

Cosa è l'Agenda ONU 2030

L'AGENDA 2030 IN ITALIA: informazione statistica per il monitoraggio degli SDGs

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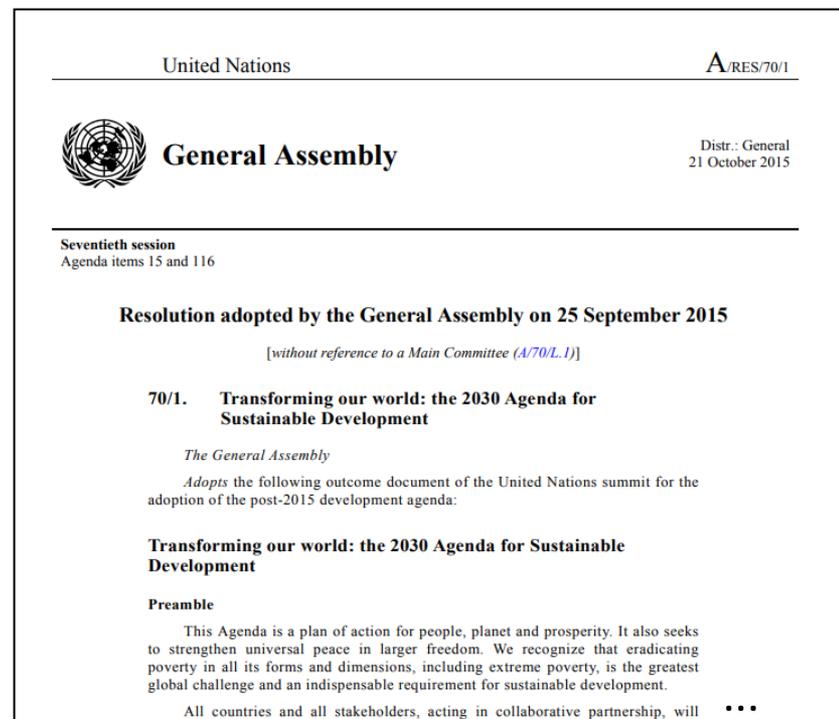
Dipartimento per la produzione statistica

Direzione Centrale Statistiche Ambientali e Territoriali



Cosa è l'Agenda 2030 dell'ONU (overview)

- **Sottoscritta il 25 settembre 2015 da 193 Paesi**, è un piano di azione globale per proteggere le **persone**, il **pianeta**, per assicurare **pace e prosperità** per tutti, porre fine alla povertà.
- **È composta da 17 obiettivi** (Sustainable Development Goals - SDGs), declinati in **169 target**, che fanno riferimento a diversi domini dello **sviluppo economico, sociale e ambientale**.
- Per il **monitoraggio** dei 17 obiettivi (Goals), nel 2017 la Commissione Statistica delle Nazioni Unite ha adottato **un sistema di più di 200 indicatori**.
- **L'Istat**, come gli altri INS, nell'ambito del **Sistan**, ha il compito di **costruire l'informazione statistica** necessaria al monitoraggio.



http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E

L'AGENDA 2030 IN ITALIA - overview

A partire da Dicembre 2016 l'Istat ha iniziato a rendere disponibili con cadenza semestrale **gli indicatori** per l'Italia tramite una piattaforma informativa dedicata.

A luglio 2018, insieme al nuovo rilascio di indicatori, è stato pubblicato il primo REPORT:

«Rapporto SDGs 2018. Informazioni statistiche per l'Agenda 2030 in Italia. Prime analisi»

Il rapporto propone un **aggiornamento e un ampliamento** degli indicatori insieme a un'analisi del loro andamento tendenziale.

Disponibilità di serie storiche e disaggregazioni territoriali, di genere, per classi di età, altre classificazioni rilevanti



- Obiettivo 1 (sdg 1)**
Porre fine a ogni forma di povertà nel mondo.
- Obiettivo 2 (sdg 2)**
Porre fine alla fame, raggiungere la sicurezza alimentare, migliorare la nutrizione e promuovere un'agricoltura sostenibile.
- Obiettivo 3 (sdg 3)**
Assicurare la salute e il benessere per tutti e per tutte le età.
- Obiettivo 4 (sdg 4)**
Fornire un'istruzione di qualità, equa e inclusiva, e promuovere opportunità di apprendimento per tutti.
- Obiettivo 5 (sdg 5)**
Raggiungere l'uguaglianza di genere ed emancipare tutte le donne e le ragazze.
- Obiettivo 6 (sdg 6)**
Garantire a tutti la disponibilità e la gestione sostenibile dell'acqua e delle strutture igienico-sanitarie.
- Obiettivo 7 (sdg 7)**
Assicurare a tutti l'accesso a sistemi di energia economici, affidabili, sostenibili e moderni.
- Obiettivo 8 (sdg 8)**
Incentivare una crescita economica duratura, inclusiva e sostenibile, un'occupazione piena e produttiva e un lavoro dignitoso per tutti.
- Obiettivo 9 (sdg 9)**
Costruire un'infrastruttura resiliente, promuovere l'innovazione e una industrializzazione equa, responsabile e sostenibile.
- Obiettivo 10 (sdg 10)**
Ridurre le disuguaglianze all'interno e tra le Nazioni.

L'informazione statistica per il monitoraggio degli SDGs

- Quali sono gli SDGs; processo di costruzione degli indicatori, posizionamento, tendenze, avanzamenti degli indicatori in Italia

- Cosa rappresenta per la STATISTICA UFFICIALE (PSN):

- Qual è la **disponibilità** di dati , quali sfide si pongono?
- Quale **lettura** degli indicatori? Pilastri ECONOMICO SOCIALE AMBIENTALE interconnessi , intrecciati, da 'integrare'
Lecture trasversali tra fenomeni, tra Goals, «trade off» di indicatori
- **Fenomeni globali e specificità locali**. Differenze tra paesi, differenze regionali
- **Differenze di genere e socioeconomiche**
- Fenomeni '**rilevanti**' o meno rilevanti o diversamente rilevanti tra paesi/regioni
- **Coordinamento, cooperazione, collaborazione tra i diversi produttori ed utilizzatori**
Sistan/Psn: molteplici produttori di dati (Istituti, Ministeri,...)
Nuove fonti di dati: potenziamento e rilettura delle statistiche esistenti, dei registri amministrativi, nuove frontiere, dai 'BIG DATA', georeferenziazione.

Codice della statistica: (...)

Pertinenza

Accuratezza e attendibilità

Tempestività e puntualità

Coerenza e comparabilità

Accessibilità e chiarezza

«*Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*»

1992 Earth Summit Rio: sono state definite le basi per la realizzazione politica dello sviluppo sostenibile ed è stata presentata l'Agenda 21, ovvero il piano d'azione per il 21° secolo

2012 Rio+20 Conference nel rapporto *Il futuro che vogliamo* sono stati rinnovati gli impegni presi e sono state definite le fasi necessarie per poter procedere verso uno sviluppo sostenibile

2015 In continuità con i precedenti **Millennium Development Goals**, l'Assemblea Generale delle Nazioni Unite ha adottato **l'Agenda 2030** per lo sviluppo sostenibile



L'Agenda 2030 per lo sviluppo sostenibile rappresenta il piano di azione globale delle Nazioni Unite per le **persone**, per il **pianeta** e per la **prosperità**, che tiene conto della necessità di sostenere la **pace** universale, la libertà, di sradicare la **povertà** in tutte le sue forme e dimensioni, conseguendo una trasformazione sostenibile della società, dell'economia e dell'ambiente da qui al 2030.

People
Planet
Peace
Prosperity
Partnership



<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>



Persone

Porre fine alla povertà e alla fame, in tutte le loro forme e dimensioni, e ad assicurare che tutti gli esseri umani possano realizzare il proprio potenziale con dignità ed uguaglianza in un ambiente sano.

Pianeta

Proteggere il pianeta dal degrado, attraverso un consumo ed una produzione consapevoli, gestendo le sue risorse naturali in maniera sostenibile e adottando misure urgenti riguardo il cambiamento climatico, in modo che esso possa soddisfare i bisogni delle generazioni presenti e di quelle future.

Prosperità

Assicurare che tutti gli esseri umani possano godere di vite prosperose e soddisfacenti e che il progresso economico, sociale e tecnologico avvenga in armonia con la natura.

Pace

Promuovere società pacifiche, giuste ed inclusive che siano libere dalla paura e dalla violenza. Non ci può essere sviluppo sostenibile senza pace, né la pace senza sviluppo sostenibile.

Partnership

Mobilizzare i mezzi necessari per implementare l'Agenda attraverso una Collaborazione Globale per lo sviluppo Sostenibile, basata su uno spirito di rafforzata solidarietà globale, concentrato in particolare sui bisogni dei più poveri e dei più vulnerabili e con la partecipazione di tutti i paesi, di tutte le parti in causa e di tutte le persone.

In coerenza con l'Agenda 2030, sono stati adottati nel 2015 anche:

➤ **Paris Climate Agreement (Accordo mondiale sul clima COP21)**

limitare l'aumento della temperatura (almeno) a non oltre 2° rispetto all'era preindustriale entro il 2035

➤ **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**



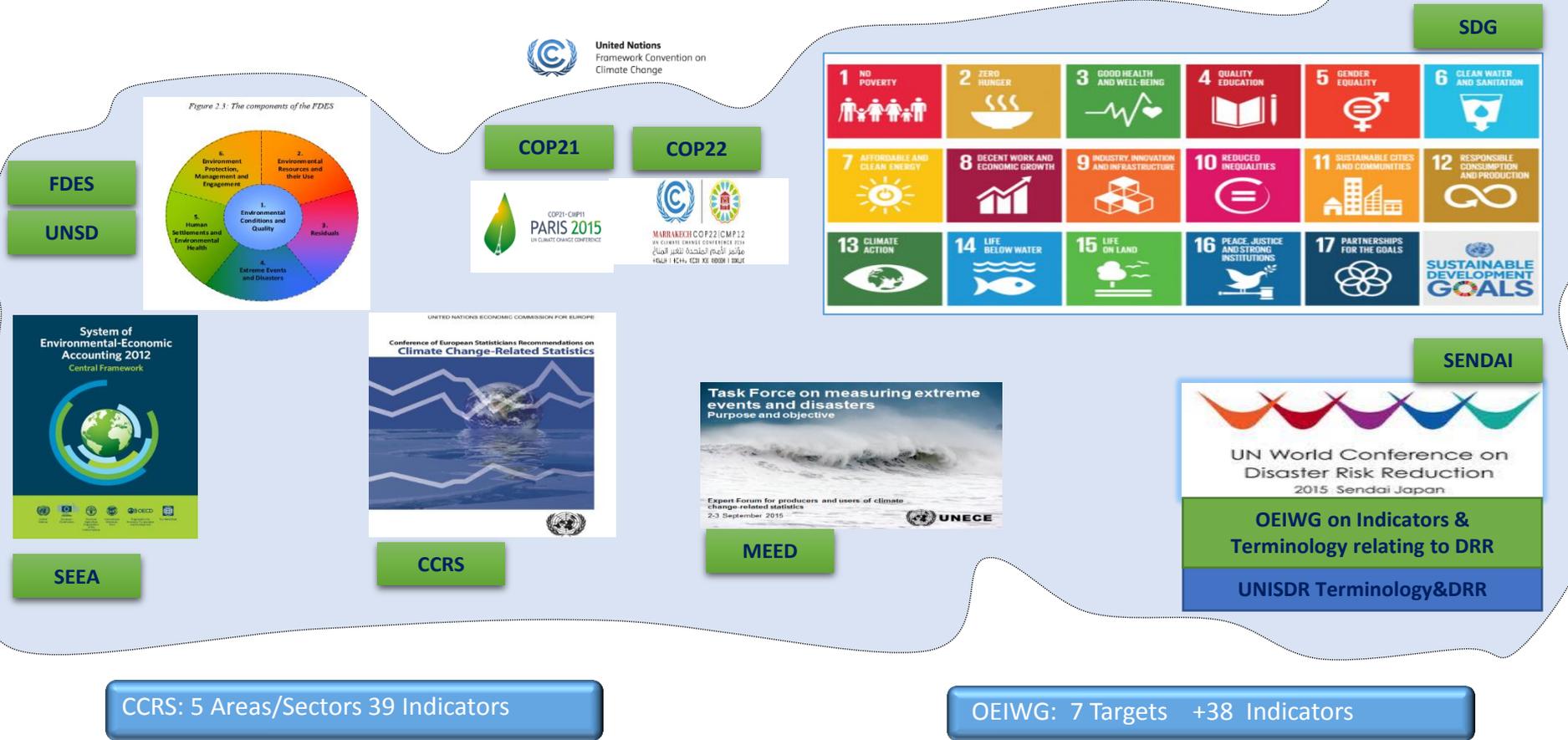
United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Iniziativa Internazionali & Frameworks

Tools: strumenti, definizioni, classificazioni, metodologie

Domanda di informazione statistica

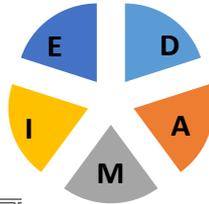
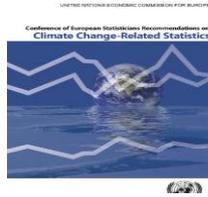
SDG: 17 goal, 169 targets, circa 240 Indicators



