on indicators for monitoring the implementation of the policy agendas; and
- (c) costing the measurement of development indicators.

3. Positioning SHaSA to respond to Agenda 2063 and the SDGs

3.1 Alignment of Agenda 2063 and SDGs

Following on the Algiers meeting, Statistics South Africa hosted the alignment of Agenda 2063 and the SDGs as well as costing thereof. This effort was undertaken by a group of experts from National Statistics Offices and heads of these institutions, pan-African institutions (African Union Commission, African Development Bank and the UN Economic Commission for Africa).

The alignment involved the following:

- Comparison of goals of Agenda 2063 with the goals of the SDGs;
- Identifying common targets in both policy agendas;
- Identifying data sources for every goal, target and indicator;
- Aligning SHaSA statistical dimensions to Agenda 2063 and the SDGs;
- Identifying new and emerging statistical dimensions;
- Linking data sources to the SHaSA statistical dimensions;
- Developing a proposed a statistical programme consisting of surveys, censuses, administrative data sources and secondary data sources;

This exercise was concluded by costing the statistical programmes at national and continental level.

3.2 Statistical dimensions

Following the alignment and comparison of goals, targets and indicators, the statistical dimensions in SHaSA was reviewed. The following table maps the statistical dimensions against the three integration themes of political integration and good governance, economic integration as well as social and cultural integration.

Table 1: SHaSA statistical dimensions

| Themes | Integration area | SHaSA statistical dimensions |
|---|---|---|
| Political integration and regional governance | Institutional organisation | <i>Leadership, Democracy and Governance (expanded)</i> |
| | Political governance | Peace and Security |
| | | <i>Human rights (new)</i> |
| | Financing | <i>Finance for Development (new)</i> |
| Statistics | <i>Statistics capacity development (new)</i> | |
| Economic integration | Trade, monetary and finance integration | Foreign trade |
| | | Balance of payment |
| | | Currency (Monetary Policy) |
| | | Price Indices |
| | | Public Finance (Fiscal Policy) |
| | | National Accounts |
| | Economic cooperation and partnership | Industry (ISIC) |
| | | Investment |
| | | <i>Infrastructure (Energy, Telecommunication, Transportation & Water) (expanded to include water)</i> |
| | | Tourism (moved from Social) |
| | Agriculture | Agriculture |
| | Environment | Natural resources |
| | | Environmental management and climate change |
| Knowledge and Innovation (new) | <i>Research, Development and Innovation (new)</i> | |
| | Science and Technology | |
| Social and cultural integration | Education | Education and literacy |
| | Health | <i>Health & Nutrition (expanded)</i> |
| | National and trans-national population dynamics (rephrased) | Demography |
| | | Migration |
| | Gender and vulnerable groups | Gender |
| | | <i>Vulnerable groups (e.g. Youth, elderly, disabled) - (new)</i> |
| | Employment and unemployment | <i>Employment and decent work (expanded)</i> |
| | Standard of living, quality of life & service delivery | <i>Poverty, Inequality and Hunger (expanded)</i> |
| | | <i>Basic quality services (new)</i> |
| | | <i>Human Settlements (new)</i> |
| <i>Social security, protection and development (expanded)</i> | | |
| | Human Development | |
| Social cohesion | <i>Participation, opportunities and affiliation (new)</i> | |
| Cultural identity, values and ethics | <i>Culture (new)</i> | |

Column 1 in the table presents the integration themes as outlined in Agenda 2063. Column 2 represents the linkage between Agenda 2063 targets and SDG targets. Column 3 outlines the statistical dimension in response to data needs for the policy agendas.

The following changes to the original SHaSA table are proposed to position SHaSA to better respond to aforementioned data needs:

New emerging areas:

- Human rights (new)
- Finance for Development (new)
- Statistics Capacity Development (new)
- Research, Development and Innovation (new)
- Vulnerable groups (e.g. Youth, elderly, disabled) (new)
- Basic quality services (new)
- Human Settlements (new)
- Participation, opportunities and affiliation (new)
- Culture (new)
- Standards and classifications (new)

Expanded and adjusted areas:

- Leadership, Democracy and Governance (expanded)
- Infrastructure: Energy, Telecommunication, Transportation and Water (expanded to include water)
- Health & Nutrition (expanded)
- Employment and decent work (expanded)
- Poverty, Inequality and Hunger (expanded)
- Social security, protection and development (expanded)

3.3 Minimum Statistical programme for Africa

In response to the statistical dimensions identified in the previous section, a minimum statistical programme has been designed for each country to implement in order to meet the data needs for informing the sustainable development agenda.

For each statistical dimension, multiple data sources have been identified consisting of:

- Censuses which mainly include Population and Housing censuses, Agriculture census and Economic census.

- Surveys which mainly include household-base surveys and establishment-based surveys.
- Administrative records which are administered and maintained in government ministries, departments and agencies.
- Secondary data sources which mainly exist in the private sector and other domains. These are emerging data sources to supplement official statistics.

Details of these data sources that respond to the statistical dimensions are attached as Annexure 1.

Below is an outline of the statistical programme to be implemented by countries:

| Household-based Surveys | Establishment-based Surveys/Censuses |
|--|---|
| <p>Surveys</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Household Survey (annually) 2. Agriculture Survey (annually) 3. Living Conditions Survey– including Income and Expenditure Survey (2-yearly) 4. Governance, Peace and Security Survey/Crime Survey (3-yearly) 5. Labour Force Survey (annually) 6. Informal Sector Survey (4-yearly) 7. Demographic and Health Survey (5-yearly) <p>Censuses</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture Census (10-yearly) 2. Population and Housing Census (10-yearly) | <p>Derived:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Accounts 2. Environmental Economic Accounts 3. Government Financial Statistics 4. Balance of payments <p>Surveys</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Industrial surveys (according to ISIC) 2. Private Sector financial statistics survey 3. Employment survey 4. Large Sample Economic Surveys 5. Price statistics surveys (CPI & PPI) 6. Research and development survey <p>Censuses</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic Census |
| Administrative records | Secondary data sources |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Line Ministries, Departments and Agencies | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Civil Society 2. Private Sector |
| Standardisation | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Standards 2. Classifications | |

3.4 Young African Statisticians Programme

The statistics agenda prioritises the empowerment and capacity building of young African statisticians; recognizing their role in the near future in leading statistical development on the continent, and thereby sustaining the existing and planned initiatives and programmes. The engagement of youth in development is not only a priority for the continent, but is further recognized in the global development agenda and explicitly in the proposed United Nations sustainable development goals.

In this regard, the African statistical fraternity has made commitments and initiated efforts towards providing a systematic format for training, mentorship and apprenticeship for young African statisticians across the continent. These initiatives have been conceptualized into a continental pan-African statistical capacity building programme known as the ISibalo young African statisticians' programme. The programme was established in 2009 as a legacy of the 57th session of the International Statistical Institute (ISI) held in Durban, South Africa.

The ISibalo programme is designed to address the priorities of the African integration agenda and is structured around the thirteen statistical priority areas of the SHaSA. The programme contributes towards human capital development in statistics by building and expanding the pool of experienced, competent and operational statisticians on the continent. The strategic objectives of the programme are to: (i) Promote a culture of continuous learning and knowledge creation; (ii) contribute to improvement of the quality and harmonization of statistics in Africa; (iii) empower and build the future leadership of statistics on the continent for sustainable statistical development; and (iv) contribute towards strengthening the institutional capacity of the African statistical system. The investment in the Young African Statisticians Programme will remain a key strategic priority in SHaSA and therefore included in the costing exercise.

4. Costing SHaSA

Data production has become expensive the world over. It is therefore important that statistical programmes and activities are properly costed. It remains however a key strategic goal to implement cost reduction strategies through innovative technologies and methodologies and Data Revolution as an approach holds such a prospect.

Statistics in many countries is not mainstreamed in national development plans and hence not identified as a priority sector for national development. Even the donor programmes are not

prioritizing statistics. As a result, adequate funding for statistics remains a challenge in many African countries.

The Minimum Statistical Programme has been used as the basis for identifying the resource requirements for informing the policy agendas. This costing will be critical to mobilizing funding for development of statistics based on Africa's ten year Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics on the continent.

SHaSA outlines four strategic themes to drive statistical development in Africa, namely:

- 1) To produce quality statistics for Africa
- 2) To coordinate the production of quality statistics for Africa
- 3) To build sustainable institutional capacity into the African statistical system
- 4) To promote a culture of quality decision-making

Three scenarios have been developed to cost Strategic theme 1 - *To produce quality statistics for Africa*. The costing for this theme reflects the funding required at country level to lead and coordinate the production of statistics in the national statistics system to respond to the policy agenda at national, continental and global level.

Scenario 1: An ideal situation

Costing per capita based on the South African National Statistics System Model

Scenario 2: A middle situation

Costing per capita based on the average cost of NSDS' in Africa

Scenario 3: A basic funding situation

Costing per capita base on the average cost of NSDS in Africa excluding outliers

Below is a high level summary of the cost of statistical production and coordination in Africa:

| Country | Population size | Low scenario: Total NSDS cost: (Average excluding South Africa) | | Medium scenario: Total NSDS cost: (Average including South Africa) | | High scenario: Total NSDS cost: (South Africa) | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| | | Cost per capita (USD) | Total cost for country (USD) | Cost per capita (USD) | Total cost for country (USD) | Cost per capita (USD) | Total cost for country (USD) |
| Total Africa | 1 164 501 792 | \$1.54 | \$1 776 809 263 | \$1.82 | \$2 099 865 493 | \$4.33 | \$4 995 833 838 |

Notes to the table:

- a) The total cost of NSO's are included in the table
- b) Administrative records used for purposes of compiling official statistics are included
- c) The Agriculture, Economic and Population and Housing Censuses have been excluded in the cost per capita as these censuses are conducted every 10 years.
- d) The investment in the civil registration policy process is excluded.

The following table is a breakdown of cost per capita for censuses based on the South African costing model:

| Censuses | Cost per capita | Cost |
|--|-----------------|---------------------|
| Agriculture Census - 10-yearly | \$0.39 | \$20 833 333.33 |
| Economic Census - 10-yearly | \$0.93 | \$50 000 000.00 |
| Population Census - 10 yearly | \$5.71 | \$308 333 333.33 |
| Total periodic cost per country | | \$379 166 666.67 |
| Total periodic cost for all countries | | \$20 475 000 000.00 |
| Grand total Africa | | \$22 251 809 263.46 |

A summary of the preliminary estimated cost of statistical production and coordination in Africa (costs for implementing SHaSA) for 15 years is attached as Annexure 3.

Costing for Strategic themes 2 to 4 reflects the funding required at continental level to coordinate the harmonization of statistics in the African statistics system to respond to the policy agenda at national, continental and global level. The establishment of an independent African Statistics Institute and an African Training Institute has been excluded from the costing exercise. The total annual cost is estimated at \$15 million dollars per annum which include an estimated expenditure of \$5 million dollars per annum for the Young African Statisticians Programme.

5. Recommendations

The following recommendations are made to inform sustainable development in Africa:

- 5.1 It is recommended that all heads of national statistics office in Africa should design the NSDS, using a sectoral approach, as a tool for implementation of SHaSA at country level. As part of the NSDS-
- All heads of national statistics offices in Africa should adopt the Minimum Statistical Programme in order to produce the basic data required to inform sustainable development;
 - All heads of national statistics in Africa should develop and implement an integrated household survey programme to achieve synergy and cost effectiveness in undertaking household-based surveys;
 - All heads of national statistics offices should lead the charge to strengthen statistical systems at local authority level in order to inform local community development;
 - All heads of national statistics offices should mainstream Gender in the Minimum Statistical Programme; and
 - All heads of national statistics offices in Africa should apply standardization as a statistical policy and statistics implementation practice.
- 5.2 It is recommended that all countries should invest in the Young African Statisticians Programme as part of implementation of SHaSA at country level.
- 5.3 It is recommended that the implementation of the NSDS' should be monitored and evaluated at national, regional and continental level.
- 5.4 It is recommended that the PAN-African institutions should take collective responsibility for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of SHaSA under the leadership and coordination of the African Union.
- 5.5 It is recommended that African Ministers should secure financial commitment for a functional national statistics system be obtained from Governments and
- 5.6 It is recommended that the programme should secure the support of Heads of State to mainstream statistics in national development plans to enable the use of statistics for transparency, accountability, results and transformation.