TF UNECE: Climate Change - Extreme events and disasters



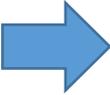
TF Climate Change Related Statistics / Indicators – CCRSI



| Area | Sub-area | No. | Indicator | |
|------------|---|-------------|---|---|
| Drivers | National total | 1 | Total primary energy supply (TPES) | |
| | | 2 | Share of fossil fuels in total primary energy supply (TPES) | |
| | | 3 | Losses of land covered by (semi-) natural vegetation | |
| | | 4 | Total support for fossil fuels / GDP | |
| | Production | 5 | Total energy intensity of production activities | |
| | | 6 | CO2 intensity of energy for the economy | |
| | | 7 | Emission intensity of agricultural commodities | |
| | | Consumption | 8 | Energy consumption by households / capita |
| | | | 9 | Total GHG emissions |
| Emissions | National total | 10 | CO2 emissions from fuel combustion | |
| | | 11 | GHG emissions from land use | |
| | | 12 | Total GHG emissions of production activities | |
| | Production | 13 | GHG emission intensity of production activities | |
| | | 14 | Direct GHG emissions from households | |
| | Consumption | 15 | Carbon footprint | |
| Impacts | Physical conditions | 16 | Annual average surface temperature | |
| | | 17 | Percentage of land area suffering from unusual wet or dry conditions (Standard Precipitation Index) | |
| | Water resources | 18 | Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources | |
| | Land, land cover, ecosystems and biodiversity | 19 | Cumulative number of alien species | |
| | | 20 | Carbon stock in soil | |
| | | 21 | Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area | |
| | Extreme Events and Disasters | 22 | Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to hydro-meteorological disasters, per 100,000 population | |
| | | 23 | Occurrence of extreme weather events | |
| | | 24 | Direct economic loss attributed to hydro-meteorological disasters in relation to GDP | |
| | | 25 | Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to hydro-meteorological disasters | |
| | | 26 | Distribution of cases of vector-borne diseases | |
| | Human settlements and environmental health | 27 | Heat-related mortality | |
| | Agriculture, forestry and fishery | 28 | Direct agricultural loss attributed to hydro-meteorological disasters | |
| Mitigation | Energy resources | 29 | Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption | |
| | Expenditures | 30 | Share of climate change mitigation expenditure relative to GDP | |
| | | 31 | Share of energy and transport related taxes as percentage of total taxes and social contributions | |
| | Environmental Governance and Regulation | 32 | Total climate change related subsidies and similar transfers / GDP | |
| | | 33 | Average carbon price | |
| | | 34 | Mobilized amount of USD per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the USD 100 billion commitment | |
| Adaptation | Expenditures | 35 | Share of government adaptation expenditure to GDP | |
| | Water resources | 36 | Change in water use efficiency over time | |
| | Human settlements and environmental health | 37 | Proportion of population living in dwellings with air conditioners or air conditioning | |
| | | 38 | Progress towards sustainable forest management | |
| | Agriculture, forestry and fishery | 39 | Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture | |

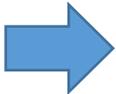
<https://www.unece.org/statistics/networks-of-experts/task-force-on-a-set-of-key-climate-change-related-statistics-using-sea.html>

TF Measuring Extreme Events and Disasters - MEED



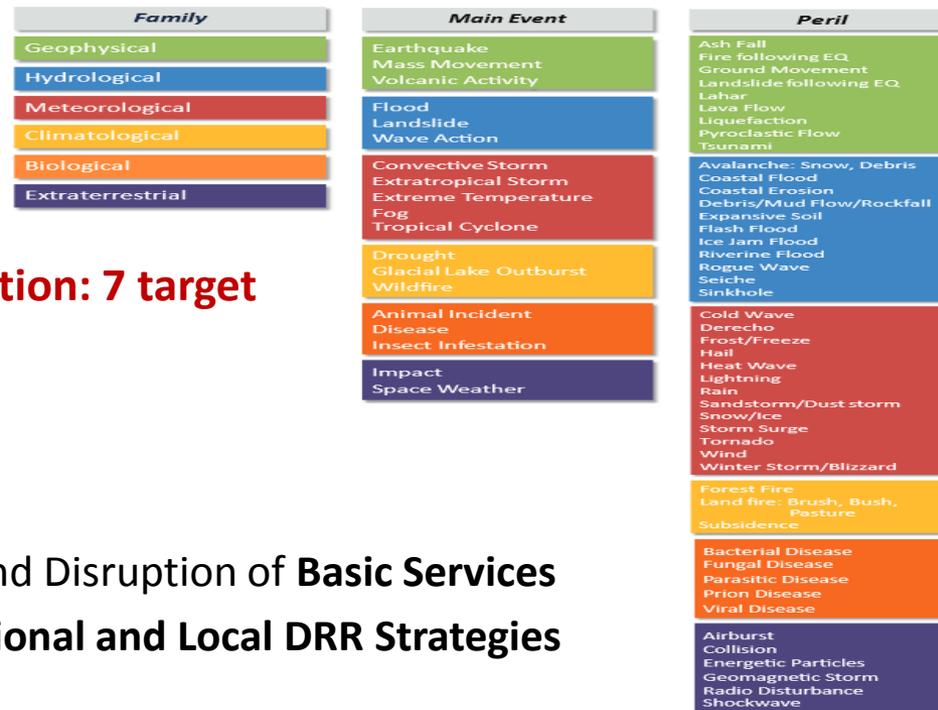
<https://www.unece.org/statistics/networks-of-experts/task-force-on-measuring-extreme-events-and-disasters.html>

TF Adjusting CES Recommendations to the Sustainable Development Goals



<https://www.unece.org/statistics/networks-of-experts/task-force-on-adjusting-ces-recommendations-to-the-sustainable-development-goals.html>

Disaster Risk Reduction /Management



Monitoraggio dell'implementazione del

SENDAI FRAMEWORK for Disaster Risk Reduction: 7 target

- Reduce **Mortality**
- Reduce **Affected People**
- Reduce **Direct Economic Loss**
- Reduce Damage to **Critical Infrastructure** and Disruption of **Basic Services**
- Increase the Number of Countries with **National and Local DRR Strategies**
- Enhance **International Cooperation**
- Increase the Availability and Access to **Multi-hazard Early Warning System** and **Disaster Risk Information and Assessment**

Open-ended intergovernmental expert working group (OEIWG) sta lavorando sulle **definizioni** e sugli **indicatori** (ancora provvisori) che dovranno essere usati per il monitoraggio dei target

In Italia, in particolare: frane , alluvioni, ondate di calore, incendi boschivi, oltre a terremoti. Vulnerabilità del territorio, Territorio e Popolazione a rischio.

I 17 Sustainable Development Goals

I 17 SDG dell'Agenda 2030 si riferiscono a diverse aree di sviluppo sociale, economico e ambientale che devono essere considerati in un approccio integrato nonché ai processi che li possono accompagnare e favorire in maniera sostenibile, **inclusa la cooperazione internazionale e il contesto politico e istituzionale**. Sono presenti come componenti irrinunciabili, numerosi riferimenti al **benessere delle persone** e ad **un'equa distribuzione** dei benefici dello sviluppo.



I 17 Sustainable Development Goals



1. No poverty. Sconfiggere la povertà: porre fine ad ogni forma di povertà nel mondo.



2. Zero hunger. Sconfiggere la fame: porre fine alla fame, raggiungere la sicurezza alimentare, migliorare la nutrizione e promuovere un'agricoltura sostenibile.



3. Good health and well-being. Salute e benessere: assicurare la salute e il benessere **per tutti** e per tutte le età.



4. Quality education. Istruzione di qualità: fornire un'educazione di qualità, **equa e inclusiva** e promuovere opportunità di apprendimento **per tutti**.



5. Gender equality. Parità di genere: raggiungere l'**uguaglianza di genere** ed emancipare tutte le donne e le ragazze.



6. Clear water and sanitation. Acqua pulita e servizi igienico sanitari: garantire **a tutti** la disponibilità e la gestione sostenibile dell'acqua e delle strutture igienico-sanitarie.



7. Affordable and clean energy. Energia pulita e accessibile: assicurare **a tutti l'accesso** a sistemi di energia economici, affidabili, sostenibili e moderni.



8. Decent work and economic growth. Buona occupazione e crescita economica: incentivare una crescita economica duratura, **inclusiva e sostenibile**, un'occupazione piena e produttiva e un **lavoro dignitoso per tutti**.



9. Industry innovation and infrastructure. Innovazione e infrastrutture: costruire un'infrastruttura resiliente, promuovere l'innovazione e una industrializzazione **equa, responsabile e sostenibile**.

I 17 Sustainable Development Goals



10. Reduced inequalities. *Ridurre le disuguaglianze:* ridurre l'ineguaglianza all'interno di e fra le Nazioni.



11. Sustainable cities and communities. *Città e comunità sostenibili:* rendere le città e gli insediamenti umani **inclusivi, sicuri, resilienti e sostenibili**.



12. Responsible consumption and production. *Consumo e produzione responsabili:* garantire modelli sostenibili di produzione e di consumo.



13. Climate action. *Lotta contro il cambiamento climatico:* adottare misure urgenti per combattere il cambiamento climatico e le sue conseguenze.



14. Life below water. *Flora e fauna acquatica:* conservare e utilizzare in modo sostenibile gli oceani, i mari e le risorse marine per uno sviluppo sostenibile.



15. Life on land. *Flora e fauna terrestre:* proteggere, ripristinare e favorire un uso sostenibile dell'ecosistema terrestre, gestire sostenibilmente le foreste, contrastare la desertificazione, arrestare e far retrocedere il degrado del terreno e fermare la perdita di biodiversità biologica.



16. Peace, justice and strong institutions. *Pace, giustizia e istituzioni solide:* promuovere **società pacifiche e inclusive** per uno sviluppo sostenibile, rendere disponibile **l'accesso alla giustizia per tutti** e creare organismi efficaci, responsabili e **inclusivi a tutti i livelli**.



17. Partnership for the goals. *Partnership per gli obiettivi:* rafforzare i mezzi di attuazione e rinnovare il partenariato mondiale per lo sviluppo sostenibile.

17 goals, 169 Targets..... 244 indicatori (232 diversi)

Lista di **indicatori SDGs** definiti e revisionati da:

IAEG-SDGs

Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators

approvati alla 48ma sessione della Commissione Statistica (marzo 2017)
adottati dalla Assemblea Generale ONU (luglio 2017)

83 Tier I - 34% metodologia consolidate, dati prodotti

67 Tier II - 27% metodologia consolidate, dati non sempre prodotti

88 Tier III - 36% metodologia da definire

6 indicatori non sono ancora stati classificati o appartengono a più livelli a causa dell'eterogeneità dei loro componenti

È un processo in atto e in via di sviluppo

- affinamenti e verifiche continui
- identificazione delle Custodian Agencies per specifici indicatori



HLG-PCCB

unstats.un.org/sdgs/hlg/

High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- **garantire una leadership strategica** nell'attività di monitoraggio e di reporting statistico nel processo di raggiungimento degli obiettivi
 - **realizzazione del Piano di azione globale (Cape Town Global Action Plan)** per i dati sullo sviluppo sostenibile, presentato al World data forum dell'Onu (gennaio 2017) in Sudafrica ed approvato dalla Commissione Statistica dell'Onu (luglio 2017)
- 
- tale documento fornisce una **visione globale per la pianificazione e attuazione di interventi per l'implementazione dell'agenda 2030** con una
 - **lista concreta di azioni mirate al rafforzamento delle capacità statistiche dei Paesi e dei Sistemi statistici nazionali** per individuare nuove strategie, sviluppare la produzione statistica di qualità e rafforzare la partnership e la cooperazione.



La Commissione economica per l'Europa delle Nazioni Unite (UNECE)

ha istituito uno **Steering group** all'interno della **Conference of European Statisticians (CES)**, di cui l'Italia è membro, che ha lavorato ad una *road map per lo sviluppo delle statistiche per gli SDGs*.

Supporting countries to achieve the SDGs

La road map, puntando sul ruolo di coordinamento degli INS, specifica una **strategia per la realizzazione di un sistema di monitoraggio degli SDGs e guida i membri della CES verso il raggiungimento degli obiettivi**.

La prima edizione della Road Map on Statistics for SDGs è stata discussa ed approvata nell'ambito della Sessione Plenaria della Conference of European Statisticians a giugno 2017



<https://www.unece.org/info/about-unece/mission/unece-and-the-sdgs.html>

What are the sustainable development goals (SDGs)?

**Eurostat ha realizzato un lavoro di analisi della domanda di informazione associata agli SDGs e di ricognizione dell'informazione statistica esistente.
A novembre 2017 ha diffuso una prima analisi utilizzando 100 indicatori.**

Rilevanza per il contesto europeo: indicatore coglie fenomeni rilevanti per i paesi appartenenti all'Unione.

20% non rilevanti per il contesto europeo

Rilevanza per la statistica ufficiale: indicatore rilevante per la statistica ufficiale
26% non sono oggetto di metodi o approcci statistici



Discover the SDGs in the EU

Compare your country's progress



<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi>

Ruolo degli INS e del SSN (SISTAN)

Gli Istituti di Statistica (INS) ed il Sistan sono chiamati a soddisfare questa crescente domanda di informazione statistica; è una **sfida** globale di grande complessità ma anche una importante **opportunità** per il Paese e per il SSN.



www.sistan.it

la rete statistica
per il paese

Gli INS hanno un ruolo cruciale per il loro know how metodologico e tecnico. Per soddisfare la domanda informativa globale e nazionale

- **Istat coordina l'offerta di statistica ufficiale prodotta dai diversi attori istituzionali appartenenti al SSN**
- la comunità internazionale attribuisce **agli INS il compito di coordinare la produzione degli indicatori statistici SDGs a livello nazionale.**
- L'Istat sta conducendo l'analisi degli indicatori seguendo le evoluzioni, continuando il lavoro di confronto inter istituzionale dentro e fuori i confini del Sistan, per completare la **mappatura** metodologicamente consistente, integrata e condivisa di tutte le misure SDGs.
- **La road-map** nazionale prevede di proseguire nella **copertura degli indicatori**, nello **sviluppo degli indicatori necessari ma ancora non disponibili**, promuovendo la condivisione delle informazioni, le necessarie e proficue **sinergie**, anche con le **agenzie custodian**, e prevede di procedere conseguentemente nella lettura e nella **analisi integrata di obiettivi** e misure di monitoraggio.

Attività avviate , sviluppi futuri



L'Istat e gli indicatori SDG

Attività avviate: diffusioni con arricchimenti progressivi (n. di indicatori, disaggregazioni)

1. Prima diffusione di indicatori Dicembre 2016
2. Seconda diffusione di indicatori Maggio 2017
3. Terza diffusione di indicatori Dicembre 2017
4. **Quarta diffusione di indicatori Luglio 2018 e REPORT:**
 - **235 indicatori per 117 misure SDGs**
 - **75% attualmente con disaggregazione regionale**
 - **35% identici, 41% simili o parziali, 24% indicatori specifici di contesto nazionale**



Sviluppi futuri: future diffusioni con ulteriori arricchimenti, analisi, DB, ecc... (stepbystep)

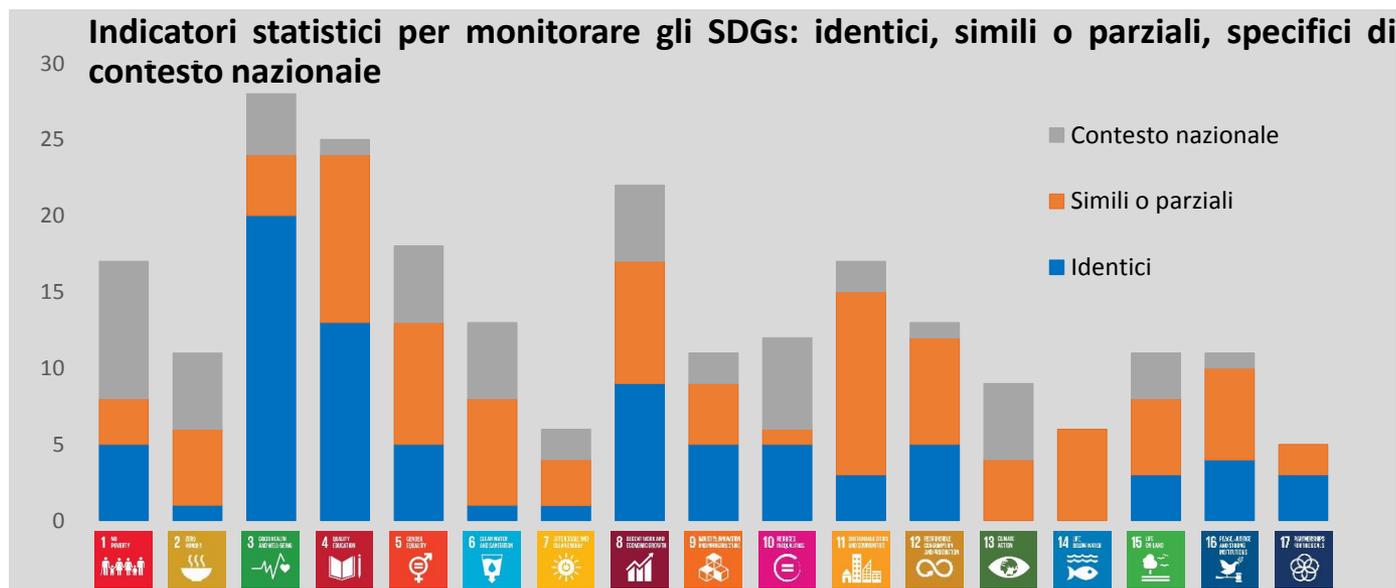
- ✓ Road Map: proseguire con **Mappatura e Copertura** delle misure statistiche
- ✓ **Criteri di selezione degli indicatori:** trasparenza metodologie, frequenza di diffusione, tempestività, copertura e comparabilità territoriali, lunghezza delle serie storiche, facilità di interpretazione
- ✓ **Piattaforma multi-partecipativa e inter-istituzionale** (Ispra, Mattm, Maeci, Miur, GSE, Protezione Civile,); sinergie con istituzioni internazionali (Fao...)
- ✓ **Investimenti tematici e metodologici** (Cambiamenti climatici, Gestione rischio, Suolo e mare)
- ✓ **Conciliare il livello globale di ambizione degli SDGs con le esigenze specifiche del Paese:**
dal globale al nazionale e al regionale

L'Istat e gli indicatori SDGs: quante e quali misure statistiche

- **235 indicatori per 117 misure SDGs**
- **35% identici, 41% simili o parziali, 24% indicatori specifici di contesto nazionale**

Un approccio concreto e progressivo (step by step):

- per 83 misure c'è una perfetta coincidenza (**indicatori identici**)
- 96 misure rispecchiano parzialmente le esigenze informative (**indicatori simili o parziali**)
- 56 misure, sono state inserite per fornire ulteriori elementi utili alla comprensione e al monitoraggio del target nel "**contesto nazionale**".



Goal 1 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere



Targets / Indicators

-
- 1.1 *By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day*
- 1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
-
- 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*
- 1.2.1 ✓ Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
- 1.2.2 ✓ Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
-
- 1.3 *Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable*
- 1.3.1 ✓ Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
-
- 1.4 *By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance*
- 1.4.1 ✓ Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
- 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
-
- 1.5 *By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters*
- 1.5.1 ✓ Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
- 1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
- 1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
- 1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
-
- 1.a *Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions*
- 1.a.1 Proportion of domestically resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes
- 1.a.2 ✓ Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
- 1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP
-
- 1.b *Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions*
- 1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups



Goal 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Targets / Indicators

| | |
|-------|--|
| 3.1 | By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births |
| 3.1.1 | Maternal mortality ratio |
| 3.1.2 | Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel |
| 3.2 | By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births |
| 3.2.1 | Under-five mortality rate |
| 3.2.2 | Neonatal mortality rate |
| 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 |
| 3.3.1 | Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations |
| 3.3.2 | Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population |
| 3.3.3 | Malaria incidence per 1,000 population |
| 3.3.4 | Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population |
| 3.3.5 | Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases |
| 3.4 | By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being |
| 3.4.1 | Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease |
| 3.4.2 | Suicide mortality rate |
| 3.5 | Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol |
| 3.5.1 | Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders |
| 3.5.2 | Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol |
| 3.6 | By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents |
| 3.6.1 | Death rate due to road traffic injuries |
| 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 |
| 3.7.1 | Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods |
| 3.7.2 | Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group |
| 3.8 | Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all |
| 3.8.1 | Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population) |
| 3.8.2 | Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income |
| 3.9 | By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination |
| 3.9.1 | Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution |
| 3.9.2 | Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) |
| 3.9.3 | Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning |
| 3.a | Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate |
| 3.a.1 | Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older |
| 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 |
| 3.b.1 | Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme |
| 3.b.2 | Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors |
| 3.b.3 | Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis |
| 3.c | Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States |
| 3.c.1 | Health worker density and distribution |
| 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 |
| 3.d.1 | International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness |

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



Targets / Indicators

| | |
|-------|---|
| 2.1 | By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round |
| 2.1.1 | Prevalence of undernourishment |
| 2.1.2 | Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) |
| 2.2 | By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons |
| 2.2.1 | Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age |
| 2.2.2 | Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) |
| 2.3 | By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment |
| 2.3.1 | Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size |
| 2.3.2 | Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status |
| 2.4 | By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality |
| 2.4.1 | Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture |
| 2.5 | By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed |
| 2.5.1 | Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities |
| 2.5.2 | Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction |
| 2.a | Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries |
| 2.a.1 | The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures |
| 2.a.2 | Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector |
| 2.b | Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round |
| 2.b.1 | Producer Support Estimate |
| 2.b.2 | Agricultural export subsidies |
| 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 |
| 2.c.1 | Indicator of food price anomalies |

Goal 4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



Targets / Indicators

| | |
|-------|--|
| 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 |
| 4.1.1 | Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex |
| 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 |
| 4.2.1 | Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex |
| 4.2.2 | Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex |
| 4.3 | By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university |
| 4.3.1 | Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex |
| 4.4 | By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship |
| 4.4.1 | Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill |
| 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 |
| 4.5.1 | Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated |
| 4.6 | By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy |
| 4.6.1 | Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex |
| 4.7 | By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development |
| 4.7.1 | Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment |
| 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 |
| 4.a.1 | Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) |
| 4.b | By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries |
| 4.b.1 | Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study |
| 4.c | By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States |
| 4.c.1 | Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country |
| 3.9.1 | Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution |
| 3.9.2 | Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) |
| 3.9.3 | Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning |
| 3.a | Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate |
| 3.a.1 | Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older |
| 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 |
| 3.b.1 | Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme |
| 3.b.2 | Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors |
| 3.b.3 | Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis |
| 3.c | Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States |
| 3.c.1 | Health worker density and distribution |
| 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 |
| 3.d.1 | International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness |

Goal 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Targets / Indicators

| | |
|-------|--|
| 5.1 | End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere |
| 5.1.1 | Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex |
| 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 |
| 5.2.1 | Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age |
| 5.2.2 | Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence |
| 5.3 | Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation |
| 5.3.1 | Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 |
| 5.3.2 | Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age |
| 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 |
| 5.4.1 | Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location |
| 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 |
| 5.5.1 | Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments |
| 5.5.2 | Proportion of women in managerial positions |
| 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 |
| 5.6.1 | Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care |
| 5.6.2 | Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15-49 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education |
| 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 |
| 5.a.1 | (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure |
| 5.a.2 | Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control |
| 5.b | Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women |
| 5.b.1 | Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex |
| 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 |
| 5.c.1 | Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment |

Goal 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



Targets / Indicators

- 6.1 *By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all*
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
-
- 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*
6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water
-
- 6.3 *By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally*
6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
-
- 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*
6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time
6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
-
- 6.5 *By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate*
6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)
6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
-
- 6.6 *By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes*
6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
-
- 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*
6.a.1 Amount of water-and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
-
- 6.b *Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation r*
6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for p
management

Goal 7 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



Targets / Indicators

- 7.1 *By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services*
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
-
- 7.2 *By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix*
7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
-
- 7.3 *By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency*
7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
-
- 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*
7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems
-
- 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, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support*
7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services

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



Targets / Indicators

-
- 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
- 8.1.1 ✓ Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
-
- 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
- 8.2.1 ✓ Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
-
- 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
- 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
-
- 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
- 8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
- 8.4.2 ✓ Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
-
- 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
- 8.5.1 ✗ Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
- 8.5.2 ✓ Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
-
- 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
- 8.6.1 ✓ Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
-
- 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
- 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
-
- 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
- 8.8.1 ✓ Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
- 8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
-
- 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
- 8.9.1 ✓ Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
- 8.9.2 ✓ Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs
-
- 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
- 8.10.1 ✗ (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
- 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
-
- 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
- 8.a.1 ✓ Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements
-
- 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization
- 8.b.1 ✓ Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy

Goal 9 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



Targets / Indicators

-
- 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*
- 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
- 9.1.2 ✓ Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
-
- 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*
- 9.2.1 ✓ Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
- 9.2.2 ✓ Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
-
- 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*
- 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
- 9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
-
- 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*
- 9.4.1 ✓ CO2 emission per unit of value added
-
- 9.5 *Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending*
- 9.5.1 ✓ Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
- 9.5.2 ✓ Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
-
- 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*
- 9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
-
- 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*
- 9.b.1 ✓ Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
-
- 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*
- 9.c.1 ✓ Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

Goal 10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries



Targets / Indicators

-
- 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*
10.1.1 ✓ Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
-
- 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*
10.2.1 ✓ Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
-
- 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*
10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
-
- 10.4 *Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality*
10.4.1 ✓ Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
-
- 10.5 *Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations*
10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators
-
- 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*
10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
-
- 10.7 *Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies*
10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination
10.7.2 ✓ Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies
-
- 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*
10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
-
- 10.b *Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes*
10.b.1 ✓ Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
-
- 10.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*
10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted
-

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



Targets / Indicators

-
- 11.1 *By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums*
- 11.1.1  Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
-
- 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*
- 11.2.1  Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
-
- 11.3 *By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries*
- 11.3.1  Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate
- 11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
-
- 11.4 *Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage*
- 11.4.1  Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)
-
- 11.5 *By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations*
- 11.5.1  Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
- 11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters
-
- 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*
- 11.6.1  Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
- 11.6.2  Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
-
- 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*
- 11.7.1  Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 11.7.2  Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
-
- 11.a *Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning*
- 11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city
-
- 11.b *By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels*
- 11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
- 11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
-
- 11.c *Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials*
- 11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials

Goal 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



Targets / Indicators

-
- 12.1 *Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries*
- 12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies
-
- 12.2 *By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources*
- 12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
- 12.2.2 ✓ Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
-
- 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*
- 12.3.1 Global food loss index
-
- 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*
- 12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement
- 12.4.2 ✓ Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
-
- 12.5 *By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse*
- 12.5.1 ✓ National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
-
- 12.6 *Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle*
- 12.6.1 ✓ Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
-
- 12.7 *Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities*
- 12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans
-
- 12.8 *By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature*
- 12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
-
- 12.a *Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production*
- 12.a.1 ✓ Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies
-
- 12.b *Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products*
- 12.b.1 ✓ Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools
-
- 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*
- 12.c.1 ✓ Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels



Goal 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (b)

Targets / Indicators

13.1 *Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries*

- 13.1.1 ✓ Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
 - 13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
 - 13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
-

13.2 *Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning*

- 13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)
-

13.3 *Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning*

- 13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula
 - 13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions
-

13.a *Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible*

- 13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment
-

13.b *Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities*

- 13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

Goal 14 - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



Targets / Indicators

-
- 14.1 *By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution*
- 14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density
-
- 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 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches
-
- 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
-
- 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  Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
-
- 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  Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
-
- 14.6 *By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation (c)*
- 14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
-
- 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 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries
-
- 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 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
-
- 14.b *Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets*
- 14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
-
- 14.c *Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"*
- 14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources

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



Targets / Indicators

-
- 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  Forest area as a proportion of total land area
 - 15.1.2  Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
-
- 15.2 *By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally*
- 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management
-
- 15.3 *By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world*
- 15.3.1  Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
-
- 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 by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity
 - 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index
-
- 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
-
- 15.6 *Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed*
- 15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
-
- 15.7 *Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products*
- 15.7.1  Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
-
- 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  Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
-
- 15.9 *By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts*
- 15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
-
- 15.a *Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems*
- 15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
-
- 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 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
-
- 15.c *Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities*
- 15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

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



Targets / Indicators

-
- 16.1 *Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere*
- 16.1.1 ✓ Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
 - 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
 - 16.1.3 ✓ Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months
 - 16.1.4 ✓ Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
-
- 16.2 *End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children*
- 16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
 - 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
 - 16.2.3 ✓ Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
-
- 16.3 *Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all*
- 16.3.1 ✓ Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
 - 16.3.2 ✓ Unsensitized detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
-
- 16.4 *By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime*
- 16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)
 - 16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments
-
- 16.5 *Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms*
- 16.5.1 ✓ Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
 - 16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months
-
- 16.6 *Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels*
- 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
 - 16.6.2 ✓ Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services
-
- 16.7 *Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels*
- 16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions
 - 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
-
- 16.8 *Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance*
- 16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
-
- 16.9 *By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration*
- 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
-
- 16.10 *Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements*
- 16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months
 - 16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information
-
- 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 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles
-
- 16.b *Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development*
- 16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Goal 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development



Targets / Indicators

| | | |
|---------|--|---|
| 17.1 | Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection | |
| 17.1.1 | Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source | ✓ |
| 17.1.2 | Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes | |
| 17.2 | Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries | |
| 17.2.1 | Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI) | ✓ |
| 17.3 | Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources | |
| 17.3.1 | Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget | |
| 17.3.2 | Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP | |
| 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 | Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services | |
| 17.5 | Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries | |
| 17.5.1 | Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries | |
| 17.6 | Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism | |
| 17.6.1 | Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation | |
| 17.6.2 | Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed | ✓ |
| 17.7 | Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed | |
| 17.7.1 | Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies | |
| 17.8 | Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology | |
| 17.8.1 | Proportion of individuals using the Internet | ✓ |
| 17.9 | Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation | |
| 17.9.1 | Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to develop | |
| 17.10 | Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda | |
| 17.10.1 | Worldwide weighted tariff-average | |
| 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 | Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports | |
| 17.12 | Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access | |
| 17.12.1 | Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States | |
| 17.13 | Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence | |
| 17.13.1 | Macroeconomic Dashboard | |
| 17.14 | Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development | |
| 17.14.1 | Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development | |
| 17.15 | Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development | |
| 17.15.1 | Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation | |
| 17.16 | Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries | |
| 17.16.1 | Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals | |
| 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 | Amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships | |
| 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 | |
| 17.18.1 | Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics | |
| 17.18.2 | Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics | |
| 17.18.3 | Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding | |
| 17.19 | By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries | |
| 17.19.1 | Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries | |
| 17.19.2 | Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration | |

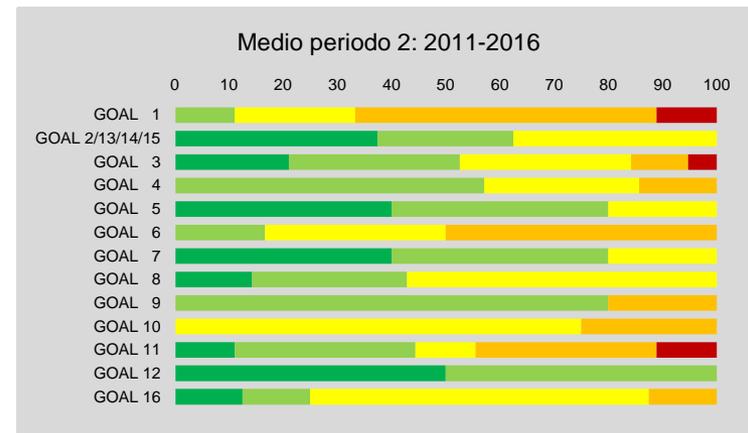
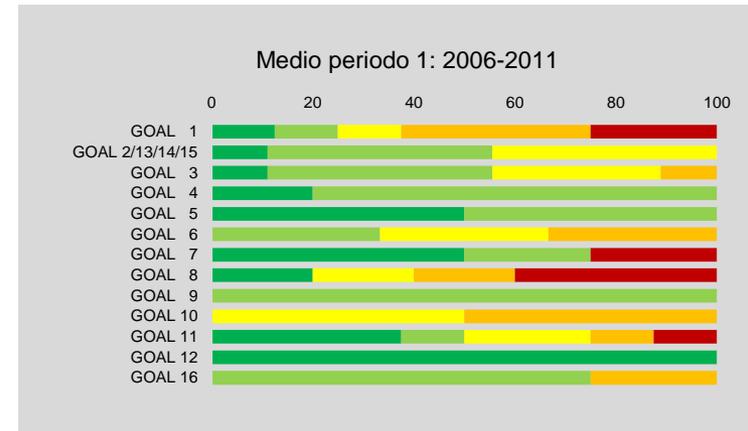
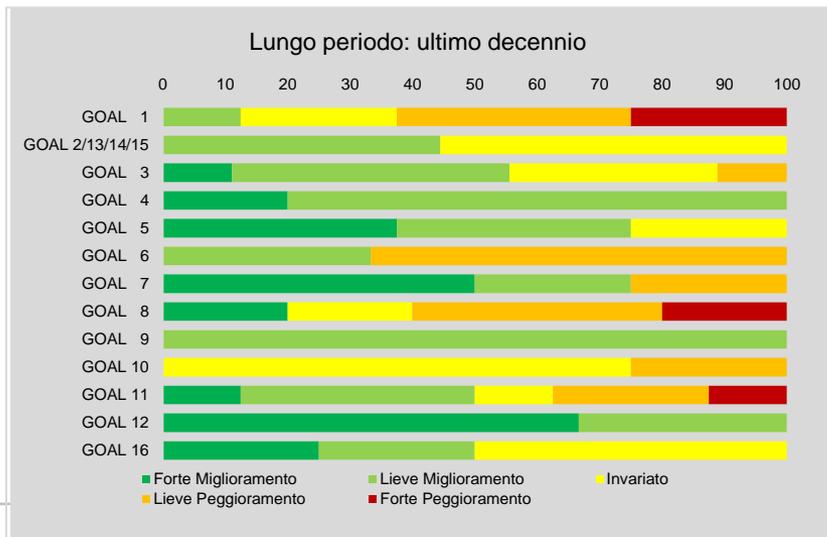


Verso uno sviluppo sostenibile? Analisi dei trend, SINTESI dei Goals?

Gli effetti della crisi nel primo quinquennio sono evidenti per povertà (G.1), lavoro (G.8), energia (G.7), città (G.11).

Sviluppi tendenziali positivi di lungo periodo con riferimento a istruzione (G.4) (ma sempre in ritardo rispetto all'Europa), industria e innovazione (G.9), consumo e produzione (G.12).

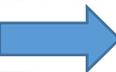
Moderati progressi nel secondo quinquennio (confronto tra la fase immediatamente precedente la seconda crisi e quella post-recessiva). Diminuiscono le variazioni fortemente negative per i G. 1 e G. 8 e variazioni leggermente positive per G.4, G.5 (genere), G.7 G.9 e G.12.



Andamento discontinuo, altalenante, .. non sufficiente?

SDGs: ricchezza informazioni, comparabilità globale, europea, nazionale, regionale; per genere, classi di età.

Disponibilità serie storiche....





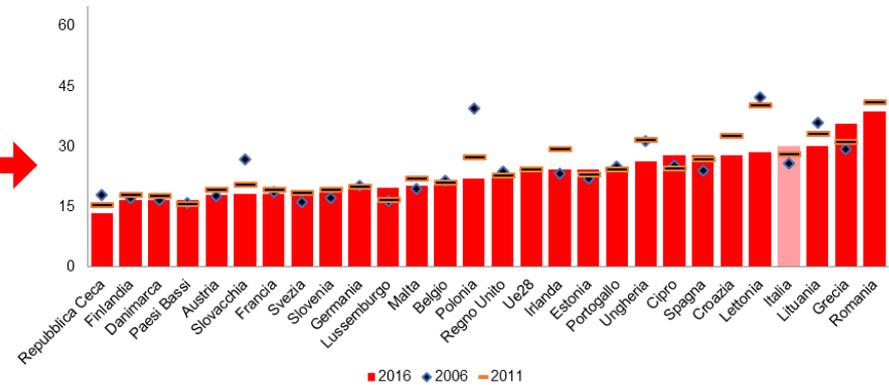
Goal 1 - NO POVERTY

Nel 2016, 118 milioni di persone, pari al 23,5% della popolazione della Ue, erano a rischio di povertà o esclusione sociale (nel 2015 erano il 23,8%).

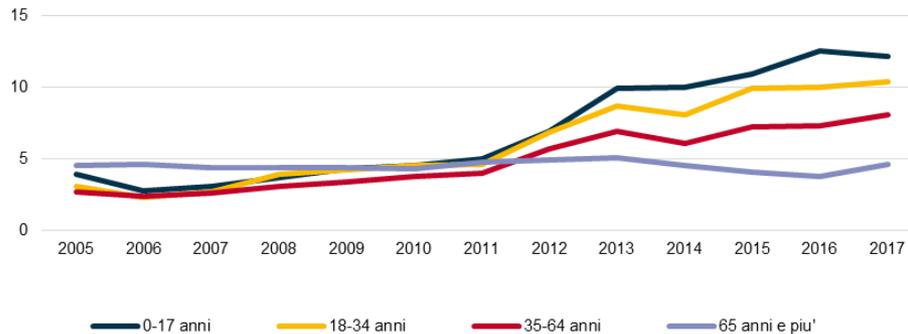
In Italia la popolazione a rischio di povertà o esclusione sociale è pari al 30% (18.136.663 individui) in aumento rispetto all'anno precedente (28,7%).

La situazione appare in peggioramento e le disparità regionali sono ampie.

Rischio di povertà o esclusione sociale in Europa



Povertà assoluta in Italia

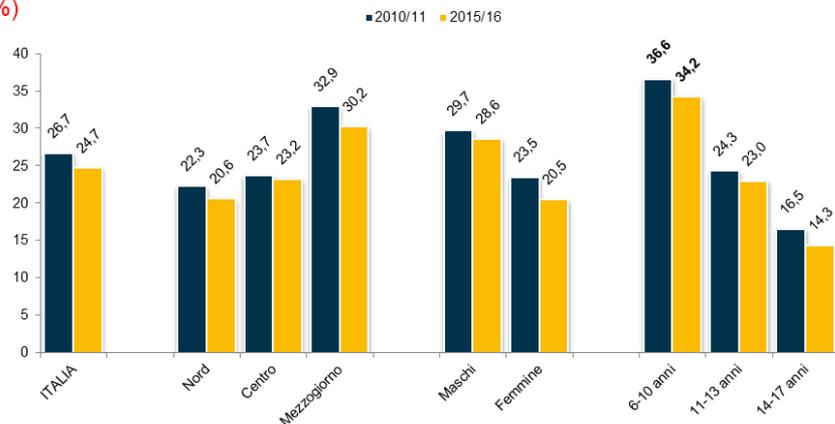


Nel 2017 si stima che 1 milione 778 mila famiglie (6,9% delle famiglie residenti) siano in condizione di povertà assoluta in Italia, per un totale di 5 milioni e 58 mila individui (8,4% dell'intera popolazione).



Goal 2 - ZERO HUNGER

Prevalenza dell'eccesso di peso nella popolazione italiana da 6 a 17 anni (%)

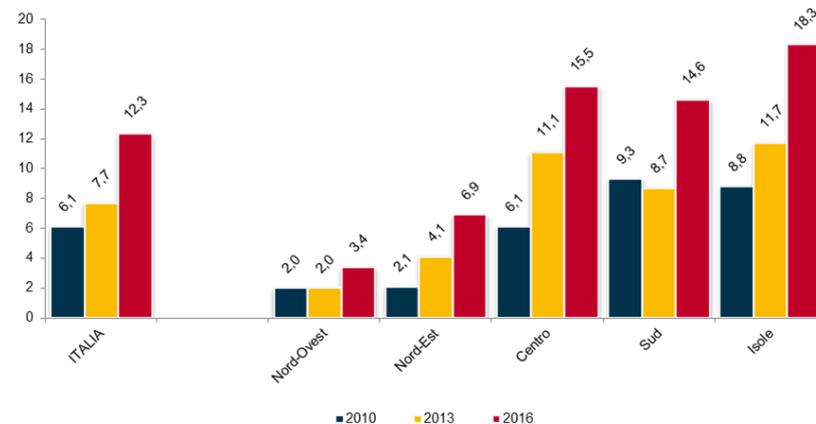


In Italia, un bambino su tre (6-10 anni) è sovrappeso, ma la tendenza è al miglioramento: fra il 2010/11 e il 2015/16, la prevalenza del fenomeno scende dal 36,6 al 34,2%.

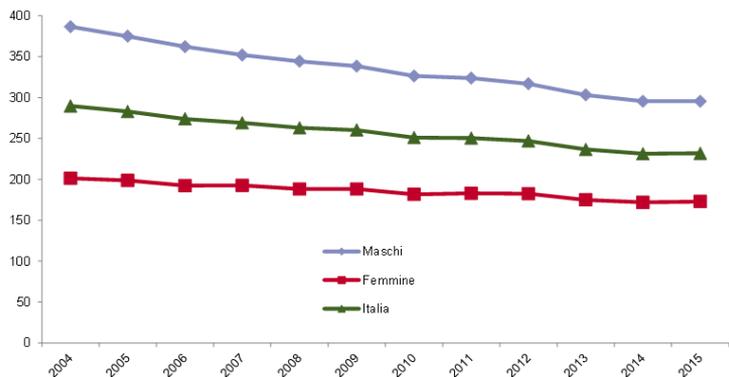
È raddoppiata, fra il 2010 e il 2016, la superficie agricola investita in coltivazioni biologiche: dal 6,1 al 12,3% a livello nazionale, con percentuali più alte nel Mezzogiorno



Quota di superficie agricola utilizzata investita in coltivazioni biologiche in Italia (%)

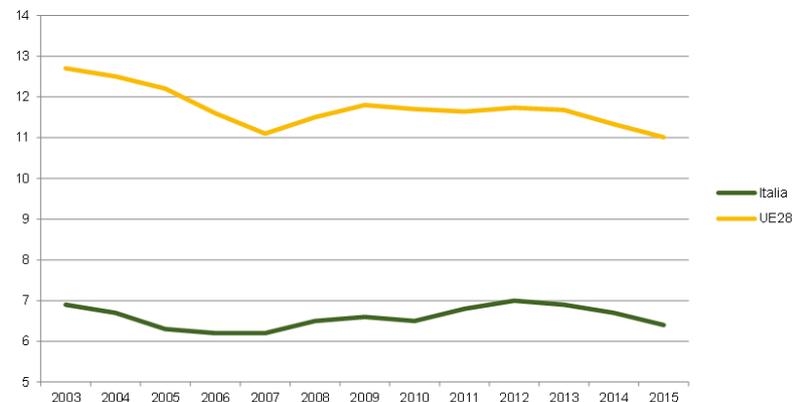


Tasso standardizzato di mortalità per le maggiori cause di morte tra 30-69 anni in Italia per genere



Il tasso standardizzato di mortalità per suicidio è in Italia più contenuto rispetto al resto dell'Europa. →

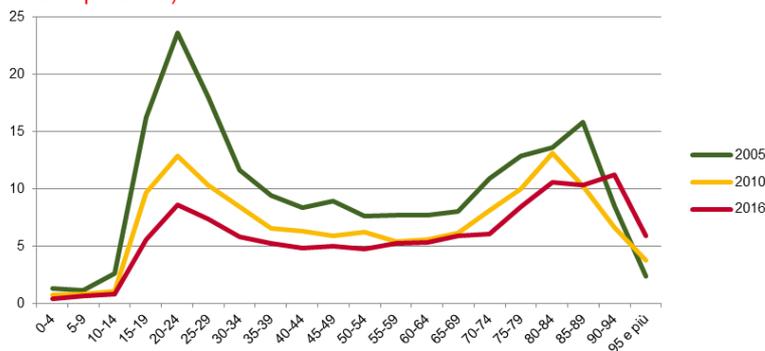
Tasso standardizzato di mortalità per suicidio in Europa e Italia



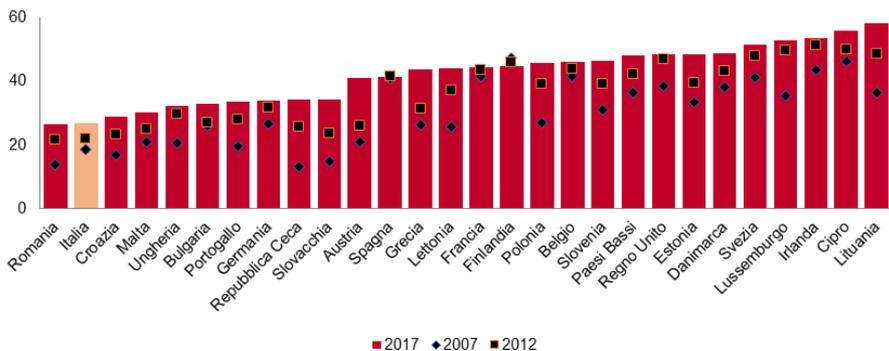
Il tasso standardizzato di mortalità tra 30-69 anni per tumori maligni, diabete mellito, malattie cardiovascolari e malattie respiratorie croniche è in costante diminuzione dal 2004.