ANNEXURES

Annexure 1: Measurement response (data sources) linked to SHaSA statistical dimension

| Themes | Integration area | SHaSA statistical dimensions | Measurement response | SDG Goal |
|---|---|---|--|--------------------|
| Political integration and regional governance | Institutional organisation (arrangements) | Leadership, Democracy and Governance (expanded) | <p>Surveys: Opinion Survey General household survey <i>World Bank survey (CPIA) - country level</i> National Service Delivery Survey Afro-Barometric Survey</p> <p>Administrative data (examples) Police Services Department of Justice Department of National Treasury Department of Public Service & Admin Department of Local Government Department of Home Affairs/Civil registration</p> | Goal 16 |
| | Political governance | Peace and Security | <p>Surveys: Crime Survey</p> <p>Administrative data Police Services Department of Justice Department of Correctional Services Department of Defense/Internal Affairs</p> | Goal 16 |
| | | Human rights (new) | <p>Surveys: General Household Survey Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey</p> <p>Administrative data Department of Justice Department of Correctional Services Human Rights Commission</p> | Goal 10 Goal 16 |
| | Financing | Finance for Development (new) | <p>Administrative data Department of National Treasury (National Budget) Department of Revenue Services The Central Bank</p> <p><i>Country report on support to Statistics</i></p> | Goal 10 |
| | Statistics | Statistics capacity development | <p>Survey Assessment of NSS</p> <p>Administrative data NSO National Treasury Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <p>Secondary data (assessments) Peer review Assessment of NSS</p> | Goal 17 |

| Themes | Integration area | SHaSA statistical dimensions | Measurement response | SDG Goal |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|----------|
| Economic integration | Trade, monetary and finance integration | Foreign trade | Surveys: Cross Border Survey Derived: National Accounts Administrative data Revenue Service (Customs) Central Bank | Goal 8 |
| | | Balance of payment | Derived: National Accounts Administrative data Revenue Service (Customs) Central Bank National Treasury | Goal 17 |
| | | Currency (Monetary Policy) | Administrative data Central Bank National Treasury | |
| | | Price Indices | Surveys: CPI and PPI Income and Expenditure Survey/ Living conditions Survey Building Construction Price Indices Survey Secondary data Private data (future data revolution opportunity) | Goal 12 |
| | | Public Finance (Fiscal Policy) | Surveys: Public expenditure tracking survey Financial Census of Local authorities Quarterly Financial statistics survey Derived Government financial statistics Administrative data Department of Finance Assessment data PFAA | Goal 12 |

| Themes | Integration area | SHaSA statistical dimensions | Measurement response | SDG Goal |
|--------|--------------------------------------|--|---|----------------------------|
| | | National Accounts | Surveys: Economic/Industry Surveys Economic Census Population Census Labour Force Survey Informal Sector Survey Derived National Accounts GFS Administrative data Department of Finance Central Bank Department of Trade and Industry Department of Economic Development Etc | Goal 12 |
| | Economic cooperation and partnership | Industry (ISIC) | Surveys: Economic/Industry Surveys Economic Census Informal Sector Survey Derived National Accounts GFS Administrative data Department of Finance Central Bank Department of Trade and Industry Department of Economic Development Regulatory bodies | Goal 9 |
| | | Investment | Surveys: Survey on FDI (Central Bank) Administrative data Central Bank Dept of Finance Development Bank/National Bank of Investment | Goal 7 Goal 8 |
| | | Infrastructure (Energy, Telecommunication, Transportation & Water) - water new | Surveys Census mapping (data on infrastructure) Large Sample Surveys (sectors) - confirm Administrative data Dept of Energy Dept of Transport Dept of Water Affairs Dept of ICT/Communication Secondary data <i>Africa Infrastructure Knowledge Programme</i> | Goal 6 Goal 7 Goal 9 |

| Themes | Integration area | SHaSA statistical dimensions | Measurement response | SDG Goal |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--|-------------------------------|
| | | Tourism (moved from Social) | Surveys: Tourism Survey (HH) Tourist Accommodation Survey Food and Beverages Survey Derived: Tourism Satellite Accounts Administrative data Dept of Tourism Dept of Home Affairs/Civil Registration/Immigration (Internal tourists) | Goal 8 |
| | Agriculture | Agriculture | Surveys Agriculture Survey/Census Population Census Administrative Records Dept of Agriculture, Fisheries and Live stock Dept of Forestry Secondary data Agriculture Associations/Corporations | Goal 2 Goal 12 |
| | Environment | Natural resources | Surveys: Agriculture Survey/Census Population census Derived: Economic Environmental Accounts Administrative Records Dept of Agriculture Dept of Environmental Affairs Dept of Water Affairs <i>Dept of Forestry</i> Municipalities Secondary data Agriculture associations/corporations | Goal 13 Goal 14 Goal 15 |
| | | Environmental management and climate change | | |
| Knowledge and Innovation (new) | Research, Development and Innovation (new) | Survey Research and Development Survey Innovation Survey Administrative Records Dept of Science and Technology (HSRC, CSIR etc) Dept of Research and Development Institutions of Higher Learning Secondary data: Private Research Institutions | Goal 14 | |
| | Science and Technology | | | |
| Social and cultural integration | Education | Education and literacy | Surveys: Population Census General Household Survey Living condition Survey Survey/Census of Schools Administrative Records Dept of Education | Goal 4 |

| Themes | Integration area | SHaSA statistical dimensions | Measurement response | SDG Goal |
|--------|---|---|--|--------------------|
| | | | Dept of Vocational and Technical Training Institutions of Higher Learning | |
| | Health | Health & Nutrition (expanded) | Surveys: Demographic and Health Survey Living Conditions Survey MICS Welfare monitoring survey Nutrition survey Specific Disease Survey (e.g Malaria) | Goal 3 |
| | National and trans-national population dynamics (rephrased) | Demography | Surveys: Population Census Community Survey (SA - intercensal) | All goals |
| | | Migration | Derived Mid-year population estimates | |
| | Gender and vulnerable groups | Gender | Surveys: Population Census All Surveys | Goal 15 Goal 16 |
| | | Vulnerable groups (e.g. Youth, elderly, disabled) - (new) | Administrative records Dept of Social Development Dept of Health Dept of Women and Children Dept of Gender and Social Affairs | Goal 16 |
| | Employment and unemployment | Employment and decent work (split) | Surveys: Population Census Economic Census Labour Force Survey (HH) Employment and Earnings Survey (Establishment) Living conditions Survey Informal sector survey Urban Employment and unemployment survey (HH) | Goal 8 Goal 10 |
| | Standard of living, quality of life & service delivery | Poverty, Inequality and Hunger (expanded) | Surveys: Population Census (10-yearly) Living Conditions Survey Income and Expenditure Survey | Goal 1 |
| | | Basic quality services (new) | | Goal 6 & 7 |

| Themes | Integration area | SHaSA statistical dimensions | Measurement response | SDG Goal |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|---|---|------------|
| | | Human Settlements (new) | General Household Survey | Goal 11 |
| | | Social security, protection and development (expanded) | MICS CWIQ Welfare monitoring survey (National service delivery survey) | Goal 1 |
| | | Human Development | Census of Municipalities (non financial) | Goal 3 & 4 |
| | | | Administrative records: Dept of Social Development Dept of Housing Dept of Land Affairs (deeds) | |
| | Social cohesion | Participation, opportunities and affiliation | Survey General Household Survey (new: module on social cohesion) | |
| Cultural identity, values and ethics | Culture | Survey Business Surveys Population census Living Conditions Survey Administrative records: Dept of Arts and Culture Dept of Culture/Community Development/Traditional Affairs | | |

Annexure 2: Scenario Costing by Country (per annum)

| Country | Population size | Low scenario: Total NSDS cost: (Average excluding South Africa) | | Medium scenario: Total NSDS cost (Average including South Africa) | | High scenario: Total NSDS cost: (South Africa) | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| | | Cost per capita (USD) | Total cost for country (USD) | Cost per capita (USD) | Total cost for country (USD) | Cost per capita (USD) | Total cost for country (USD) |
| | 2015 | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 40 633 464 | \$1.54 | \$62 575 535 | \$1.82 | \$73 952 904 | \$4.33 | \$175 942 899 |
| Angola | 22 819 926 | \$1.54 | \$35 142 686 | \$1.82 | \$41 532 265 | \$4.33 | \$98 810 280 |
| Benin | 10 879 828 | \$1.54 | \$16 754 935 | \$1.82 | \$19 801 287 | \$4.33 | \$47 109 655 |
| Botswana | 2 056 370 | \$1.54 | \$3 166 810 | \$1.82 | \$3 742 593 | \$4.33 | \$8 904 082 |
| Burkina Faso | 17 914 625 | \$1.54 | \$27 588 523 | \$1.82 | \$32 604 618 | \$4.33 | \$77 570 326 |
| Burundi | 10 812 619 | \$1.54 | \$16 651 433 | \$1.82 | \$19 678 967 | \$4.33 | \$46 818 640 |
| Cameroon | 23 393 129 | \$1.54 | \$36 025 419 | \$1.82 | \$42 575 495 | \$4.33 | \$101 292 249 |
| Cape Verde | 508 315 | \$1.54 | \$782 805 | \$1.82 | \$925 133 | \$4.33 | \$2 201 004 |
| Central African Republic | 4 803 082 | \$1.54 | \$7 396 746 | \$1.82 | \$8 741 609 | \$4.33 | \$20 797 345 |
| Chad | 13 605 625 | \$1.54 | \$20 952 663 | \$1.82 | \$24 762 238 | \$4.33 | \$58 912 356 |
| Comoros | 770 058 | \$1.54 | \$1 185 889 | \$1.82 | \$1 401 506 | \$4.33 | \$3 334 351 |
| Congo | 4 671 142 | \$1.54 | \$7 193 559 | \$1.82 | \$8 501 478 | \$4.33 | \$20 226 045 |
| Congo Democratic Republic | 71 246 355 | \$1.54 | \$109 719 387 | \$1.82 | \$129 668 366 | \$4.33 | \$308 496 717 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 23 000 000 | \$1.54 | \$35 420 000 | \$1.82 | \$41 860 000 | \$4.33 | \$99 590 000 |
| Djibouti | 899 658 | \$1.54 | \$1 385 473 | \$1.82 | \$1 637 378 | \$4.33 | \$3 895 519 |
| Egypt | 84 705 681 | \$1.54 | \$130 446 749 | \$1.82 | \$154 164 339 | \$4.33 | \$366 775 599 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 799 372 | \$1.54 | \$1 231 033 | \$1.82 | \$1 454 857 | \$4.33 | \$3 461 281 |
| Eritrea | 6 737 634 | \$1.54 | \$10 375 956 | \$1.82 | \$12 262 494 | \$4.33 | \$29 173 955 |
| Ethiopia | 98 942 102 | \$1.54 | \$152 370 837 | \$1.82 | \$180 074 626 | \$4.33 | \$428 419 302 |
| Gabon | 1 751 199 | \$1.54 | \$2 696 846 | \$1.82 | \$3 187 182 | \$4.33 | \$7 582 692 |
| Gambia | 1 970 081 | \$1.54 | \$3 033 925 | \$1.82 | \$3 585 547 | \$4.33 | \$8 530 451 |
| Ghana | 27 707 367 | \$1.54 | \$42 669 345 | \$1.82 | \$50 427 408 | \$4.33 | \$119 972 899 |
| Guinea | 12 347 766 | \$1.54 | \$19 015 560 | \$1.82 | \$22 472 934 | \$4.33 | \$53 465 827 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 1 787 793 | \$1.54 | \$2 753 201 | \$1.82 | \$3 253 783 | \$4.33 | \$7 741 144 |
| Kenya | 44 000 000 | \$1.54 | \$67 760 000 | \$1.82 | \$80 080 000 | \$4.33 | \$190 520 000 |
| Lesotho | 2 120 116 | \$1.54 | \$3 264 979 | \$1.82 | \$3 858 611 | \$4.33 | \$9 180 102 |
| Liberia | 4 503 439 | \$1.54 | \$6 935 296 | \$1.82 | \$8 196 259 | \$4.33 | \$19 499 891 |
| Libya | 6 317 080 | \$1.54 | \$9 728 303 | \$1.82 | \$11 497 086 | \$4.33 | \$27 352 956 |
| Madagascar | 24 235 390 | \$1.54 | \$37 322 501 | \$1.82 | \$44 108 410 | \$4.33 | \$104 939 239 |
| Malawi | 17 308 685 | \$1.54 | \$26 655 375 | \$1.82 | \$31 501 807 | \$4.33 | \$74 946 606 |
| Mali | 16 258 587 | \$1.54 | \$25 038 224 | \$1.82 | \$29 590 628 | \$4.33 | \$70 399 682 |
| Mauritania | 4 080 224 | \$1.54 | \$6 283 545 | \$1.82 | \$7 426 008 | \$4.33 | \$17 667 370 |
| Mauritius | 1 253 581 | \$1.54 | \$1 930 515 | \$1.82 | \$2 281 517 | \$4.33 | \$5 428 006 |
| Morocco | 33 955 157 | \$1.54 | \$52 290 942 | \$1.82 | \$61 798 386 | \$4.33 | \$147 025 830 |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|
| Mozambique | 25 727 911 | \$1.54 | \$39 620 983 | \$1.82 | \$46 824 798 | \$4.33 | \$111 401 855 |
| Namibia | 2 392 370 | \$1.54 | \$3 684 250 | \$1.82 | \$4 354 113 | \$4.33 | \$10 358 962 |
| Niger | 19 268 380 | \$1.54 | \$29 673 305 | \$1.82 | \$35 068 452 | \$4.33 | \$83 432 085 |
| Nigeria | 174 000 000 | \$1.54 | \$267 960 000 | \$1.82 | \$316 680 000 | \$4.33 | \$753 420 000 |
| Rwanda | 12 428 005 | \$1.54 | \$19 139 128 | \$1.82 | \$22 618 969 | \$4.33 | \$53 813 262 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 202 781 | \$1.54 | \$312 283 | \$1.82 | \$369 061 | \$4.33 | \$878 042 |
| Senegal | 14 967 446 | \$1.54 | \$23 049 867 | \$1.82 | \$27 240 752 | \$4.33 | \$64 809 041 |
| Seychelles | 93 754 | \$1.54 | \$144 381 | \$1.82 | \$170 632 | \$4.33 | \$405 955 |
| Sierra Leone | 6 318 575 | \$1.54 | \$9 730 606 | \$1.82 | \$11 499 807 | \$4.33 | \$27 359 430 |
| Somalia | 11 122 711 | \$1.54 | \$17 128 975 | \$1.82 | \$20 243 334 | \$4.33 | \$48 161 339 |
| South Africa | 54 000 000 | \$1.54 | \$83 160 000 | \$1.82 | \$98 280 000 | \$4.33 | \$233 820 000 |
| South Sudan | 12 152 321 | \$1.54 | \$18 714 574 | \$1.82 | \$22 117 224 | \$4.33 | \$52 619 550 |
| Sudan | 39 613 217 | \$1.54 | \$61 004 354 | \$1.82 | \$72 096 055 | \$4.33 | \$171 525 230 |
| Swaziland | 1 285 519 | \$1.54 | \$1 979 699 | \$1.82 | \$2 339 645 | \$4.33 | \$5 566 297 |
| Tanzania | 52 290 796 | \$1.54 | \$80 527 826 | \$1.82 | \$95 169 249 | \$4.33 | \$226 419 147 |
| Togo | 7 170 797 | \$1.54 | \$11 043 027 | \$1.82 | \$13 050 851 | \$4.33 | \$31 049 551 |
| Tunisia | 11 235 248 | \$1.54 | \$17 302 282 | \$1.82 | \$20 448 151 | \$4.33 | \$48 648 624 |
| Uganda | 40 141 262 | \$1.54 | \$61 817 543 | \$1.82 | \$73 057 097 | \$4.33 | \$173 811 664 |
| Zambia | 15 519 604 | \$1.54 | \$23 900 190 | \$1.82 | \$28 245 679 | \$4.33 | \$67 199 885 |
| Zimbabwe | 15 046 102 | \$1.54 | \$23 170 997 | \$1.82 | \$27 383 906 | \$4.33 | \$65 149 622 |
| Total Africa | 1 164 501 792 | | \$1 776 809 263 | | \$2 099 865 493 | | \$4 995 833 838 |