Tra il 2004 e il 2016 il numero di morti in incidente stradale si è quasi dimezzato. In particolare il tasso ha registrato una notevole riduzione tra i ragazzi di 20-24 anni, passando da 23,6 a 8,6 decessi per 100,000 persone della stessa età. →

Tasso di mortalità per incidente stradale in Italia per classe di età (per 100.000 persone)



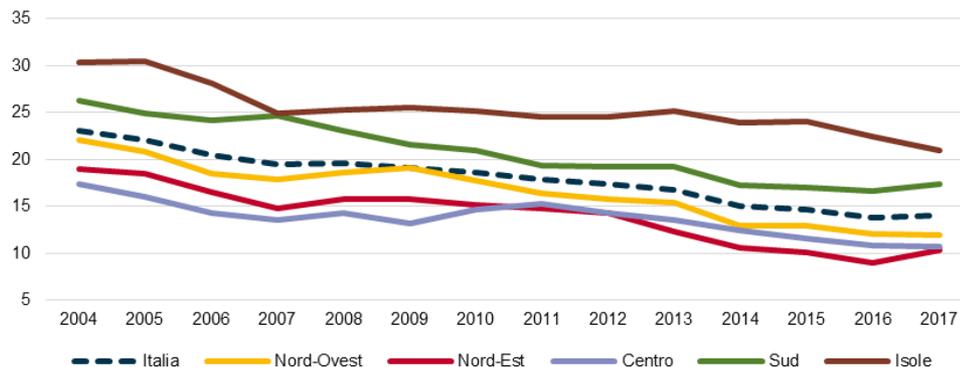
Laureati e titoli terziari (30-34enni)



Il tasso di abbandono precoce è sceso, nel 2016, al 13,8%, rimanendo sostanzialmente stabile nel 2017 (14%). Aumenta la partecipazione degli adulti alle attività di istruzione e formazione.



Uscita precoce dal sistema di istruzione e formazione



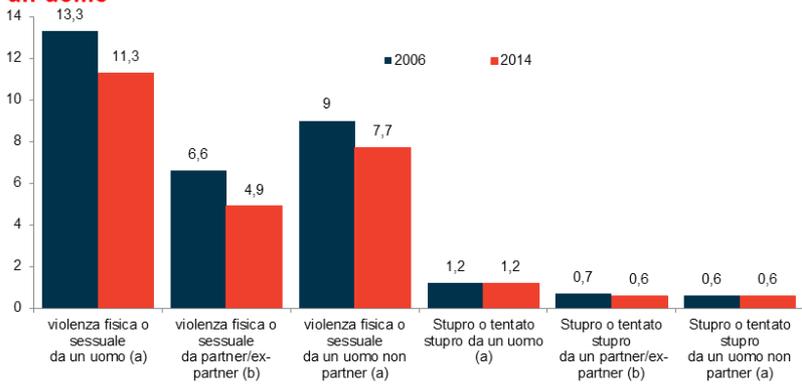
Gli ultimi dieci anni hanno portato un diffuso avanzamento sul fronte dell'istruzione inclusiva. In Italia, il 26,9% di giovani 30-34enni possiede un titolo terziario e, sia nel 2016 sia nel 2017, l'obiettivo nazionale previsto da Europa 2020 (il 26-27%) è stato raggiunto; ampie sono le differenze territoriali e di genere e il livello del tasso rimane di molto inferiore alla media europea

Goal 5 – GENDER EQUALITY

Diminuisce la violenza contro le donne, ma ne aumenta la gravità e rimane stabile la violenza estrema



Donne di 16-70 anni che hanno subito violenza fisica o sessuale da un uomo



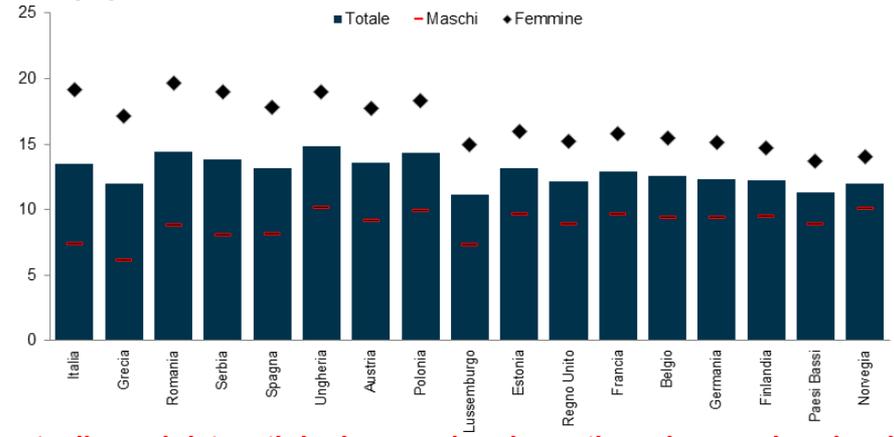
Emergono segnali positivi per quanto riguarda la presenza delle donne nei luoghi decisionali e politici.



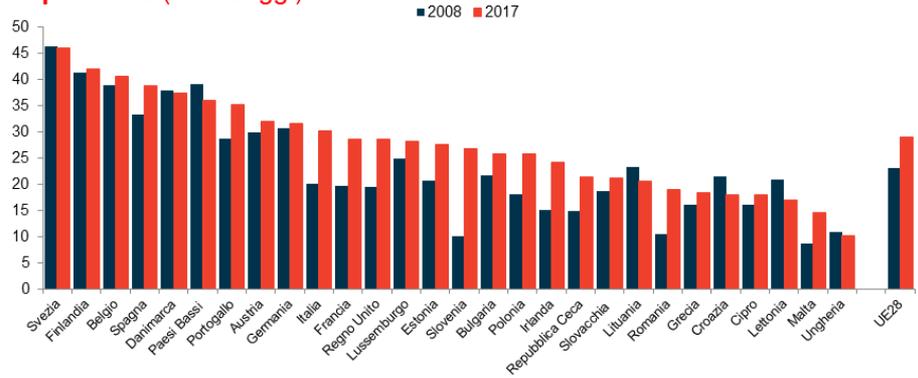
Il divario di genere è ampio e in diminuzione nel lavoro domestico e di cura non retribuito.



Quota di tempo dedicato al lavoro domestico e di cura non retribuito dalla popolazione di 15 anni.

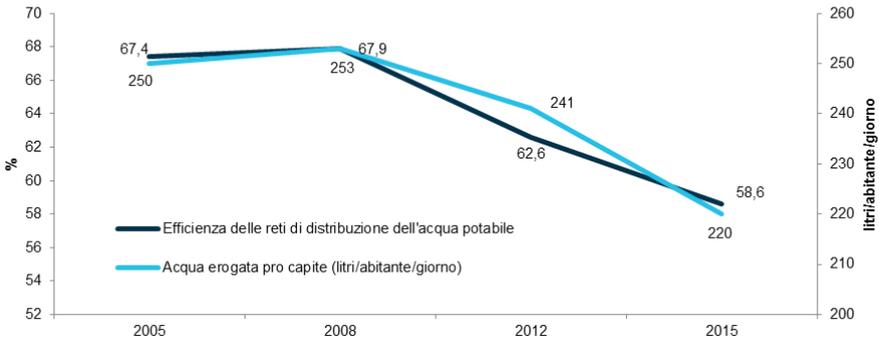


Quota di seggi detenute da donne nei parlamenti e nei governi nazionali nei paesi UE (% di seggi)



Goal 6 - CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Efficienza delle reti di distribuzione dell'acqua potabile (%) ed acqua erogata pro capite



L'Italia ha il maggiore prelievo di acqua per uso potabile pro capite tra i Paesi Ue: 156 metri cubi per abitante.

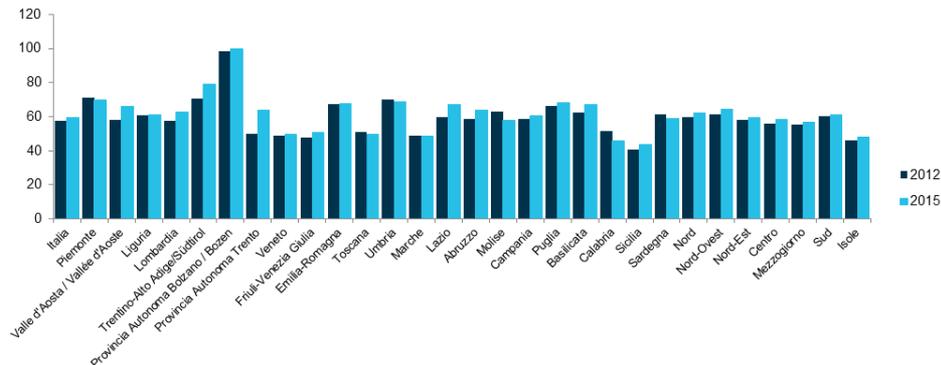
← L'indicatore relativo all'efficienza della rete di distribuzione è in peggioramento.

Il 10,1% delle famiglie italiane lamentano irregolarità nel servizio di erogazione dell'acqua nelle loro abitazioni, in aumento nel 2017.

Sono in esercizio 17.897 impianti di depurazione delle acque reflue urbane, il 44,2% dei quali sono impianti di tipo secondario o avanzato che trattano il 59,6% dei carichi inquinanti potenziali generati sul territorio.



Quota percentuale dei carichi inquinanti confluiti in impianti secondari o avanzati rispetto ai carichi complessivi urbani generati





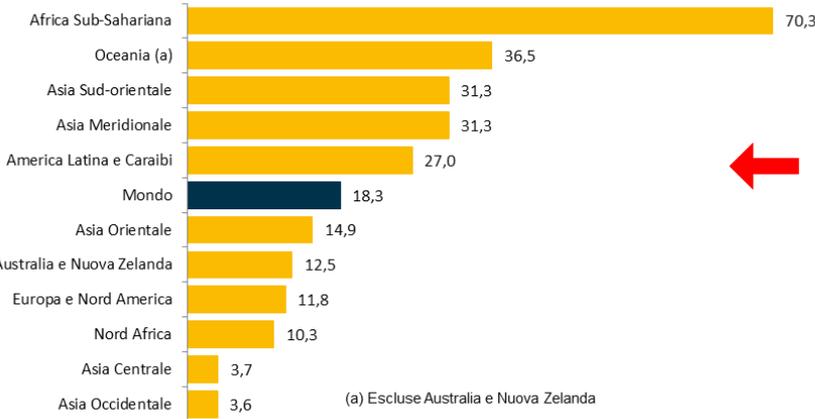
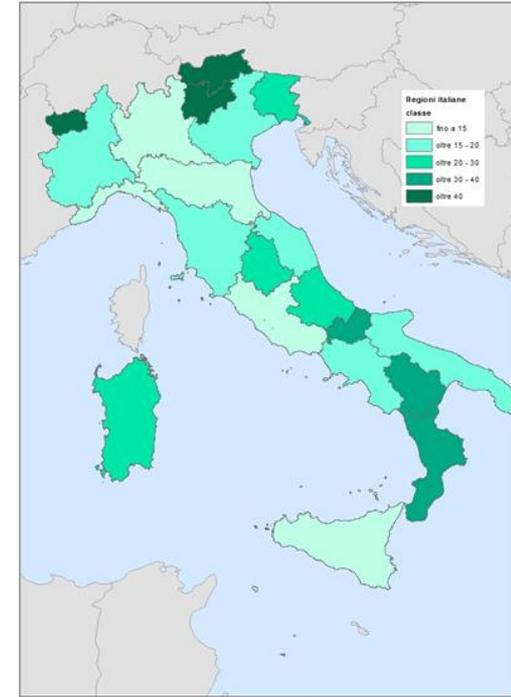
Goal 7 – AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Quota di energia da fonti rinnovabili sui consumi totali finali di energia

Anno 2015

Anno 2014

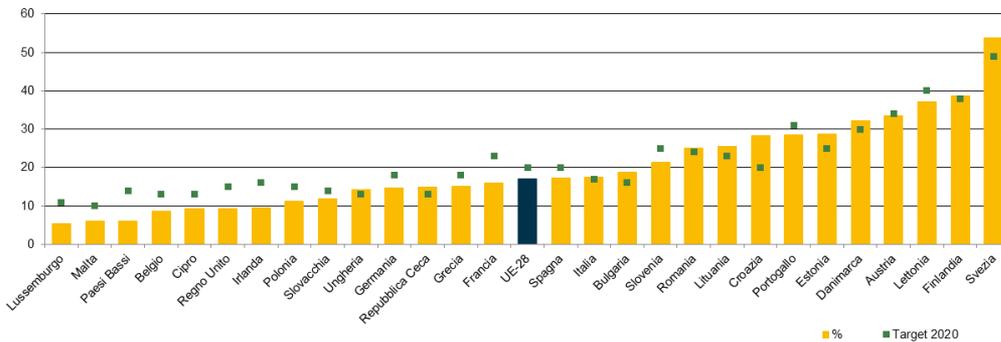
Apporto da fonti rinnovabili estremamente differenziato a livello geografico, in relazione alla variabilità di risorse ambientali e climatiche e alla disparità delle politiche di sostegno e incentivazione.



L'Italia – con una quota di consumi da FER pari a 17,4 - ha recuperato una posizione di ritardo rispetto ad altri paesi europei, raggiungendo sin dal 2014 il target 2020 del 17% e collocandosi, nel 2016, al di sopra del livello medio Ue. Negli ultimi due anni, però, si registra un rallentamento nella crescita.