Annexure 3: Summary of the preliminary estimated cost of statistical production and coordination in Africa (costs for implementing SHaSA) for 15 years

| Year | Total population size in Africa | Low scenario Total NSDS cost per capita equals the average of all countries excluding South Africa | | Medium scenario: Total NSDS cost per capita equals the average of all countries including South Africa | | High scenario: Total NSDS cost per capita equals the NSDS cost per capita of South Africa | |
|------|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| | | Cost per capita (USD) | Total cost for country (USD) | Cost per capita (USD) | Total cost for country (USD) | Cost per capita (USD) | Total cost for country (USD) |
| 2015 | 1 153 772 249 | \$1.54 | \$1 777 009 692 | \$1.82 | \$2 104 396 346 | \$4.33 | \$5 001 460 258 |
| 2016 | 1 181 458 961 | \$1.81 | \$2 137 433 583 | \$2.10 | \$2 477 431 329 | \$4.69 | \$5 537 411 042 |
| 2017 | 1 209 516 411 | \$1.90 | \$2 298 779 749 | \$2.20 | \$2 656 034 753 | \$4.85 | \$5 871 329 789 |
| 2018 | 1 237 943 016 | \$1.87 | \$2 312 830 470 | \$2.21 | \$2 737 053 886 | \$5.30 | \$6 555 064 623 |
| 2019 | 1 266 748 051 | \$4.51 | \$5 713 971 183 | \$4.48 | \$5 678 460 005 | \$4.23 | \$5 358 859 401 |
| 2020 | 1 295 938 493 | \$1.67 | \$2 161 455 333 | \$2.44 | \$3 165 251 626 | \$9.41 | \$12 199 418 260 |
| 2021 | 1 325 506 413 | \$1.45 | \$1 920 927 509 | \$1.92 | \$2 546 531 617 | \$6.17 | \$8 176 968 589 |
| 2022 | 1 355 443 770 | \$1.44 | \$1 947 199 112 | \$1.86 | \$2 516 612 711 | \$5.64 | \$7 641 335 103 |
| 2023 | 1 579 758 439 | \$1.73 | \$2 733 942 461 | \$2.37 | \$3 741 105 437 | \$8.11 | \$12 805 572 218 |
| 2024 | 1 416 466 868 | \$1.47 | \$2 084 130 174 | \$1.93 | \$2 738 960 646 | \$6.09 | \$8 632 434 896 |
| 2025 | 1 447 576 790 | \$1.40 | \$2 030 004 814 | \$1.90 | \$2 744 693 356 | \$6.34 | \$9 176 890 229 |
| 2026 | 1 479 441 306 | \$1.98 | \$2 930 532 093 | \$2.47 | \$3 655 082 038 | \$6.88 | \$10 176 031 541 |
| 2027 | 1 512 079 760 | \$1.83 | \$2 769 213 800 | \$2.36 | \$3 572 602 225 | \$7.14 | \$10 803 098 056 |
| 2028 | 1 545 512 008 | \$1.75 | \$2 699 995 577 | \$2.35 | \$3 638 157 025 | \$7.82 | \$12 081 610 065 |
| 2029 | 1 579 758 439 | \$1.73 | \$2 733 942 461 | \$2.37 | \$3 741 105 437 | \$8.11 | \$12 805 572 218 |

Notes:

1. Estimates are based on information received from a few countries (including the cost of their different types of Censuses in different years) and projected for the rest of African countries.
2. Years where cost per capita are higher for scenario 1 and 2 than for scenario 3 are due to Censuses that will be take place in other countries in the respective years.

Annexure 4: Data sources identified against SDG Goals, Targets and Indicators linked to Agenda 2063