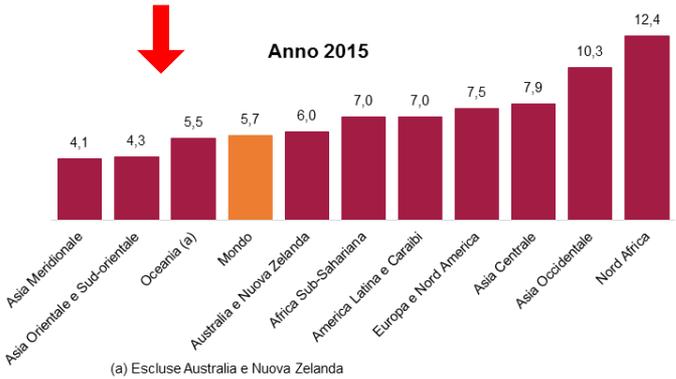
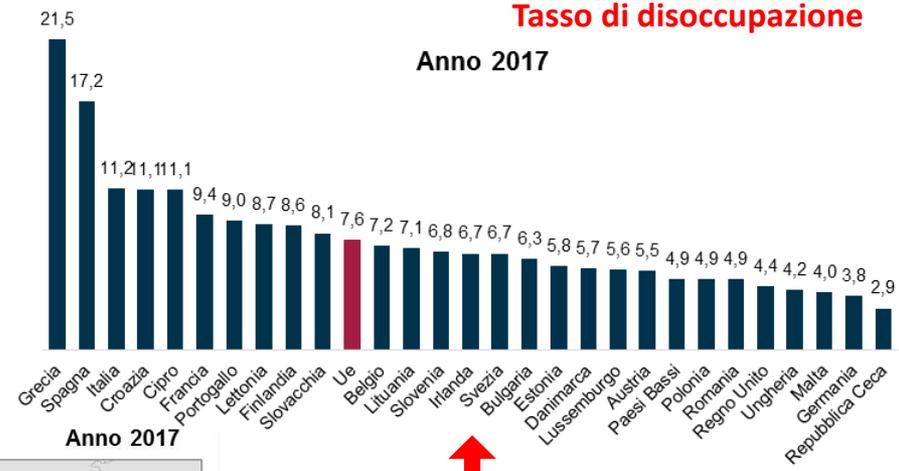
Anno 2016



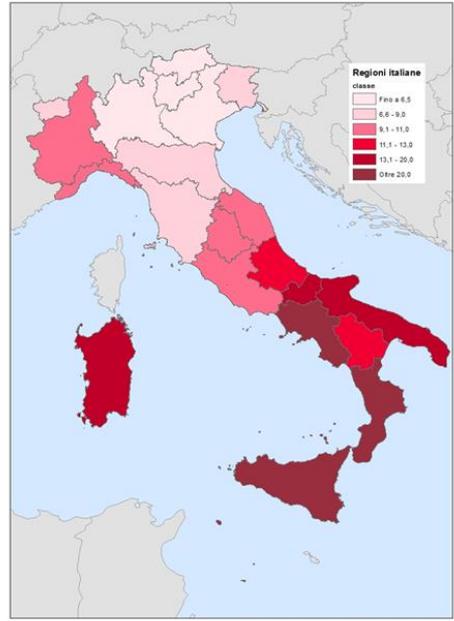
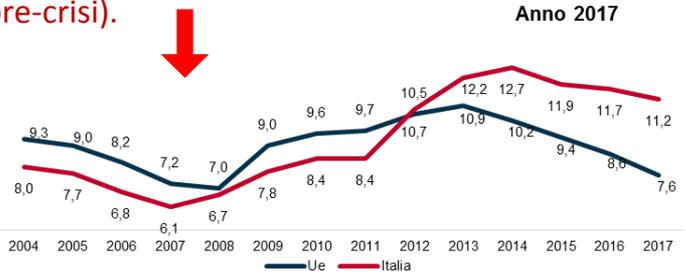
Valle d'Aosta, Bolzano e Trento in vetta alla graduatoria di consumo da rinnovabili, seguite da Calabria, Molise e Basilicata. La maggior parte delle regioni, inoltre, nel 2015 ha superato gli obiettivi (al netto del settore trasporti) fissati dal Decreto "Burden sharing" per il 2016, mentre per molte regioni sono stati superati anche gli obiettivi al 2020.

Ampie disuguaglianze tra aree geografiche: in Nord-Africa il tasso di disoccupazione raggiunge livelli quasi doppi rispetto alla media mondiale; valori particolarmente elevati anche nell'Asia occidentale e centrale, e in Europa e America del Nord. Più favorevole la situazione per l'Asia del Sud e dell'Est e Sud-Est.

Tasso di disoccupazione



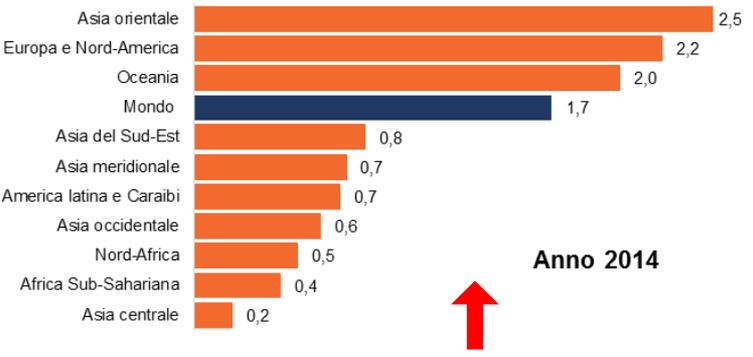
Dopo 7 anni di aumento ininterrotto, in Italia il tasso di disoccupazione ha iniziato la sua decrescita nel 2015, per attestarsi nel 2017 a 11,2% (valori ancora quasi doppi rispetto ai livelli pre-crisi).



L'Italia si colloca al terzo posto della graduatoria europea per livello del tasso di disoccupazione. Lo **svantaggio giovanile** risulta particolarmente preoccupante in Grecia Spagna e Italia.

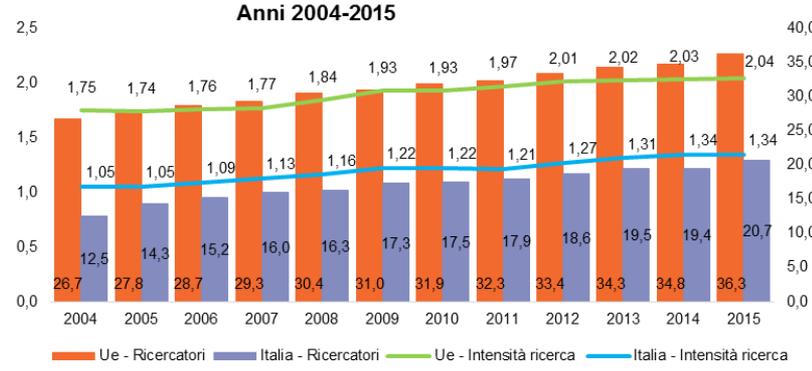
Evidenti differenziali territoriali, con un tasso di disoccupazione meridionale più che triplo rispetto alla ripartizione nord-orientale. Trentino Alto-Adige la regione a più basso tasso di disoccupazione, seguita da Veneto e Lombardia. Maggiori difficoltà in Campania, Sicilia e Calabria.

Goal 9 - INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

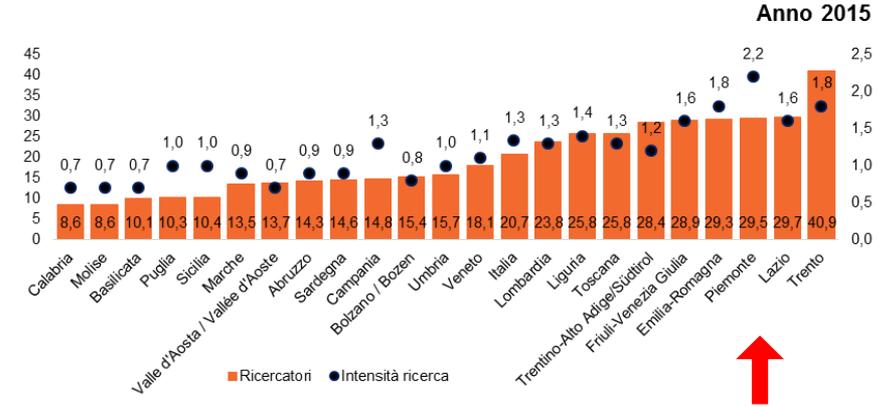


Polarizzazione tra un ristretto numero di aree geografiche in cui prevalgono economie a elevate intensità di ricerca e la restante parte del mondo che si colloca su livelli che non raggiungono la metà della media mondiale.

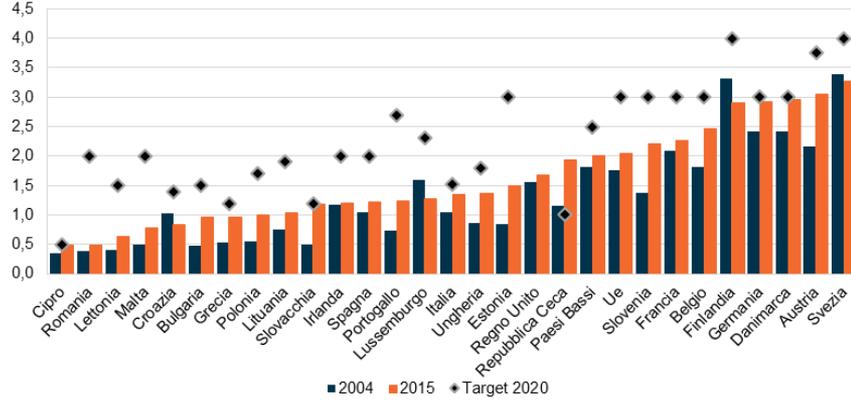
Intensità di ricerca e numero di ricercatori (per 10.000 abitanti)



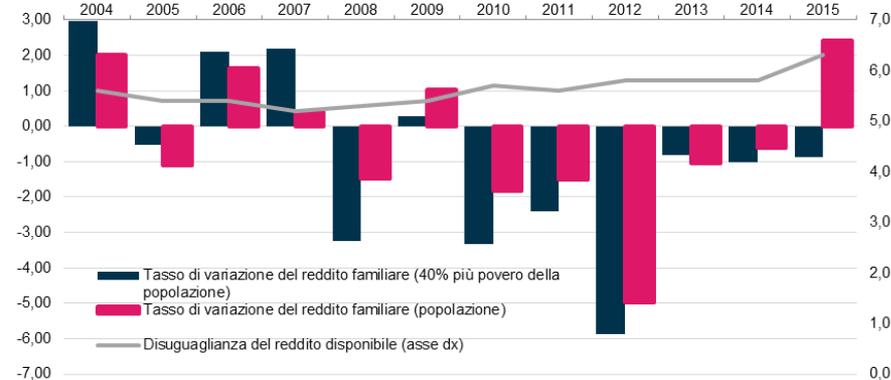
Tra 2004 e 2015, intensità di ricerca in lieve crescita sia per Italia sia Ue. Anche il numero di ricercatori per 10.000 abitanti è aumentato. **Il rilevante divario dell'Italia rispetto all'Ue evidenzia una situazione di ritardo strutturale del sistema R&S italiano.** Nel 2015, gli obiettivi al 2020 risultano distanti, per l'Unione ancor più che per il nostro paese.



Maggiore disponibilità di risorse per la R&S nell'area settentrionale e centrale rispetto al Mezzogiorno. Più dotate Piemonte, provincia autonoma di Trento, Emilia-Romagna, Friuli-Venezia Giulia e Lazio.



Variazione annuo del reddito (40% più povero e pop. totale) e indice di disuguaglianza del reddito disponibile in Italia



Fino al 2007, la crescita in Italia dei redditi della popolazione a più basso reddito è stata più elevata di quella dei redditi complessivi.

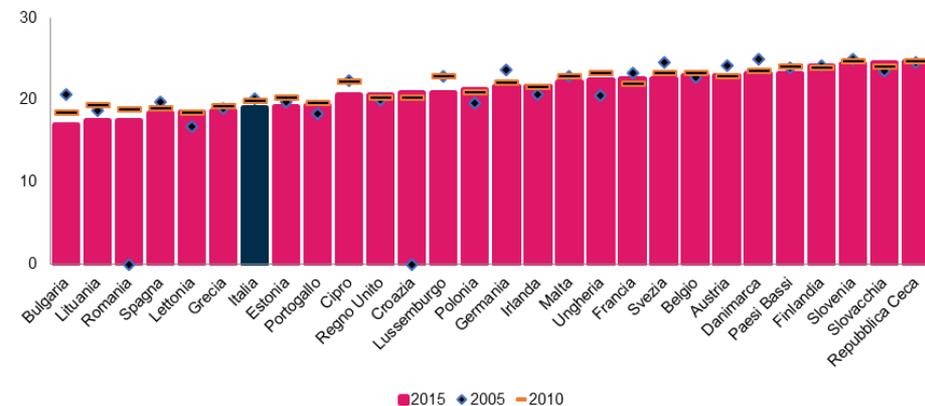


Dal 2008, a causa della crisi economica, le flessioni osservate sono state più ampie per i redditi relativamente più bassi, mentre la fase di ripresa non ha comportato una riduzione delle disuguaglianze economiche.

Nel 2016 l'Italia, con il 19,1% del reddito disponibile per il 40% più povero della popolazione, si pone al di sotto della media europea superando soltanto la Grecia, la Lettonia, la Spagna, la Romania, la Lituania e la Bulgaria.