| SDG Goal | SDG Target | SDG Indicator | Data sources | Agenda 2063 Goals |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| SDG GOAL 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere in the world | 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day | The share of the population living on less than \$1.25 (PPP) a day. | LCS | AIA Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All |
| | | Poverty gap index (income) | LCS | |
| | 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 | Multidimensional poverty index | GHS/LCS | |
| | | The share of the population below the national poverty line. | LCS | |
| | | share of the population living between the poverty line and the 1.5 times the national poverty line. | LCS | |
| | | Poverty gap index (consumption) | LCS | |
| | 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection system, including minimum objectives to achieve for all, including floors, and ensure that by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable | % of the population benefiting from any social protection programs. % of the population benefiting from at least one social protection program | LCS/GHS (survey) Dept of Social Development (SASSA) - admin Secondary data: NGO | |
| | | % of elderly person benefiting from old-age pension | LCS/GHS (survey) Dept of Social Development (SASSA) - admin Secondary data: NGO | |
| | | % of children covered by social protection programs | LCS/GHS (survey) Dept of Social Development (SASSA) - admin Secondary data: NGO | |
| | | % of young people covered by social protection programs | Not measured in SA | |
| | | % of pregnant women covered by social protection programs | LCS/GHS (future plan) DoSD | |
| | | % of disabled people covered by social protection programs | LCS/GHS DoSD (SASSA) | |
| | | % public expenditure on social protection programs | Government financial statistics | |
| | 1.4 By 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access | The share of the population / households having access to fundamental services (to be defined) by sex and age of the head of household. | GHS/LCS Pop Census | |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| | to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance ... | The share of households having a title deed to their lands. | GHS/LCS (ownership) DoLA- admin |
| | | The share of houses a sure lease by sex and head of household share of households, owner of their housing | GHS/LCS (lease) Pop Census |
| | 1.5 By 2030 strengthen 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 | Access to / Disponibility (availability) of rapid alert systems | Not applicable |
| | | Number of persons victim of natural disasters. | ? |
| | | The share of households which were supported after a disaster or the share of the population supported after a disaster (administrative source) | LCS (social relief) DoSD (admin) |
| | | The capacity of households to cope with disasters | Not measurable |
| | | The number of operational support centres available. | DCOG (admin) |
| | | % of poors having access to credit | LCS/IES (Future plan) |
| | | % rate of poors' access to credit | LCS/IES (Future plan) |
| | | % of household having access to social programs (related to food safety support) | GHS |
| | | % des producteurs couverts par une assurance agricole % of farmers with agriculture insurance? | Agriculture survey |
| | | The establishment / the disponibility (availability) of reservoir to cope with shocks | Not applicable |
| | | share of assistance mobilized, compared to amount committed | Not applicable |
| | 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular LDCs, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions | The amount of assistance allocated (previous commitments), directly to poverty reduction programs. | Government financial statistics |
| | | % of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programs. | Government financial statistics (monetary) |
| | | The amount mobilized in countries for poverty reduction such as percentage of income mobilized, pro poors expenditure in percentage of GDP | Admin records from various departments GDP |
| | 1.b Create sound policy frameworks, at national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive | The indicator should inform on investment acceleration | Comment |
| | | The indicator should inform on the specific element to be incorporated in the politics. | Comment |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| | development strategies to support accelerated investments in poverty eradication actions | The indicator should inform on the identification of actions of the politics. | Comment | |
| | | The indicator should inform on investment acceleration | Comment | |
| SDG GOAL 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture | 2.1 By 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and vulnerable population including infants have safe nutritious and sufficient food all year round | Food poverty rate | LCS | AIA Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and well being for all AIA Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production |
| | | share of households having less than two meals a day | GHS | |
| | 2.2 By 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons | Prevalence of stunted under five children | DHS/LCS | |
| | | Percentage of pregnant, breastfeeding women suffering from anemia | DHS MICS (Multi Indicator Core Survey) | |
| | 2.3 By 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly 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 | share of total cultivated area compared to the total population of the country | DoEA SANBI (Satellite imagery) Agriculture survey | |
| | | % of irrigated area compared to the total cultivated area | DoA DoEA SANBI Agriculture survey | |
| | | The quantity of fertilizer (in ton) by cultivated area | DoA Agriculture survey | |
| | | Quantity of fertilizer by type (organic, non organic) as part of the national production | DoA Agriculture survey | |
| | | Return for culture by hectare. <i>Proposal: Yield of crop per hectare</i> | Derived indicator | |
| | | Number of persons by selected species <i>Proposal: Number of animals by selected species</i> | Agriculture survey | |
| | | Distribution of farmers by occupation status (owner, long term concession contract, lessees,...) | Agriculture survey LCS | |
| | | share of agricultural households having access to agricultural loans among those who applied for loans. | Agriculture survey LCS | |
| | | Number of households' agricultural coach per agricultural household <i>Proposed: Number households that have access to an agricultural coach (mentor)</i> | ? | |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | | Rate of perdition (loss) after the harvest | Agriculture survey |
| 2.4 By 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, help maintain ecosystems, strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and progressively improve land and soil quality | | % food consumed produced locally Proposed: % of locally produced food consumed | Derived indicator (Supply and Use tables) World Food Programme Survey |
| | | Share of auto-consumption of households consumption <i>Proposal: Share of locally produced food, consumed (reformulate indicator)</i> | National Accounts IES/LCS World Food Programme Survey |
| | | The percentage of external food assistance, compared to the food-crop production <i>Proposed: The percentage of external food assistance (food aid), compared to the food-crop production</i> | Various admin records |
| | | % of pesticides and non-organic fertilizers compared to agricultural inputs | DoA Agriculture survey |
| | | Access to environmentally friendly agricultural technologies | Agriculture survey (not currently included) |
| | | % of agricultural households having access to irrigation systems | Agriculture survey LCS |
| 2.5 By 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at 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 | | No indicator defined: | ? |
| 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 to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries | | % of agricultural oriented ODA (Official Development Assistance) (research, rural infrastructure, technology development) | NT (ODA programme) |
| | | Share of budget allocated for agricultural research in % of GDP. | R&D Survey Admin Records |
| | | % of agricultural households using modern agricultural techniques | Agriculture survey LCS |
| | | Rate of agricultural households' access to modern agricultural machines | Agriculture survey LCS |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| | | Number of agricultural households per veterinarian | Admin Record | |
| | 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets including by 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 | Conclusion and adoption of the DOHA Development Agenda | Not applicable | |
| | | % reduction of subsidies on trade (which may cause market distortion) | Admin Record: DoA DTI National Treasury | |
| | 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 | | | |
| | | Rate of access of Agri-businesses to credit | Agriculture survey | |
| | | Share of non paved roads | Admin records: DoT | |
| | | The percentage of people (15-34) in the value chain of agribusiness | Quarterly Labour Force Survey | |
| | | Access to agricultural market information | Agriculture survey (households) | |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| SDG GOAL 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages | 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births | maternal mortality ratio per 100 000 live births | DHS CRVS Pop Census | AIA Goal 3: Healthy and well-nourished citizens |
| | | rate of births attended by a skilled staff | DHS Admin: DHIS MICS | |
| | | Antenatal care coverage (at least four visits for the duration of pregnancy) | DHS Admin: DHIS MICS | |
| | | fertility rate for less 20-aged women (early births) | DHS DoH Pop Census | |
| | | birth interval | DHS MICS | |
| | | Late births (over 40 years) | DHS Admin: DHIS MICS | |
| | | Post natal care for mother and child either at home or in a facility and within 2 days of delivery (1+visit) | DHS (not currently in questionnaire) DHIS MICS | |
| | 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age | infant and juvenile mortality rate per 1 000 live births | CRVS (Causes of death) Pop Census MICS | |
| | | rate of neonatal mortality | CRVS (Causes of death) Pop Census MICS | |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| | | infant mortality rate | CRVS (Causes of death) Pop Census Mid-year pop estimates MICS |
| | | stillbirth rate | CRVS (Causes of death) Admin: DHIS Survey: DHS Pop Census |
| | 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 | incidence of HIV AIDS | DHS ANC Survey (DoH) Admin: DHIS Pop Census MICS |
| | | HIV AIDS deaths per 100 000 inhabitants | CRVS (Causes of death) |
| | | Include indicator on mother to child transmission (relevant experts to formulate indicator) | Comment Admin: |
| | | Include indicator on stigmatisation (relevant experts to formulate indicator) | Comment Proposed: Opinion Survey |
| | | Include an indicator on percentage of key population who indicating facing discrimination when accessing HIV services (relevant experts to formulate indicator) | Comment Proposed: Opinion Survey |
| | | incidence TB per 1000 people | DHS Admin: DHIS Admin: Notifiable diseases MICS |
| | | Tuberculosis deaths per 1000 inhabitants | CRVS (Causes of death) |
| | | malaria incidence | DHS Admin: DHIS Admin: Notifiable diseases MICS |
| | | malaria deaths | CRVS (Causes of death) |
| | | prevalence of hepatitis B (include other types of hepatitis) (relevant experts to advise on other types of hepatitis) | DHS Admin: DHIS Admin: Notifiable diseases MICS |
| | existence and application of 13 international health rules on the capacity for surveillance and response to epidemics and endemics | Admin: Demographic Surveillance Sites | |
| | 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote | deaths from cardiovascular diseases and respiratory diseases per 1000 inhabitants aged between 30 and 70 years | CRVS (Causes of death) |
| | | Indicator on cancers (relevant experts to formulate indicator) | Admin: cancer registry |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | mental health and well being | Include an indicator on mental health (relevant experts to formulate indicator) | Admin: DHIS |
| | | proportion of consumers of tobacco among persons aged 15 and above | DHS |
| | 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol | substitution therapy coverage for drug addicts | DHS Admin: DoH |
| | | Include an indicator that makes rereference to harmful use of alcohol. (relevant experts to formulate indicator) | DHS |
| | | proportion of the population aged from 6 to 24 years who benefitted from anti-smoking and anti-drug campaigns | DHS |
| | 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents | Number of deaths due to road accidents or traffic | CRVS (Causes of death) Admin: RTMC |
| | | Proportion of deaths due to accident or traffic per 100 000 population | CRVS (Causes of death) Admin: RTMC Denominator: Pop Census |
| | 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 | fertility rates for adolescents (10-14, 15-19) | CRVS DHS |
| | | satisfaction of the demand for modern contraceptive <i>Proposed: Demand met</i> | Admin: DHIS DHS MICS |
| | | Number of health centres who have reproductive health information, services and commodities | Admin: DoH |
| | | Include indicator for integration to national development strategies/national programs | Not applicable |
| | | Contraceptive prevalence rate | DHS DoH |
| | 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, selective, quality and affordable essential medicine and vaccines for all | proportion of the population covered by health insurance per 1000 inhabitants | GHS/LCS DHS |
| | | proportion of the population covered by comprehensive insurance per 1000 inhabitants | GHS/LCS DHS |
| | | Mechanism of medical care for indigents (low-income) | Not applicable |
| | | Ratio of qualified health care professionals as a percentage of the population (disaggregate by type of health professional) | Admin: Pop Census (Denominator) |
| | | Percentage of population having access to basic health care | DHS Admin: DHIS |
| | Accessibility to public health facility | DHS Admin: DHIS GHS | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination | Proportion of people who died from exposure to hazardous chemicals, etc | CRVS (causes of death) |
| | | Number of people who suffered illness due to hazardous chemicals, etc | DHS (not currently a question) Admin: DHIS |
| | | population exposed to the pollution | Admin: DoEA |
| | 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate | status of the country compared to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (signature and ratification) | Not applicable |
| | | Establishment of a national institutional framework in extenso implementation of the WHO Framework Convention | Not applicable |
| | | the application of the Convention (make this quantifiable) | Not applicable |
| | 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 | share of the budget for medical and pharmaceutical research | R&D Survey |
| | | Contribution of the pharmaceutical industry to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) <i>(total share of the budget from the the line ministry/ departments for medical research - propose to delete)</i> | National accounts |
| | 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 | the share of the national budget allocated to health | GFS |
| | | The share of the health budget allocated to the training of health personnel <i>Indicator refers to spending in dept of health on training of health personnel</i> | GFS |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| | and small island developing States | Population ratios health personnel category/ (retention of health personnel - propose separate indicator) <i>Proposed: Ratio of population to health personnel by category</i> | Admin: DoH Pop Census: denominator | |
| | 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 | existence of an operational disaster management and health risk reduction | Not applicable | |
| GOAL 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all | 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 | Primary, Secondary first and second levels completion rate | GHS/LCS Pop Census Admin: EMIS | AIA Goal 2: Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation AIA Goal 18: Engaged and empowered youth and Childred (TVET) |
| | | Percentage of children who achieve minimum proficiency standards in reading and mathematics at end of : (i) primary (ii) lower secondary | Admin: Annual National Assessment | |
| | | The percentage of children who reach minimum norm of competence in reading and mathematics at the end of the primary cycle (<i>propose to delete</i>) | Admin: EMIS | |
| | 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 new primary school students who attended a program on early learning and Early Childhood Education - disaggregate by how long ago this was done | GHS Admin: DoE | |
| | 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university | <i>gross rate of scolarisation (use enrolment rate) at primary, secondary first and second levels</i> <i>Proposed: Gross enrolment rate at primary, secondary first and second levels</i> | Admin: EMIS GHS/LCS Pop Census | |
| | | <i>Number of students (use enrolment rate) in technical and vocational training at secondary 1st, 2nd and 3rd levels and tertiary 1st, 2nd and 3rd levels</i> | Admin: Higher education institutions (HEI) | |
| | | proportion of young people aged 20-29 having reached at least the third academic year | GHS Pop Census Admin: HEI | |
| | 4.4 By 2030, increase by [x] per cent the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, | proportion of the population of 25 years to retirement age who received skilled training in the last 12 months | GHS/LCS | |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| | including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship | Youths/adults who are computer and information literate | GHS (not currently in Questionnaire) |
| | 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 Use the one from SDGs) Proposed: Ratio of girls to boys in education | Admin: EMIS |
| | 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and at least [x] per cent of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy | proportion of young people and adults (15 years and above) who can read, write and count | GHS/LCS Pop Census |
| | | Literacy rate | Derived |
| | 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and nonviolence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development | Availability of training programs on environmental science and geography with regard to the sustainable development | Not applicable |
| | | Percentage of students of secondary first/second levels who have benefited from training programs on environmental science and geography with regard to the Sustainable development | Admin: |
| | | Availability of training modules on values and attitudes pertaining to equality, justice and good governance | Not applicable |
| | | Percentage of schools that mainstream life skills in the curricula specify the level (secondary schools)(list categories | Admin: DoE |
| | | Existence of training program linked to sustainable development | Not applicable |
| | 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 | proportion of schools that have adapted infrastructure and learning materials for learners with disabilities | Admin: DoE LCS (community module) Pop Census |
| | | proportion of schools (primary and secondary) that have, drinking water and toilet facilities for girls and boys (include electricity) | Admin: DoE LCS (community module) Pop Census |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| | 4.b By 2020, expand by [x] per cent 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 | Number of scholarships given by technical and financial partners per sector and field of study | Admin: Dept of Higher Education | |
| | 4.c By 2030, increase by [x] per cent 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 trained by type, sector and level according to national standards | Admin: DoE | |
| | | Ratio students/teachers in the primary | Admin: DoE | |
| | | Number of qualified teachers who had benefited from certified training | Admin: DoE | |
| | | The share of public expenditure allocated to each level of education (be specific to include allocation for training of teachers) | Admin: DoE GFS | |
| | | Ratio student / teacher for the secondary <i>first and second cycles remove</i>) per general, technical and scientific education | Admin: DoE | |
| GOAL 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls | 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere | Whether or not legal frameworks discriminate against women and girls, as identified by the CEDAW committee | Not applicable | IAI: Goal 17: Full gender equality in all spheres of life IAI: Goal 18: Engaged and empowered youth and children |
| | | Existence of institutions with the mandate to implement the rights of women, men, children and the elderly | Not applicable | |
| | | Number of cases reported to arbitration | Admin: DoJ | |
| | | Number of reported cases of discrimination against women and girls | Admin: DoJ | |
| | | % of girls starting grade one and reaching grade x | Admin: DoE Proxy: GHS & Pop Census | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | 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 women and girls subjected to sexual violence | Admin: SAPS Survey: Victims of Crime (VoCS) |
| | | Proportion of girls under 15 subjected to sexual violence (reference period?) | Admin: SAPS Survey: Victims of Crime (VoCS) |
| | | Number of reported cases of domestic violence against women and girls | Admin: SAPS Survey: Victims of Crime (VoCS) |
| | 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation | Percentage of women aged 18-24 who were married or in a union before the age 18 | CRVS (M&D) DHS Proxy: Pop Census/GHS |
| | | Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have gone undergone FGM/C, by age group | DHS (not currently in SA) |
| | | Trafficking not addressed yet | |
| | | Existence of legislation that prohibits FGM | Not applicable |
| | | Percentage of reported cases for FGM | Admin: DoJ (N/A in SA) |
| | 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 weekly hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location | Time Use Survey |
| | | Proportion of households within (xx km) to the nearest water source | GHS Pop Census LCS |
| | | Proportion of households with access to subsidised non-solid fuels for cooking | GHS Pop Census LCS |
| | | Existence of policies for Social protection for people living with disability and vulnerable groups | Not applicable |
| | 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 women in managerial positions by sector | QLFS Pop Census |
| | | Proportion of women in Cabinet | Admin: Presidency (DPSA - Persal) |
| | | Proportion of women who have a say in household decisions (for large purchases, their own health and visiting relatives) | GHS/LCS (not currently in Questionnaire) Pop Census |
| Number of women that contested in the national legislative elections | | Admin: Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) | |
| Proportion of women in Parliament | | Admin: Parliament | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | 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 | % of women and girls who make decisions about their own sexual and reproductive health by age, location, income, disability and other characteristics relevant to each country | DHS |
| | | % of women and girls (minimum age to be determine by each country) who make decisions about their own reproductive rights by age, location, income, disability and other characteristics relevant to each country | DHS |
| | | Existence of laws and regulations that guarantee women and adolescents (minimum age for adolescents to be determined by specific countries) informed choices regarding their sexual reproductive rights regardless of marital status | Not applicable |
| | | Existence of laws and regulations that guarantee women and adolescents informed choices regarding their sexual and reproductive health regardless of marital status | Not applicable |
| | 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 | Proportion of adult population owning land by sex, age and location | LCS/GHS Admin: DoLA (Deeds Office) |
| | | Proportion of population with an account at a formal financial institution by sex and age | LCS/GHS (Not currently included) Admin: FSB/FICA/ SARB |
| | | % of loan portofolios disbursed to women by size of the portofolio | Admin: FSB/FICA/ SARB |
| | 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women | Number of ICT platforms that promote empowerment of women (access to information for self development, business development, call centres, counselling, etc) | More clarity required |
| | | Individuals who own a mobile phone, by sex | GHS/LCS Pop Census Admin: RICA (big data) |
| | | Proportion of women who access ICT services | More clarity required |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|----------------|--|
| | 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 | Not applicable | |
| | | % of law enforcement officers and judicial personnel trained to adequately deal with issues of discrimination against women and girls | Admin: SAPS | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|-----------------------|---|
| GOAL 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all | 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all | percentage of population with access to water distribution network | GHS/LCS Pop Census | AIA Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All AIA Goal 7: Environmental sustainable climate and resilient economies and communities (water security) |
| | | percentage of population with access to safe water | GHS/LCS Pop Census | |
| | 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 <i>using</i> improved sanitation and hygiene facilities | GHS/LCS Pop Census | |
| | | Percentage of the population who practices open defecation | GHS/LCS Pop Census | |
| | | Proportion of population with washing hands with soap and water device facility in the household (Use SDG indicator) | DHS MICS | |
| | 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 increasing recycling and safe reuse by [x] per cent globally | Volume of treated drinking water (in cubic meter) | Admin: DoWA | |
| | | Percentage of waste water safely treated | Admin: DoWA | |
| | | Percentage of receiving water bodies with ambient water quality not presenting risk to the environment or human health (SDG indicator) | Admin: DoWA | |
| | | Quantity of recycled water used (according to international standards) | Admin: DoWA | |
| | | Volume of untreated drinking water (in cubic meter) | Admin: DoWA | |
| | 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 | Water stress risk | Admin: DoWA | |
| | | Water productivity | Admin: DoWA | |
| | 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary | Existence of an integrated water resource management system | Not applicable | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| | cooperation as appropriate | Existence operational arrangements for the management of transboundary basins | Not applicable | |
| | 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes | Percentage of protected areas to protect biodiversity compared to the area of the country | Admin: DoEA (SANBI) | |
| | | Proportion of wetland acreage Change to SDG proposed indicator - Change in wetlands extent over time (%over time) | Admin: DoEA (SANBI) | |
| | 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 | Number of people trained in water and sanitation management techniques within the framework of international cooperation | Admin: DoWA Consider survey amongst munics | |
| | | The financial resources allocated to water and sanitation management within the framework of international cooperation | Admin: Foreign Affairs Admin: Dept of Water Affairs (Need more clarity) | |
| | 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management | Existence of a local committee in charge of water and sanitation management | Not applicable | |
| | | Existence of suitable amenities for the management of water and sanitation (Moved from 6.a) | Not applicable | |
| | | Percentage of women who are participating the local water and sanitation management committees | Admin: Municipalities | |
| | | Number of members of the organization trained in water and sanitation management methods | Admin: Municipalities | |
| | | | | |
| GOAL 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all | 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services | % of population with access to electricity | GHS/LCS Pop Census | IAI Goal 10: World Class Infrastructure crisscrosses Africa IAI Goal 6: Blue Ocean economy for accelerated economic growth |
| | | % of population with Access to non-solid fuel | GHS/LCS Pop Census | |
| | | Electricity per habitant (kWh) | Admin: Eskom Monthly survey: Electricity production and consumption SEEA: Energy | |
| | | <i>Cost per kWh</i> | Admin: NERSA | |
| | 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix | % of Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption | SEEA: Energy | |
| | | Enabling legislation and framework for renewable energy production established by 2020 | Not applicable | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| | 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 | Admin: Dept of Energy | |
| | | Composite Energy Efficiency Improvement Index built up of sub-indicators measuring transport energy efficiency, industrial energy efficiency, power generation energy efficiency, buildings energy efficiency, and agricultural energy efficiency | Admin: Dept of Energy | |
| | 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) | Admin: Dept of Energy Admin: Dept of Environment | |
| | | FDI Transferred for these purposes as percentage of total FDI | Admin: Dept of Energy | |
| | | <i>Proposed indicator to measure international cooperation in R&D including through development assistance</i> | | |
| | 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 | Rate of improvement in energy productivity (the amount of economic output achieved for a given amount of energy consumption) | Admin: Dept of Energy | |
| Percentage of international cooperation projects being implemented to facilitate access to clean energy <i>The indicator is not pertinent/relevant</i> | | Admin: National Treasury | | |
| GOAL 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all | 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 | Real GDP per capita In national currency and USD | National Accounts Pop Census (denominator) Reserve bank: Exchange rate | AIA Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All AIA Goal 4: Transformed economies and jobs AIA Goal 18: Engaged and empowered youth and children |
| | | Real GDP growth rate per annum | National Accounts (inclusive of economic series) | |
| | | Inclusive Wealth Index | Derived | |
| | | Gini coefficient index | IES/LCS Derived | |
| | 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 | Structure of GDP by sector | National Accounts (inclusive of economic series) | |
| | | Growth rate of GDP per employed person for the entire economy and by sector (primary, secondary, tertiary) | National Accounts (inclusive of economic series) QLFS & QES | |
| | | Exports diversification index (product and market) | Admin: SARS Customs and Excise Admin: Central Bank | |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | % growth in R & D investment to GDP ratio | National Accounts GFS R&D Survey |
| | Export per GDP: <i>(distance to Frontier??) - meaning unclear</i> | Admin: SARS Customs and Excise Admin: Central Bank |
| | Share of manufacturing exports in total exports | Admin: SARS Customs and Excise Admin: Central Bank |
| 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 | % of SMMEs with loan or line credit | Admin: DTI & financial institutions Admin: Dept of Small Business Development |
| | Percentage of MSMSs in the public procurements | Admin: National Treasury |
| | Percentage of public budget allocated to capacity building program for MSMS | Admin: Small Business Development Government Financial Statistics |
| | Share of MSMS exports in total exports | Admin: SARS (Customs and Excise) Admin: Central Bank |
| | <i>% of informal enterprises as a % of the total enterprises</i> | |
| | <i>% of available early stage equity capital and other innovative finance</i> | |
| | <i>Indicator that measures implementation of policies that achieve this target</i> | |
| 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 | Lack of expertise | Not applicable |
| 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 | | |
| | Unemployment rate by sex, age and disability | QLFS SESE Pop Census LCS Informal sector CWIQ |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | | Decent employment for working age by population ratio gender, age and disability | QLFS SESE Pop Census LCS Informal sector Survey CWIQ |
| | | <i>Indicator that measures remuneration vs work</i> | QLFS SESE (4-yearly) QES Pop Census LCS Informal sector Survey CWIQ |
| | 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training | NEET(percentage of youth Not in education, employment or training - NEET) | QLFS Pop Census LCS Informal sector Survey CWIQ |
| | | Youth unemployment rate | QLFS Pop Census LCS Informal sector Survey CWIQ |
| | 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour and, by 2025, end child labour in all its forms, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers | Percentage and number of children aged 5-14 years engaged in child labour, per sex and age group | QLFS Survey of Activities of Young People - 5 yearly Pop Census LCS Informal sector Survey |
| | | <i>Indicator that measures number of child soldiers</i> | Admin: Dept of Defence NGO's |
| | | <i>Indicator that tracks forced labor and worst forms of labor</i> | Survey of Activities of Young People - 5 yearly Child labour surveys Admin: NGO's Admin: DoL & DSD |
| | 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 | Ratification and implementation of ILO fundamental conventions and relevant international labour and human rights standanrds | Not applicable |
| | | Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries | QLFS Admin: DoL |
| | | Time (in days) lost due to occupational injuries | QLFS Admin: DoL |
| | 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 a percentage of total GDP | Domestic Tourism Survey National Accounts Admin: DoTourism |
| | | Tourism consumption as a percentage of total private consumption | National Accounts |
| | | Tourism direct employment as percentage of total employment | QLFS DTS Admin: Dept of Tourism |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| | 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all | Percentage of adult population with a bank account over the total adult population | Admin: Financial institutions LCS/IES | |
| | | Percentage of adult population with access to microfinance services | Admin: Financial institutions LCS/IES | |
| | | Number of commercial bank branches and ATMs per 100,000 adults | Admin: Financial institutions | |
| | | Getting credit: Distance to Frontier (Distance to Financial Institution?) | | |
| | | Basel compliance | Admin: Financial institutions | |
| | | Growth rate of insurance contribution as share of GDP | Admin: Financial institutions National Accounts | |
| | 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 | FDI in manufacturing per GDP (distance to frontier of emerging economy) | Admin: DTI, SARB, NT National Accounts | |
| Share of Aid supporting trade as a % of total aid. | | Admin: DTI, SARB, NT | | |
| 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 for youth as percentage of national budgets and GDP | Admin: NT, DoL GFS | | |
| GOAL 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation | 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all | Road Density | Admin: DoT | AIA Goal 10: World Class Infrastructure crisscrosses Africa AIA Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Jobs |
| | | Rail density | Admin: DoT | |
| | | Number of passengers transported BY Air, water, and rails; | Admin: Dept Transport (Transnet - Domestic) Admin: Dept HA (International) | |
| | | Goods transported by rails, water and air in Ton-km | Admin: Dept of Transport (Transnet - Domestic) SARS - Customs | |
| | | Number of flights landing per year | Admin: Dept of Transport (Transnet) | |
| | | Number of container handled by the ports per year | Admin: Dept of Transport (Transnet) SARS - Customs | |
| | | Density or penetration rate of (mobile phone, lanlines, internet) | Admin: DoC GHS/LCS Pop Census | |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| | | Number of mobile phone subscribers per 100 people | Admin: Private sector |
| | | International bandwidth (MBPs/capita) | Admin: DoC Admin: Dept of ICT |
| | | Kms of electric grids by voltage type Proposal: Electrical | Admin: Dept of Energy |
| | | Total electricity generated by Hydro, thermal plants or solar or other (MW); share of each type of these electricity source in total electricity generated | Admin: Dept of Energy |
| | | Adoption and compliance to international transportation infrastructure standards | Not applicable |
| | | Interoperability of regional infrastructure (energy, telecoms, rail) | Indicators to be formulated Admin: DoE, DoComm |
| | 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 | MVA (share in GDP, per capita, % growth) MVA - Market Value Added | National Accounts |
| | | Manufacturing employment (share of total employment and % growth) | QLFS QES National Accounts LCS Pop Census |
| | | % Beneficiation of domestic natural resources | Economic Environmental Accounts Admin: Dept of Environmental Affairs |
| | 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 | % share of small scale industries value added in total industry value added | National Accounts Informal Sector Survey SESE |
| | | % of SME's with a loan or line of credit | Informal Sector Survey SESE |
| | 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities | Intensity of material use per unit of value added (USD) | Indicator unclear |
| | | Energy intensity per unit | Admin: Dept of Energy |
| | | % of carbon fuel used in production | Admin: Dept of Energy |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | 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 increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people by [x] per cent and public and private research and development spending | R&D expenditures (Split indicators) | National Accounts Admin: All depts, NT |
| | | Number of workers in R&D sector | R&D Survey QLFS LCS Admin: All depts, NT |
| | | percent of students enrolled in science and tech fields over total number of students | Admin: HEI |
| | | Percentage share of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added | Classification needs to be addressed |
| | | Number of patents issued high tech Recommendations: Number of high tech patents issued | Admin: Science and Technology |
| | 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 | Investment flows to infrastructure projects (in USD) - delete international | Admin: SARB |
| | | Percentage share of investment loans in total loans | Admin: Financial Institutions |
| | | Public investment expenditures in percentage of Total public expenditure | GFS National Accounts |
| | | Investment in percentage of GDP | National Accounts |
| | 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 | Aggregate value of all support mechanisms for technology and innovation, in USD as a percentage of GDP | R&D Survey Admin: Dept of Science & Technology National Accounts |
| | | Aggregate value of expenditure on diversification and value addition policy related instruments and mechanisms (USD, % of GDP) | R&D Survey Admin: Dept of Science & Technology National Accounts |
| | | Patent protection costs in developing countries. | Admin: Dept of Science and Technology |
| | 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 | Fixed and mobile broadband quality measured by mean download speed | Admin: DoC Admin: Private Sector Admin: Dept of ICT |
| | | Subscription to mobile cellular and or fixed broadband internet (per household per 100 people) | Admin: DoC Admin: Private Sector Admin: Dept of ICT |
| | | % of population with access to internet | Pop Census GHS/LCS Admin: Dept of ICT |