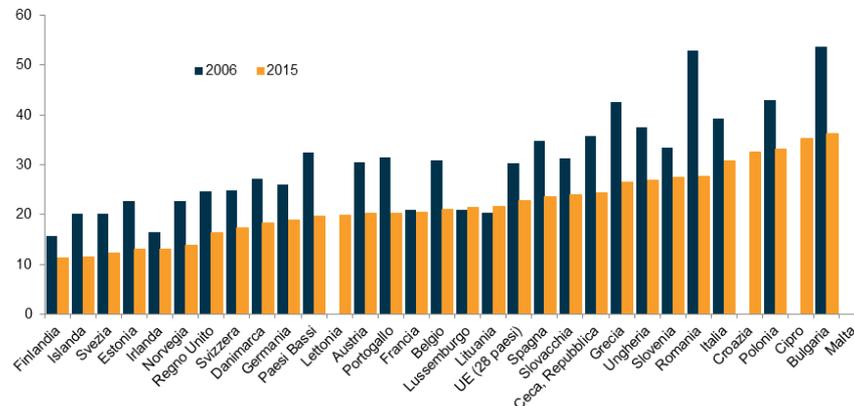
% di reddito disponibile per il 40% più povero della popolazione



Goal 11 - SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

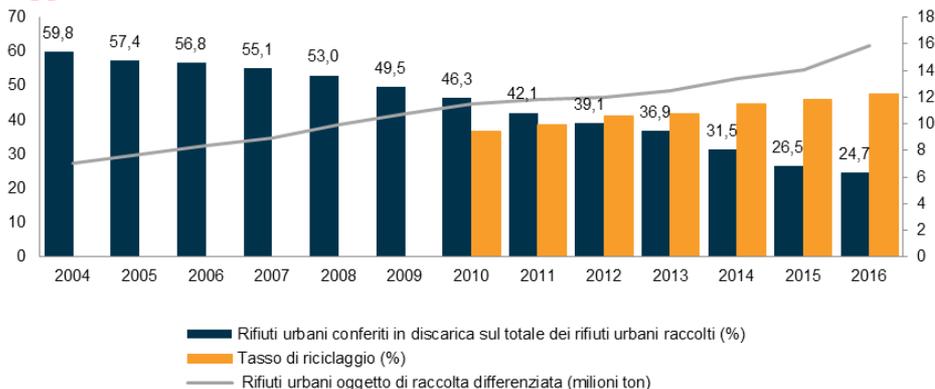
Si registra un tendenziale miglioramento del livello di inquinamento atmosferico da particolato, anche se con un aumento dei valori nell'ultimo anno. →

Esposizione all'inquinamento atmosferico da particolato PM10 (µg/m3)



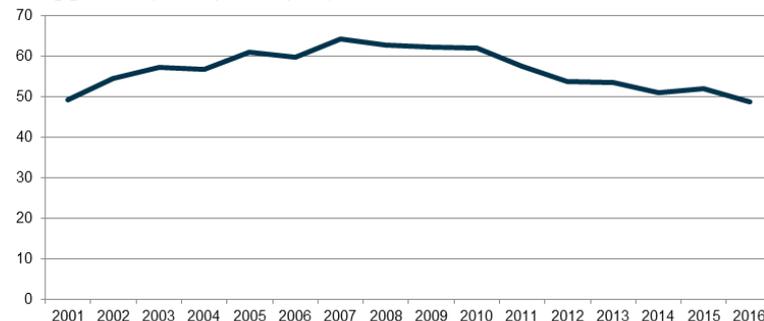
In costante diminuzione la quota di rifiuti urbani conferiti in discarica. ↓

Rifiuti urbani conferiti in discarica, tasso di riciclaggio, rifiuti urbani oggetto di raccolta differenziata



La spesa pubblica pro capite per la protezione delle biodiversità e dei beni paesaggistici è diminuita in dieci anni. →

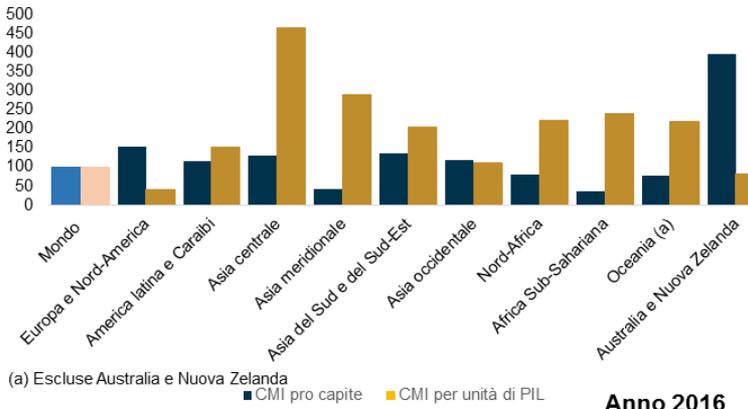
Spesa pubblica pro capite a protezione delle biodiversità e dei beni paesaggistici (euro pro capite)



Goal 12 - RESPONSABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Consumo di Materiale Interno (CMI) (per unità di Pil e pro capite)

Anno 2010



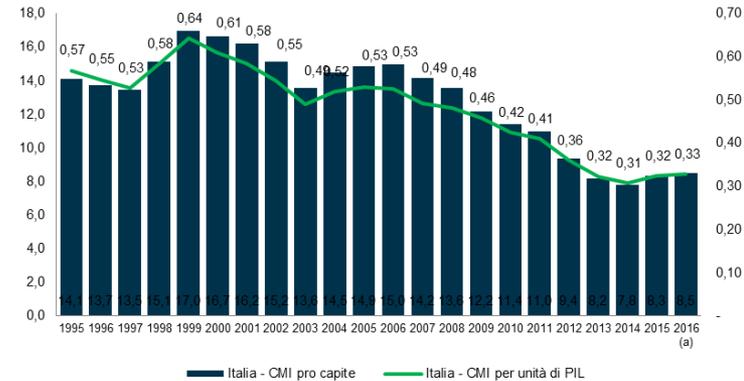
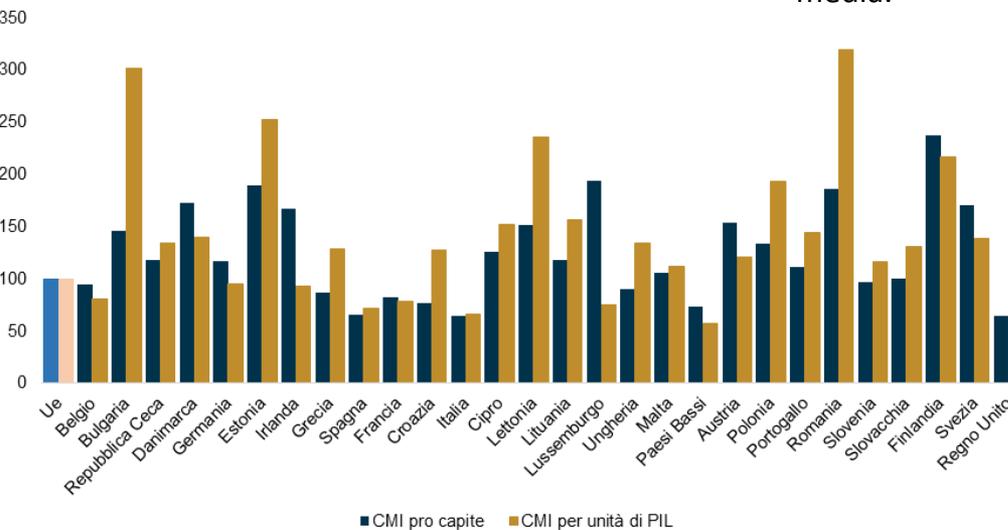
CMI per unità di Pil pari a quasi 5 volte la media mondiale in Asia centrale e quasi triplo in Asia meridionale.

CMI/Pil pari al 40% del valore medio per Europa e Nord-America; in termini pro capite sono però al di sopra della media.

In Italia, CMI in riduzione nel corso del tempo, con fase ininterrotta di decrescita tra 2007 e 2014. Gli ultimi due anni segnano un nuovo incremento del consumo di materia, in concomitanza con la ripresa delle attività produttive.



Anno 2016



Italia in posizione virtuosa, sia in termini di rapporto CMI/Pil (terzultimo posto nella graduatoria europea; 66% della media dell'Unione), sia in termini di CMI pro capite (ultimo posto; 64%).



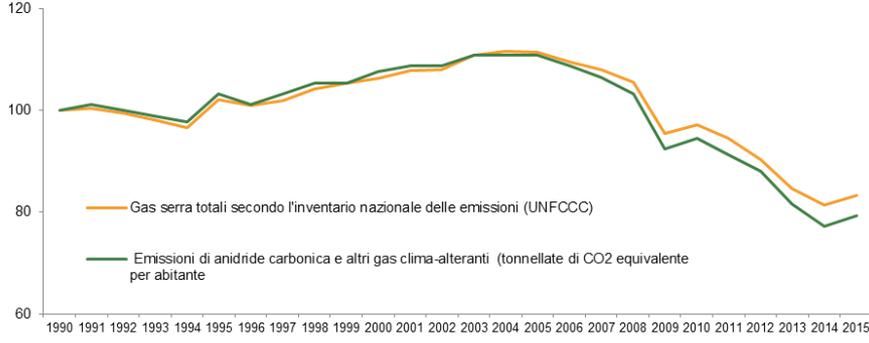
Goal 13 – CLIMATE ACTION

Nel periodo 1995-2015 le emissioni di gas serra in Italia sono diminuite di quasi 20 punti percentuali; la riduzione si è verificata a partire dal 2004, rafforzata successivamente anche dai minori consumi conseguenti alla crisi economica.



L'Italia (7,3) si posiziona al di sotto della media europea, pari a 8,8 per le emissioni di gas serra pro capite.

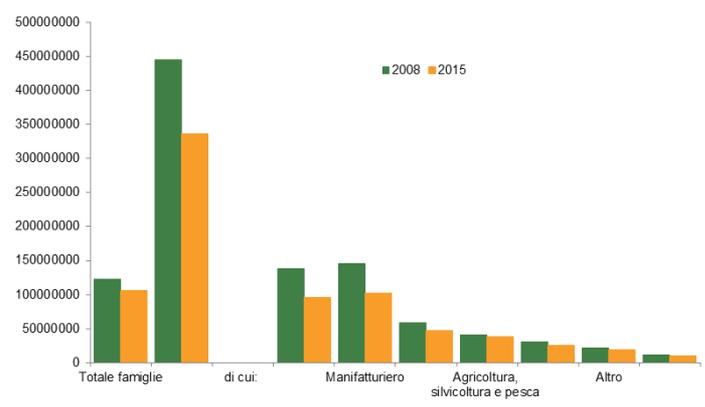
Gas serra totali secondo l'inventario nazionale delle emissioni (UNFCCC) ed emissioni atmosferiche per abitante



Nel 2015 il 76,1% delle emissioni è generato dalle attività produttive e la restante parte (23,9%) dalla componente famiglie.



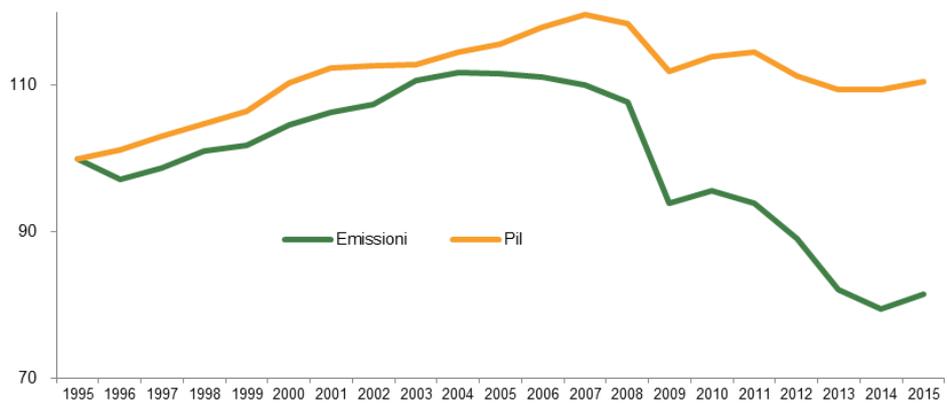
Emissioni atmosferiche di gas serra delle famiglie e delle attività produttive secondo la NACE (ton)



La dissociazione tra la dinamica delle emissioni delle attività produttive e quella del Pil, osservabile con riferimento al complesso del periodo considerato, non è stata omogenea né costante.



Emissioni atmosferiche di gas serra per le attività produttive e Pil (numero indice su anno base 1995)

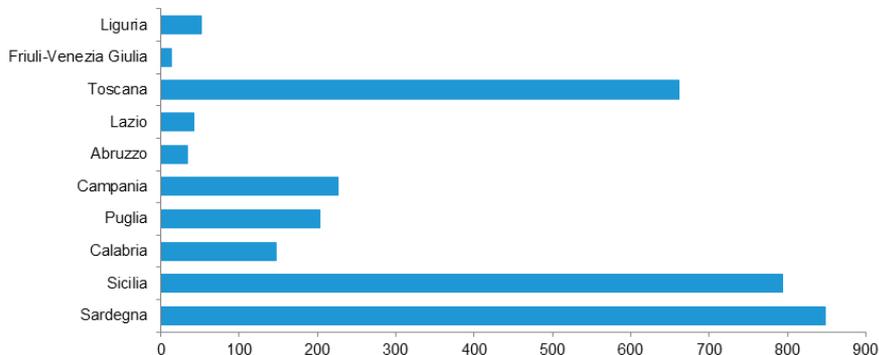


In Italia, la **superficie delle aree marine protette** è pari complessivamente a 3.020,5 chilometri quadrati. **I tre quarti delle aree protette si trovano in Sardegna, Sicilia e Toscana.**

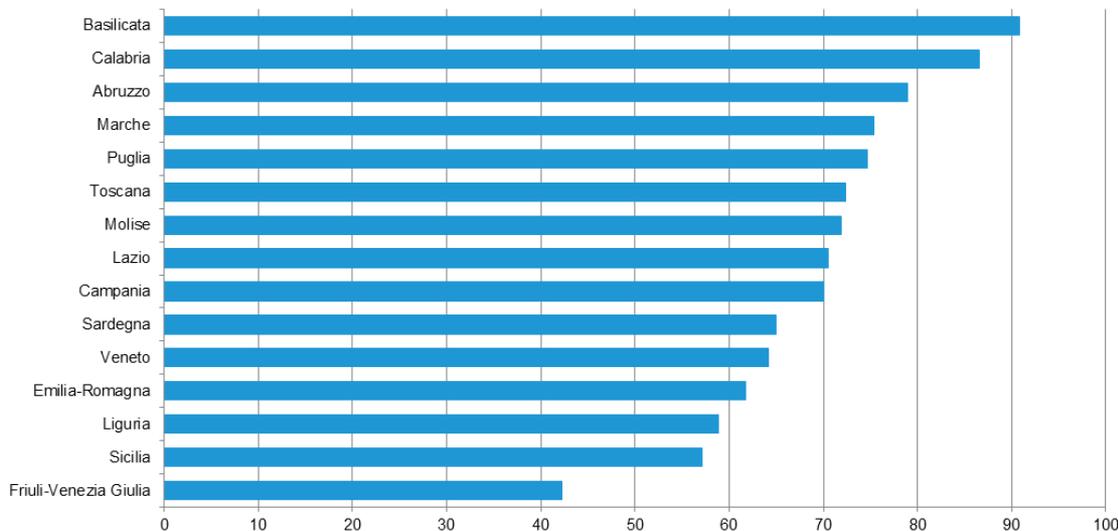
Le variazioni nel corso degli anni sia della estensione delle aree marine protette, sia della percentuale di costa balneabile sono molto lievi.