| | | Indicator to measure affordability | Pop Census GHS/LCS | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| GOAL 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries | 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 | Proportion of self help initiatives supported by government among the bottom 40 % | Admin: Various dept QLFS (employment creation) | AIA Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, quality of Life and Well being for all AIA Goal 11: Democratic values, universal principles and human rights, justice and the rule of law AIA Goal 9: Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions are established and functional AIA Goal 20: Africa takes full responsibility for financing for development |
| | | Rate of income growth of the bottom 40% in relation to the the average income growth rate | IES/LCS | |
| | | Share of the bottom 40% to total income | IES/LCS | |
| | | Gini coefficient and Palma ratio, pre- and post-social transfers/tax, at global, regional and national level | IES/LCS Derived indicator | |
| | | Change in real disposable income and consumption by quintiles over time, at global, regional and national level | IES/LCS | |
| | 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 | Measure the progressive reduction of inequality gaps over time, disaggregated by groups as defined above, for selected social, economic, political and environmental SDG targets (at least one target per goal where relevant should be monitored using this approach) | IES/LCS | |
| | | Proportion of people living below 50% of median income | IES/LCS | |
| | | % of the informal sector employment to total employment | QLFS LCS Informal sector survey Population Census | |
| | 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 the population reporting perceived existence of discrimination based on all grounds of discrimination prohibited by international human rights law | Admin: Human Rights Commission | |
| | | Existence of an independent body responsible for promoting and protecting the right to non-discrimination | Not applicable | |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| | 10.4 Adopt policies, especially social, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality | % of people covered by minimum social protection floor, that include basic education and health packages, by age, sex, economic status, origin, place of residence, disability, and civil status (widows, partners in union outside of marriage, divorced spouses, orphan children) and other characteristics (sub groups) of relevance for each country | Admin: Dept of Social Development (Dept of Social Protection) GHS/LCS |
| | | Share of social protection going to the bottom 40% | Admin: Dept of Social Development (Dept of Social Protection) GHS/LCS |
| | | Progressive tax rate with bracket sensitive to the bottom 40% | Admin: SARS IES/LCS |
| | 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 world level | Not applicable |
| | | Adoption of financial monitoring systems on the effect of global financial crisis | Not applicable |
| | 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions | Percentage of voting rights in international organisations of developing countries, compared to population | Not applicable |
| | | Number of financial and economic proposals or policies initiated by developing countries that are adopted relative to all financial/economic policies adopted | Not applicable |
| | | Number of countries able to exercise the double majority rule for all decisions at international institutions | Not applicable |
| | | Equality of voting shares between borrowing and non-borrowing countries (related to international institutions) | Not applicable |
| | | Number of decisions (international institutions) complying with the transparency charter for international financial institutions | Not applicable |
| 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies | Index on Human Mobility Governance measuring key features of good governance of migration | Admin: Home Affairs Admin: Minister of Integration | |
| | Index on Human Mobility Governance measuring key features of good-governance of migration - delete duplicate indicator | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| | | % of migrants that lose their life, injured or victims of crime while attempting to cross maritime, land, air borders by region as a % of total migrants | Admin: Home Affairs SAPS Admin: Minister of Integration | |
| | | Number of countries with migration policies | Not applicable | |
| | 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 | Number of Special and Differential Treatment (SDT) commitments implemented in favour of LDCs | Admin: Dept of Foreign Affairs (International Cooperation/Integration) | |
| | | Number of actions by developed and developing countries that contribute to improving policy space | Admin: Dept of Foreign Affairs (International Cooperation/Integration) | |
| | | Double the volume of the non-primary commodity exports from developing countries and LDCs | Admin: Dept of Foreign Affairs (International Cooperation/Integration) Admin: DTI Admin: SARS (Customs) | |
| | 10.b Encourage social development assistance an financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, SIDS, LLDCS | % increase in aid support for trade, agriculture and industry in developing countries, LDCs, African countries, SIDS, LLDCS | Admin: NT, DTI, Environmental Affairs | |
| | | % of committed ODA (0.7% of GNI) that is disbursed to LDCs, African countries, SIDS, LLDCS | Not applicable (International indicator) | |
| | | % of FDI resources channelled to sustainable development in LDCs, African countries, SIDS, LLDCS | Admin: National Treasury | |
| | | % of government resources committed/delivered for marginalised areas | Admin: National Treasury | |
| | 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 | Percentage of remittances spent as transfer cost less than 3% (Recommend: Reformulation) | Admin: SARB (Central Bank) Admin: Financial Institutions | |
| GOAL 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable | 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums | 1. Percentage of urban (population) households living in slums or informal settlements | GHS/LCS Population Census Admin: Dept of Human Settlement Admin: Dept of Housing | AIA Goal 1: A High standard of living, quality of life and well being for all AIA Goal 10: World Class Infrastructure crisscrosses Africa AIA Goal 16: African Cultural Renaissance |
| | | 2. Proportion of population that spends more than 30% of its income on accommodation | GHS/LCS/IES Population Census Consumer Association | |
| | | 3. <i>Need an Indicator to monitor upgraded slums</i> | Slums need to be defined | |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| | | 4. Basic Services?! Pending | | is pre-eminent AIA Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable climate and resilient economies and communities AIA Goal 20: Africa takes full responsibility financing her development |
| | 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 | 1. Percentage of people living within 0.5 km of public transit (Running at least every 30 mins) in cities with more than 500,000 inhabitants | GHS/LCS Pop Census | |
| | | 2. Number of fatalities and casualties resulting from road accidents/1000 inhabitants/ year Recommend: remove indicator - already in Goal 3 | CRVS (Causes of deaths) Admin: Dept of Transport Admin: Dept of Health | |
| | 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries | 1. Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate at comparable scale Consider: Ratio of land use rate to population growth rate at comparable scale | Admin: Dept of Land Affairs | |
| | | 2. Percentage of cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resources needs | Admin: Municipalities | |
| | 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage | 1. Percentage of budget provided for maintaining cultural and natural heritage | Admin: Dept of Arts & Culture Admin: Dept of Environmental Affairs Admin: Dept of Tourism | |
| | | 2. Percentage of urban area and percentage of historical/cultural sites accorded protected status | Admin: Dept of Arts & Culture Admin: Dept of Environmental Affairs Admin: Dept of Tourism | |
| | 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and decrease by [x] per cent the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations | 1. Number of people killed, injured, displaced, evacuated, relocated or otherwise affected by disasters | Admin: Local municipalities | |
| | | 2. Number and Value of (housing units) physical structures and productive assets damaged and destroyed | Admin: Local municipalities | |
| | | 3. Percentage of countries with early detection system and Disaster Management Plans at the level of villages/ communities | Not applicable (international indicator) | |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| | 4. Percentage of countries utilizing science-based methodologies and tools to record and share climate disaster losses and relevant disaggregated data and statistics and early warning systems | Not applicable (international indicator) |
| 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 | 1. Percentage of urban solid waste regularly (weekly?) collected and recycled (disaggregated by E-waste and Non-E-waste) | GHS/LCS (Recycled not currently included) Admin: Local municipalities |
| | 2. level of ambient particulate matter (PM and PM 2.5) | Admin: Dept of Environmental Affairs |
| | 3. Tonnage of imported and/or transferred solid waste (disaggregated by E-waste and Non E-waste) | Admin: Municipalities |
| | 4. Rate of technological transfer and capacity building to enable developing countries to recycle and dispose e-waste (by source countries) | Admin: Dept of Science and Technology Admin: Dept of Environmental Affairs Admin: DCoG (Municipalities) |
| | 5. Reduction, reuse, recycling, composting and energy conversion rates for municipal waste. | Admin: Municipalities |
| 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 | 1. Area of green and public space as a proportion of total city space | Admin: Land Affairs, Environmental Affairs, Municipalities |
| | 2. Proportion of residents within 0.5Km of accessible green and public space /Time dimension indicator | GHS/LCS Pop Census |
| | 3. Budget allocation and frequency of maintenance of the green and public spaces | Admin: Municipalities |
| 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning | 1. Percentage of Cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that implements urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs | Admin: Municipalities |
| | 2. Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate at comparable scale | Admin: Land Affairs Pop Census (denominator) |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| | 11.b By 2020, increase by [x] per cent 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, develop and implement, in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework, holistic disaster risk management at all levels | 1. Percent of cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that are implementing risk reduction and resilience strategies aligned with accepted international frameworks (such as the successor to the Hyogo Framework for action on disaster Risk Reduction) that include vulnerable and marginalized groups in their designs, implementation and monitoring | Admin: Municipalities | |
| | | 2. Population density measured over continuous urban footprint | Population census | |
| | | 3. Number of cities reporting environmental and climate data (emissions inventories, commitments and actions) to ICLEI's cCR platform and other cities environmental data platforms. | Admin: Dept of Environmental Affairs Admin: Municipalities | |
| | | 4. Number of cities with trained city planners and staff in environmental management and planning and emissions accounting (especially the new GHG Protocol for Cities recently announced at the Lima COP). | Admin: Municipalities Admin: Land Affairs and Environmental Affairs | |
| | 11.c Support least developed countries, including through -financial and technical assistance, inbuilding sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials | 1. Percentage of financial support that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resources-efficient buildings | Admin: National Treasury | |
| | | 2. Sub-national government revenues and expenditures as a percentage of general government revenues and expenditures, including for buildings; own revenue collection (source revenue) as a percentage of total city revenue | GFS Admin: National Treasury | |
| GOAL 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns | 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 | 1. Number of countries with SCP National Actions Plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies, poverty reduction strategy and sustainable development strategies | Not applicable (international indicator) | AIA Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Jobs AIA Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for Increased productivity and production AIA Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable climate and resilient economies and |
| | | 2. number of countries with inter-ministerial coordination and multi stakeholder mechanism supporting the shift to SCP, as well as organizations with agreed monitoring, implementation and evaluation arrangements | Not applicable (international indicator) | |

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| | 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources | 1. Domestic material consumption (DMC) and DMC/capita | National accounts | communities AIA Goal 12: Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels AIA Goal 2: Well Educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by Science, technology and innovation |
| | | 2. Material footprint (MF) and MF/capita | Need clarity on definition? SEEA? | |
| | 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 | 1. Global Food Loss Index | Agriculture Survey/Census (derived) | |
| | | 2. Per capita food waste (kg/year), measured using Food Loss and waste protocol | Agriculture Survey/Census | |
| | 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 | 1. Number of parties to, and number of national reports on the implementation of, international multilateral environmental agreement on hazardous chemicals and waste | Not applicable (international indicator) | |
| | | 2. Annual average levels of selected contaminants in air, water and soil from industrial sources, energy generation, agriculture, transport and wastewater and waste treatment plants | Admin: DoEA & DoWA | |
| | 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse | 1. National waste generation (solid waste to landfill and incineration and disaggregated data for e-waste) in kg per capita/year | Admin: DoEA & Municipalities | |
| | | 2. National recycling rate, tonnes of material recycled | Admin DoEA & Private Sector | |
| | | 3. Number of countries with taxes or restrictions on plastics use, including ban of single use plastics, and programmes to improve waste management and increase circular use. | Not applicable (international indicator) | |
| | | Denis- prevention of e-waste dumping | Need Clarification | |
| 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle | 1. sustainability reporting rate and quality; 1) percent of world's largest companies disclosing sustainability information (split in 3) | Not applicable (international indicator) | | |
| | 2) the % of such reporting which is addressing the entire supply chain; 3) % of the reporting companies with information in their sustainability reporting aligned with relevant indicators in the SDGs | Not applicable (international indicator) | | |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | | 3)% of the reporting companies with information in their sustainability reporting aligned with relevant indicators in the SDGs | Not applicable (international indicator) |
| | | 2. Number or percent of companies that produce sustainability reports or include sustainability information in integrated reporting | Admin: DoEA |
| | | 3. Percentage of countries legislating sustainability reporting | Not applicable (international indicator) |
| | 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities | 1. Number of countries implementing Sustainable Public Procurement policies and action plans | Not applicable (international indicator) |
| | | 2. % of sustainable Public Procurement in total public procurement (for a set of prioritized product groups) | Admin: National Treasury |
| | | 3. Governments, local governments and public authorities that are implementing sustainable procurement policies broken down for goods, services and infrastructure which define minimum environmental and social standards. Recommend: Reformulate indicator | Admin: National Treasury |
| | 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature | 1. Number of countries reporting inclusion of sustainable development and lifestyles topics in formal education curricula | Not applicable (international indicator) |
| | | 2. Frequency of researches online for key words with direct links with sustainable development and lifestyle Recommend: Interpretation of indicator to be clarified | Admin: Big data Admin: DoEA International level? |
| | | 3. Percentage of population with information and awareness on sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature | GHS/LCS (not currently included) |
| | 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production | 1. Amount of spending on R&D in developing countries, for SCP supported by partners | Admin: NT and all Dept |
| | 2. Number of patents granted annually in developing countries, for SCP products/innovations | Admin: Dept of S&T, DTI | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| | 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products | 1. Percentage of destinations with a sustainable tourism strategy/action plan, with nationally agreed monitoring, development control and evaluation arrangement | Admin: Dept of Tourism (and Transport) - SA Tourism | |
| | | 2. Adopted national legislation to integrate sustainability objectives in tourism operations. | Not applicable (international indicator) | |
| | 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 impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities | 1. Amount of fossil fuel subsidies, per unit of GDP (production and consumption), and as proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels. | SEEA Admin: DoEnergy | |
| GOAL 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts* | 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries | 1. Number of countries that report having progressed from a perceived low to an intermediate or from an intermediate to a high level of adaptive capacity in relation to a two-degree world | Not applicable (international indicator) | AIA Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable climate and resilient economies and communities |
| | | 2. Number of registered casualties and deaths as a result of climate-related hazards and natural disasters | CRVS (causes of death) Admin: Dept of Health | |
| | | 3. Economic losses resulting from damaged and destroyed physical structures and productive assets | Admin: DCoG Admin: Dept of Home Affairs | |
| | | 4. Number of developing countries benefiting from the Adaptation Fund | Not applicable (international indicator) | |
| | | 5. Percentage of countries utilizing science-based methodologies and tools to record and share climate-related disaster losses and relevant disaggregated data and statistics and early warning systems | Not applicable (international indicator) | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| | 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning | 1. Number of countries which have formally communicated the establishment of integrated low-carbon, climate-resilient, disaster risk reduction development strategies (e.g. a national adaptation plan process) | Not applicable (international indicator) | |
| | | 2. Number of instruments and incentives for investment in zero and low carbon solutions, infrastructure, industry and other sectors measured at the national level. | Admin: Dept of Environmental Affairs, DCoG | |
| | 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations | 1.Amount of resources in USD raised per year by 2210 in accordance to the USD 100 billion per year by 2020 mobilization commitment Recommend: Relook at 2210 | Not applicable (international indicator) | |
| | | 2. Percentage of Green Climate Fund (GCF) funded projects that are finalized | Not applicable (international indicator) | |
| | | 3. % of GCF finalized projects that are sustained through national funding to produce climate neutral solutions | Not applicable (international indicator) | |
| | 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 | 1. 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 | Not applicable (international indicator) | |
| | 13.3 Improve Education, awareness raising and Human and Institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning | 1. Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into Primary, secondary and Tertiary Curricula | Not applicable (international indicator) | |
| 2.% of population with increased knowledge on climate change, disaggregated by sex and age | | GHS/LCS (not currently included) | | |
| GOAL 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable | 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrients pollution. | 14.1.1 Fertilizer consumption (kg/ha of arable land) | Agriculture Surveys/Census Admin: Dept of Agriculture | AIA Goal 6: Blue/ocean economy for accelerated economic growth |
| | | Quantity of plastic material collected | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric | |
| | | Number of Countries with comprehensive National Waste Strategies | Not applicable (international indicator) | |

| | | | |
|-------------|---|---|--|
| development | | 14.1.2 Metric tonnes per year of plastic materials entering the ocean from all sources | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric |
| | 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans | 14.2.1 Percentage of coastline with formulated and adopted ICM/MSP plans | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric |
| | | Number of countries that have ratified relevant global and regional marinetime agreements | Not applicable (international indicator) |
| | | 14.2.2 Ocean health Index | Not applicable (international indicator) |
| | 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels | 14.3.1 Average marine acidity (ph) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric |
| | | 14.3.2 Coral coverage | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric |
| | 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics | 14.4.1 Fish species, threatened | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric |
| | | 14.4.2 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable limits | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric |
| | | Percentage of fishing tonnage landed per species | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric |
| | | Fishing Monitoring Program | Not applicable (international indicator) |
| | 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information | 14.5.1 Percentage area of each country's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in Marine Protected Area (MPA) | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric |
| | | 14.5.2 Percentage area of each country's Area Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) in MPA | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric |
| | | 14.5.3 Percentage area of global ocean under MPA | Not applicable (international indicator) |
| | | 14.5.4 Coverage of protected areas | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric |
| | 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and | 14.6.1 Dollar value of negative fishery subsidies against 2015 baseline | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric |
| | | 14.6.2 Legal framework or tax/trade mechanisms prohibiting certain forms of fisheries subsidies | Not applicable (international indicator) |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| | 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 (1) | No of countries ascending to international agreement | Not applicable (international indicator) | |
| | 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism | 14.7.1 Fisheries as a % of GDP | National accounts | |
| 14.7.2 Level of revenue generated from sustainable use of marine resources | | National accounts | | |
| percentage of fisheries products from aquaculture | | Admin: Dept of Agric Agriculture Survey Survey of Aquaculture | | |
| | 14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries | 14.a (1) Number of researchers working in this area | Admin: Dept of Agric Admin: Private sector | |
| Transfer of Marine Technology to developing countries | | Not applicable (international indicator) | | |
| 14.a (2) Budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology | | Admin: NT & Dept of Agric Admin: Research institutions and Universities | | |
| | 14.b Provide access for small-scale fisheries to marine resources and markets | 14.b (1) Percentage of small scale fisheries certified as sustainable; | Admin: Dept of Agric Admin: Dept of Fisheries | |
| 14.b (2) Percentage increase in market access for small scale fisheries | | Admin: Dept of Agric Admin: Dept of Fisheries | | |
| 14.b (3) Percentage increase of the proportion of global fish catch from sustainably managed small scale fishery | | Not applicable (international indicator) | | |
| | 14.c Ensure the full implementation of | 14.c (1) Adoption of a legal framework (Y/N) | Not applicable (international indicator) | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| | international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea for States parties thereto, including, where applicable, existing regional and international regimes for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by their parties | 14.c (2) Number of associated court cases | Admin: Dept of Agric Admin: Dept of Fisheries | |
| | | 14.c (3) Number of countries implementing either legally or programmatically the provisions set out in regional seas protocols | Not applicable (international 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 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements | 15.1.1 Coverage of protected areas broken down by ecosystem type, including total area of forests in protected areas (thousands of hectares) | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric Admin: Dept of Forrestry | AIA Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable climate and resilient economies and communities |
| | | 15.1.2 Forst area as a percentage of total land area | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric Admin: Dept of Forrestry | |
| | 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation by [x] per cent globally | 15.2.1 Net forest emissions | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric Admin: Dept of Forrestry | |
| | | 15.2.2 Forest cover under sustainable forest management | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric Admin: Dept of Forrestry | |
| | 15.3 By 2020, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation-neutral world | 15.3.1 Trends in land degradation | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric Admin: Dept of Forrestry | |
| | | 15.3.1 Area of land/soils under sustainable management | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric Admin: Dept of Forrestry | |
| | | conservation of the mountain ecosystem | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric Admin: Dept of Forrestry | |
| | 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development | 15.4.1 Coverage of protected areas | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric Admin: Dept of Forrestry | |
| | | 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric Admin: Dept of Forrestry Derived indicator | |
| | 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species | 15.5.1 Red list index | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric Admin: Dept of Forrestry Derived indicator | |
| | | 15.5.2 Living Planet index | Not applicable (international indicator) | |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| | 15.6 Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources | 15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol | Not applicable (international indicator) |
| | | 15.6.2 Number of permits or their equivalents made available to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearinghouse established under the Nagoya Protocol and number of Standard Material Transfer Agreements, as communicated to the Governing Body of the International Treaty | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric Admin: Dept of Forrestry |
| | 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and tracking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products | 15.7.1 Red list index for species in trade | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric |
| | | 15.7.2 Ratio of index value of total Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)-listed wildlife seizures to indexed value of total CITES wild-sourced export permits issued | Not applicable (international indicator) |
| | 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species | 15.8.1 Adoption of national legislation relevant to the prevention or control of invasive alien species | Not applicable (international indicator) |
| | | Number of Alien species covered in Action plans | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric Admin: Dept of Forrestry |
| | | 15.8.2 Red list index for birds showing trends driven by invasive alien species | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric Admin: Dept of Forrestry |
| | 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts | 15.9.1 National programme on the measurement of values of biodiversity or on the implementation of the System of Economic Environmental Accounts- Experimental Ecosystem Accounts (SEEA-EEA) | Not applicable (international indicator) |
| | | 15.9.2 Number of national development plans and processes integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services values | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric Admin: Dept of Forrestry |
| | 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve | 15.a(1) Official Development Assistance (in dollar value) dedicated to biodiversity | Admin: NT |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| | and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems | 15.a(2) National incentive schemes that reward positive contribution to biodiversity and ecosystem services | Admin: DoEA & DoAgric Admin: Dept of Forestry | |
| | 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation | 15.b(1) Public funding for sustainable forest management | Admin: NT | |
| | | 15.b(2) Forestry official development assistance (dollar value) | Admin: NT | |
| | | Private Sector Funding | Admin: Private sector | |
| | | 15.b(3) Forestry Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) (dollar value) | Admin: NT Admin: SARB (Central Bank) | |
| | 15.c Enhance global support for exports to combat poaching and tracking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities | 15.c(1) Ratio of indexed value of total CITES-listed wildlife seizures to indexed value of total CITES wild-sourced export permits issued | Admin: DoAgric | |
| | | 15.c(2) Extent to which sustainable practices and management by women and men pastoralists, farmers, fishers, forest dwellers on common land, including national and transnational mobility, are legally protected and enhanced by policies and regulation | Admin: DoAgric | |
| | | | | |
| 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 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere | 16.1.1 Homicide and conflict-related deaths per 100,000 people | Victims of Crime Admin: Police Services | AIA Goal 13: Peace Security and Stability preserved AIA Goal 14: A Stable and Peaceful Africa AIA Goal 15: A fully functional and operational African Security Forces Capability |
| | | 16.1.2 Percentage of the adult population aged 18 and older, subjected to violence within the last 12 months, by type (physical, psychological and/or sexual) | Victims of Crime Admin: Police Services | |
| | 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children | 16.2.1: Percentage of young adults aged 18-24 years who have experienced violence by age 18, by type (physical, psychological and/or sexual) | Victims of Crime Admin: Police Services | |
| | (Indicators are not talking to the Target? - Focus on children) Align indicators to targets as outlined in the proposed UNSC SDG indicator list | 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 people | Admin: Correctional services Admin: Dept of Justice | |
| | 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all | 16.3.1: Percentage of people who have experienced a dispute, reporting access to an adequate dispute resolution mechanism | Victims of Crime Admin: Police Services | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| | | 16.3.2: Percentage of total detainees who have been held in detention for more than 12 months while awaiting sentencing or a final disposition of their case | Admin: Correctional services Admin: Dept of Justice | |
| 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and armsflows, strengthen the recovery return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime and | 16.4.1: Total volume of inward and outward illicit financial flows | | Admin: SARB (Central bank)? | |
| | 16.4.1b: Number (%) of suspicious transactions that resulted in prosecutions. | | Admin: SARB (Central bank)? Admin: Police Service (Special crime investigation) | |
| | 16.4.2a): Total volume of illicit arms flows Additional Indicators: | | Admin: Police Service (Special crime investigation) | |
| | 16.4.2 b): The number of relevant International instruments and existing legal framework to combat terrorism and crime in all its form, ratified. | | Not applicable | |
| | 16.4.3 a): Total volume of illicit drugs seized | | Admin: Police Service (Special crime investigation) | |
| | 16.4.3.b: Total value of stolen assets recovered add as a % of reported stolen assets | | Admin: Police Service (Special crime investigation) | |
| | 16.4.4: Annual number of people arrested for crimes involving illicit arms. | | Admin: Police Service (Special crime investigation) | |
| | 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms | 16.5.1: Percentage of population who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, during the last 12 months | | Admin: Police Service (Special crime investigation) Victims of Crime |
| | | 16.5.2: Annual total monetary value of corruption and bribery cases reported | | Admin: Police Service (Special crime investigation) Victims of Crime |
| | | 16.5.2: Percentage of businesses that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, during the last 12 months | | Admin: Police Service (Special crime investigation) Victims of Crime |
| 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels | 16.6.1: Actual primary expenditures per sector and revenues as a percentage of the original approved budget of the government | | Admin: NT GFS | |
| | 16.6.2: Proportion of population satisfied with the quality of public services, disaggregated by service | | Satisfaction survey LCS CWIQ | |
| 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all | 16.7.1: Diversity in representation in key decision-making bodies (legislature, executive, and judiciary) | | Admin: Parliament, Presidency Admin: DPSA | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| | levels | 16.7.2: Percentage of population who believe decision-making at all levels is inclusive and responsive | Satisfaction survey LCS CWIQ | |
| | 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance | 16.8.1: Percentage of voting rights in international organizations of developing countries | Not applicable (international indicator) | |
| | 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration | 16.9.1: Percentage of children under 5 whose births have been registered with civil authority | CRVS | |
| | | 16.9.2: Percentage of the adult population possessing a national identity document | Admin: Dept of Home Affairs Admin: Dept of Integration/Civil registration Pop Census CRVS | |
| | 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements | 16.10.1: Percentage of actual government budget, procurement, revenues and natural resource concessions that are publicly available and easily accessible | Admin: NT | |
| | | 16.10.2: Number of journalists, associated media personnel and human rights advocates killed, kidnapped, disappeared, detained or tortured in the last 12 months | Admin: Police Services | |
| | 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime | 16.a.1: Percentage of requests for international cooperation (law enforcement cooperation, mutual legal assistance and extraditions) that were met during the reporting year. | Not applicable (international indicator) | |
| | | 16.a.2: Existence of independent national human rights institutions (NHRIs) in compliance with the Paris Principles | Admin: Police Service & Defense | |
| | 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development | 16.b.1: Proportion of the population reporting and perceiving to be discriminated against directly and/or indirectly, and hate crimes | Opinion survey | |
| | | 16.b.2: Proportion of the population satisfied with the quality of public services, disaggregated by service | Opinion survey | |
| GOAL 17 Strengthen the means of implementation | 17.1. Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international | 17.1.1 # of dev countries receiving international support to improve their collection systems. | International indicator | AIA Goal 19: Africa is a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co- |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|--------------------------|
| and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development | support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection | 17.1.2.Fixed capital formation as a proportion of GDP. | National Accounts | existence AIA Goal 20: Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development AIA Goal 10: World Class Infrastructure crisscrosses Africa AIA Goal 2: Well educated citizens and skill revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation AIA Goal 8: United Africa | |
| | | 17.1.3. Total Tax Per Capita (\$ value) | National Accounts, Admin:Revenue Authority | | |
| | | 17.1.4: Percentage of population paying direct tax | Admin:Revenue Services, National Accounts | | |
| | | 17.1.5: Tax evasion as a percentage of total government revenue. | Admin: Revenue Services, | | |
| | 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their social development assistance commitments,including to provide 0.7 per cent of gross national income in official development assistance to developing countries, of which 0.15 to 0.20 per cent should be provided to least developed countries | 17.2.1: Net Total ODA as percentage of OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors' gross national income (GNI) | International indicator | | |
| | | 17.2.2: Proportion of ODA allocated to LDCs as percentage of OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors' gross national income (GNI) | International indicator | | |
| | | 17.2.3: Proportion of total ODA allocated to social services (education, health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation). | Admin:National Treasury | | |
| | | 17.2.4 Proportion of total ODA allocated to infrastructure, industrialization, economic growth and energy. | Admin: National Treasury | | |
| | | 17.3 Mobilize additional fi-nancial resources for developing countries from multiple sources | 17.3.1: Percentage reduction in the transaction cost of Diaspora remittance | | International indicator |
| | | | 17.3.2: Resources raised through innovative financing mechanisms as a % of total tax revenue | | Admin: National Treasury |
| | 17.3.3: Amount of philanthropic funds mobilized | | National Treasury, Civil Society Organisations | | |
| | 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress | 17.4.1: Existence of an investment promotion initiative, policy or strategy (regime) | Not applicable | | |
| | | 17.4.2: Annual change in investment (domestic and foreign) | Admin: National Treasury, Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Industry | | |
| | | 17.4.3: Amount of debt relief / restructuring / cancelation for ILDCs | Admin: International sources, National Treasury, Foreign Affairs | | |
| | 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for | 17.5.1: Access to existing patent information (creation of a patent database) | Admin: Science and Technology, Trade and Industry, Company and patents registration authority | | |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| | least developed countries | 17.5.2: Number of South-South, North-South, triangular science and technology partnership signed and implemented | Admin: Science and Technology, Trade and Industry, Company and patents registration authority, Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| | | 17.5.3: Number of scientists and technological human resources exchanged | Admin: Science and Technology, Department of Education |
| | | 17.5.4 African investment Bank set up | Continental Indicator (AUC??) |
| | 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 when agreed upon | 17.6.1: Total Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Investment/GDP | National Accounts, Science and Technology |
| | | 17.6.2: Total STEM per capita (\$ value) | National Accounts |
| | | 17.6.3: Existence of Science Technology and Innovation (STI) policies including fiscal incentives for technology production and importation | Not applicable |
| | | 17.6.4: R&D + ICT spending as a % of GDP | National Accounts |
| | | 17.6.5: Number of patents registered per year at national level | Science and Technology, Trade and Industry, Company and patents registration authority |
| | | 17.6.6 Number of agreements reached and implemented to facilitate technology transfer. | Science and Technology, Ministry of Legal Affairs |
| | 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed | 17.7.1: A functional technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity building mechanism in place by 2017 | Need indicators for the target |
| | | 17.7.2: % of population with access to Internet | |
| | | 17.7.3: Capacity of internet access (bandwidth) | |
| | | 17.7.4: % students studying STEM subjects by level Proposed | |
| | | 17.7.5: Completion rate of STI graduates | |
| | | 17.7.6: % of Research Institutions and Universities with technology incubation centres | |
| 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 | 17.8.1: A functional technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity building mechanism in place by 2017 | Science and Technology, Ministry for Higher Education | |
| | 17.8.2: % of population with access to Internet | Dealt with elsewhere | |
| | 17.8.3: Capacity of internet access (bandwidth) | Same as above | |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| | information and communications technology | 17.8.4: % students studying STEM subjects by level | Admin: Ministry of Education |
| | | 17.8.5: Completion rate of STI graduates | Admin: Ministry of Education |
| | | 17.8.6: % of Research Institutions and Universities with technology incubation centres | Admin: Ministry of Education, Ministry of Science and Technology |
| | 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation | 17.9.1: Volume of resources (monetary and otherwise) provided by international institutions whose support (cooperation) for capacity building has been aligned with national priorities in realisation of SDGs. | Admin: International Cooperation, Foreign Affairs, National Treasury, Ministry of Economic Development |
| | | 17.9.2: Number of SDGs achieved | Not applicable |
| | | 17.9.3: Annual number of capacity-building programmes performed, through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation | Admin: International Cooperation, Foreign Affairs, National Treasury, Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Education |
| | 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda | 17.10.1: Number of trade-restrictive measures among WTO members removed | International indicator |
| | | 17.10.2: Worldwide weighted tariff-average: a. MFN applied and preferential, b. Applied to Devd/Dvg/LDCs, c. Applied by Devd/Dvg/LDCs, and d. By main sectors | International indicator |
| | 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020 | 17.11.1: Evolution of developing countries export (By partner group and key sectors. Such as: a) Exports of high technological content as proportion of total exports, b) Labour-intensive exports as proportion of total exports (pro-poor exports), and c) Export diversification (by product; by market destination) List of exports | Admin: Ministry of Trade and Industry, Central Bank, National Treasury |
| | | 17.11.2: Value of non-oil exports from LDCs that are derived from sustainable management of natural resources | International indicator |
| 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free | 17.12..1: Average tariffs faced by developing countries and LDCs by key sectors (definition) | International indicator | |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| | market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access | 17.12.2: Annual change in exports related to utilization Preferences by developing and least developed countries to developed countries | International indicator |
| | 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence | 17.13.1: GDP, GDP per capita growth | National Accounts |
| | | 17.13.2 Annual average inflation rate | CPI |
| | | 17.13.3.Underemployment rate | Survey: LFS, Census, LCS |
| | | 17.13.4. Current account surplus and deficit/GDP | Admin:National Treasury, Central Bank, National Accounts |
| | 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development | 17.14.1: Number of countries that have ratified and implemented relevant international instruments under the IMO (safety, security, environmental protection, civil liability and compensation and insurance) | International indicator |
| | | 17.14.2: Number of countries with multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms in place for a coordinated implementation of chemicals and wastes conventions and frameworks | International indicator |
| | 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development | 17.15.1: Number of countries signing on for sharing of information relevant to policies on poverty eradication and sustainable development | International indicator |
| | 17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multistakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries | 17.16.1: Number of multi-stakeholder partnership(s) participants active in developing countries | Admin: Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economic Development, National Statistics Offices - Coordination Units |
| | | 17.16.2: Classification and trajectory of the above in terms of: a) Nature of partnership, b) Region: Global, regional, c) Objectives: Sharing technology, expertise etc. and d) Country type (where partnership is active) | Admin: Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economic Development, National Statistics Offices - Coordination Units |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships | 17.17.1: Number of PPP and civil society partnership projects | Admin: foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economic Development, National Statistics Offices - Coordination Units |
| | | 17.17.2: Contribution of PPP projects as % of investment/ fixed capital formation implemented by developing countries | National Accounts, Ministry of Economic Development |
| | 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts | 17.18.1a: Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that ensures adequate funding and which complies with the fundamental principles of Official statistics. 17.18.1b: Number of countries that have access to adequate funding for the implementation of functional statistical systems | International indicator |
| | | 17.18.2: Number of countries that have formal institutional arrangements for the coordination of the compilation of official statistics (at international, national and regional level) | International indicator |
| | | 17.18.3: Availability and accessibility of high-quality, timely and reliable data by 2020 | NSO |
| | | 17.18.4 At least one census [1) population and 2) economic] of good quality conducted, processed, analyzed and disseminated following internationally agreed recommendations (during the last 10 years) | NSO |
| | 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and | 17.19.1: Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare (Nordhaus/Tobin) | NSO |
| | | 17.19.2: Gross National Happiness | NSO |
| | | 17.19.3: Statistical capacity building index | NSO |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|-----|--|
| | support statistical capacity-building in developing countries | 17.19.4: Social Development Index (ECA) | NSO | |
| | | 17.19.5: Human Development Index | NSO | |
| | | 17.19.6: Number of statisticians per 100 000 of population | NSO | |