Aree marine protette . Anno 2013 (km²)



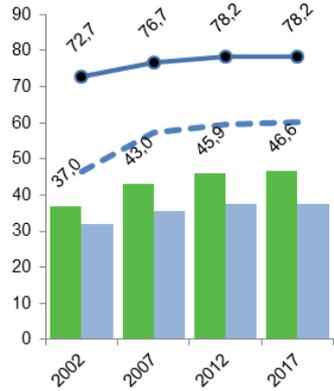
Percentuale di coste balneabili . Anno 2016 (%)



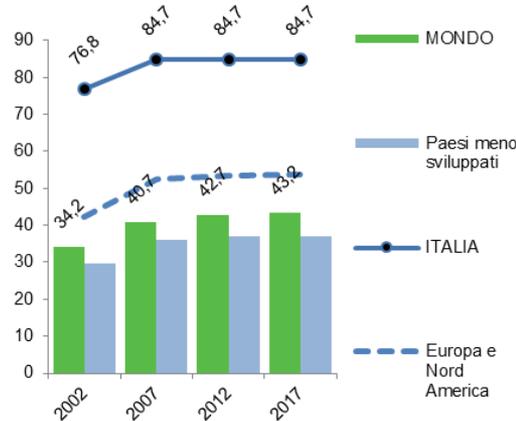
La percentuale di coste balneabili sul totale della linea litoranea è pari al **67,2%**. La quota di costa non balneabile comprende le zone che presentano rischi di natura igienico-sanitaria o di sicurezza, ma **anche le aree militari, i porti, le foci di fiumi e le aree soggette a tutela naturale.**

Goal 15 – LIFE ON LAND

Ecosistemi terrestri

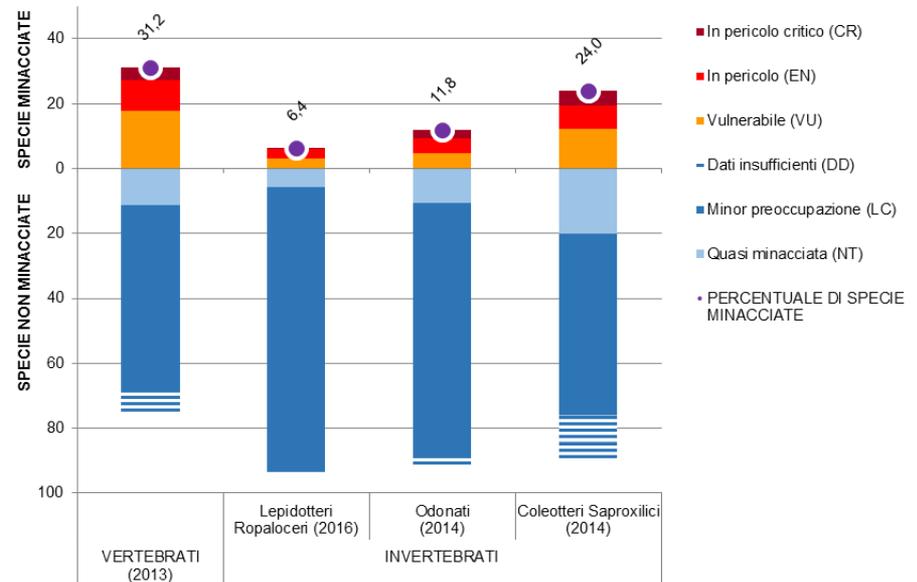


Ecosistemi d'acqua dolce



Il sistema delle aree naturali protette ha raggiunto la copertura di circa l'80% delle aree chiave per la biodiversità e il 21,8% dell'intero territorio nazionale.

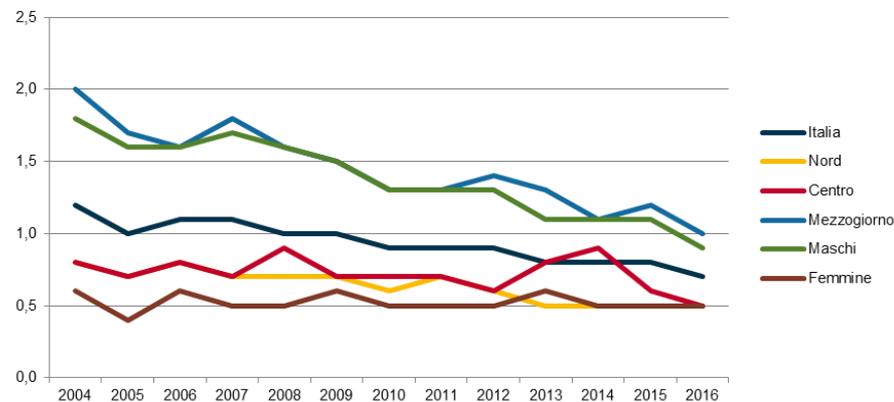
L'Italia ha una straordinaria ricchezza di biodiversità, sulla quale gravano tuttavia importanti minacce: oltre il 30% delle specie terrestri di vertebrati è a rischio di estinzione, mentre non accenna a ridursi l'introduzione di specie alloctone potenzialmente dannose (in media, 17 nuove specie all'anno fra il 2000 e il 2013).



Si riduce il tasso di omicidi di uomini nel corso degli anni. Nel caso delle donne il tasso rimane stabile.



Tasso di omicidi (per 100,000 ab)



La quota di popolazione vittima di aggressioni o rapine consumate è pari all'1,4%.

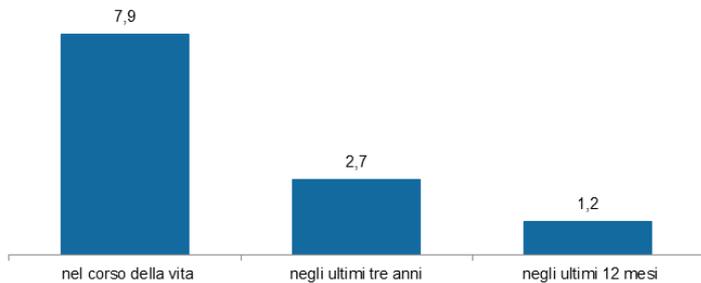
Il 4,1% delle donne e lo 0,7% degli uomini in età compresa tra i 18 e i 29 anni sono stati vittime di violenze di tipo sessuale, prima dei 18 anni.

Diminuisce nel corso degli anni la quota di detenuti nelle carceri italiane in attesa di primo giudizio.

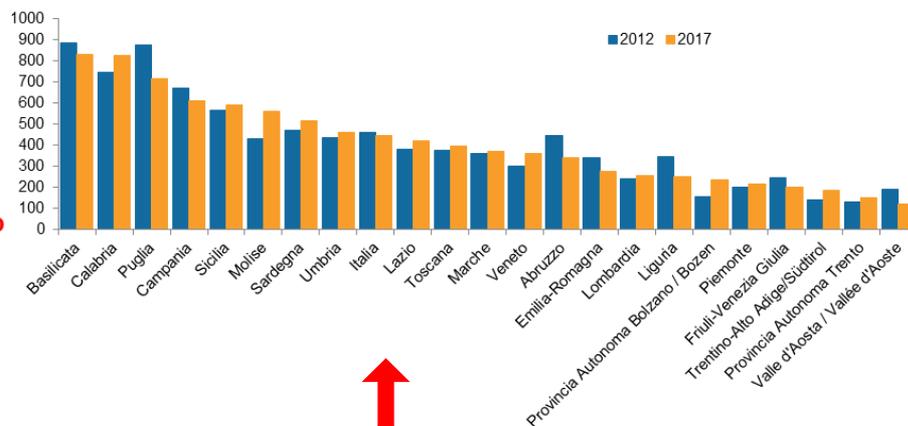
Il 7,9% delle famiglie è rimasto coinvolto in almeno un caso di **corruzione** nel corso della vita.



Famiglie che hanno avuto richieste di denaro, favori o altro o che hanno dato denaro, regali o altro in cambio di favori o servizi (% 2015/16)



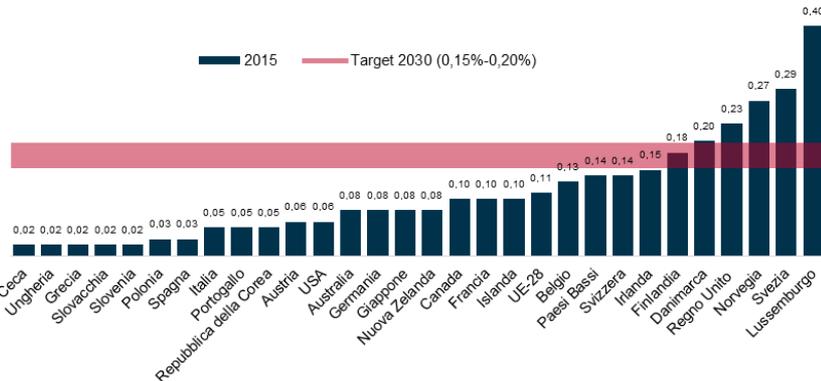
Durata dei procedimenti civili, giacenza media in giorni



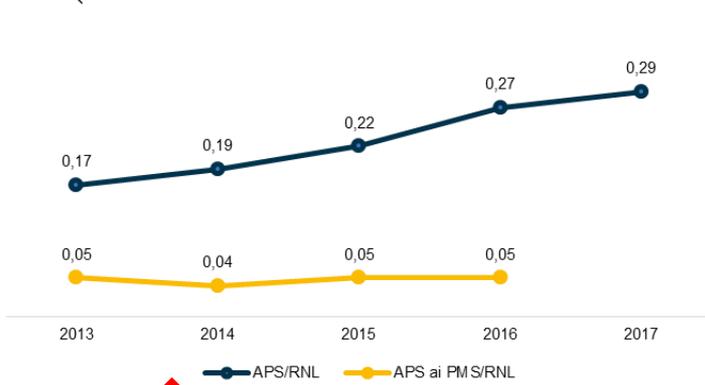
La durata media per l'espletamento dei procedimenti civili dei tribunali ordinari rimane molto elevata, 445 giorni in media nel 2017, con grandi differenze a livello territoriale.

APS – Aiuto Pubblico allo Sviluppo

Nel 2016, l'APS totale da parte dei paesi del Comitato per l'Aiuto allo sviluppo (DAC) dell'OCSE è stato pari a 143,3 miliardi di dollari; l'APS indirizzato ai paesi meno sviluppati è stato pari a 70,9 miliardi di dollari. Entrambi sono quasi raddoppiati rispetto al 2000.



Nel 2017, APS totale dei paesi del Comitato per l'Aiuto allo sviluppo (DAC) dell'OCSE pari a 143,3 miliardi di dollari; APS per i paesi meno sviluppati (PMS) pari a 70,9 miliardi di dollari (entrambi quasi raddoppiati rispetto al 2000). Ue ancora al di sotto dell'obiettivo dello 0,7% di APS rispetto al Reddito Nazionale Lordo, dettato dall'Agenda 2030, così come dell'obiettivo minimo di APS per i PMS (0,15%).

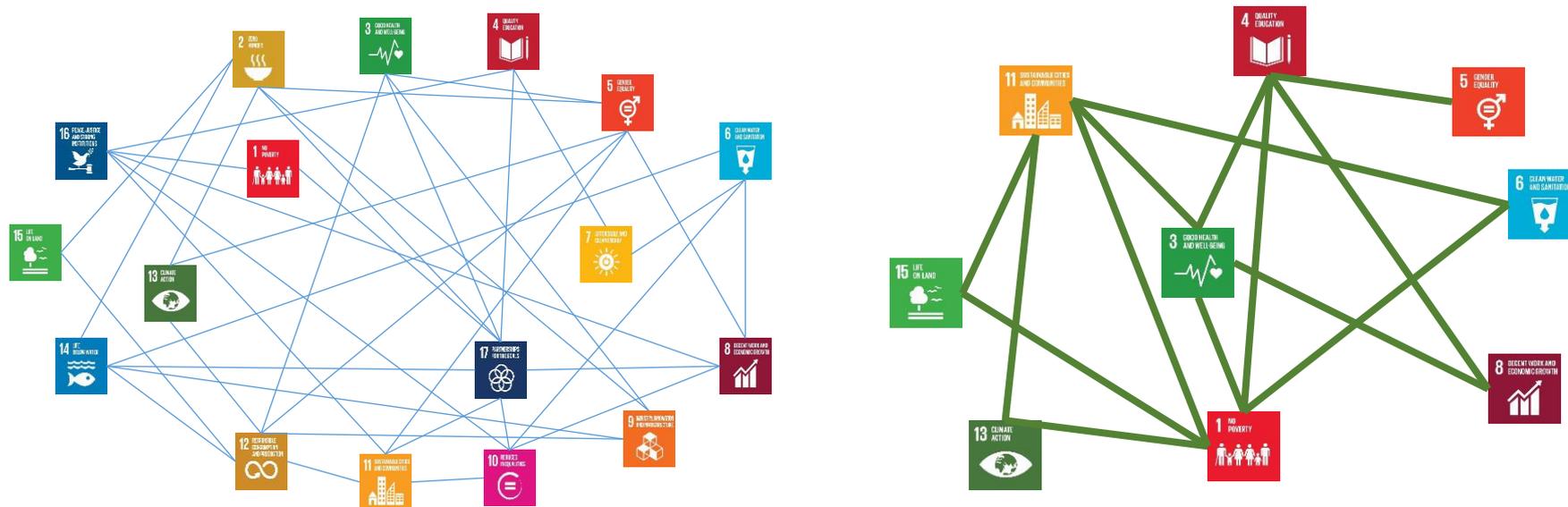


Nonostante la consistente crescita nel tempo, l'Italia si colloca al di sotto del contributo medio dei paesi del DAC in percentuale sul reddito nazionale lordo, sia in termini di APS totale (0,27% nel 2017), sia in termini di APS indirizzato ai PMS (0,05%).

La rete degli SDGs: i metadati UN-IAEG-SDGs

Per navigare tra le misure statistiche in una **prospettiva globale integrata** è utile leggerle in funzione delle **interconnessioni** e interazioni **tra temi, domini, obiettivi**.

L'analisi avviata considera le informazioni contenute nei **metadati di UN-IAEG-SDGs**: i legami definiti tra gli indicatori esplicitano le interazioni tra gli obiettivi. L'Agenda 2030 può essere, quindi, rappresentata come una rete nella quale alcune aree tematiche sono ben collegate tra loro.





➤ Il CdM del 2.10.17 su proposta del MATTM ha accolto il documento SNSvS

➤ CIPE approva SNSvS (delib. 108/2017)

➤ articolata nelle 5 aree tematiche:

Persone, Pianeta, Prosperità, Pace, Partnership

➤ Articolata, per ogni area, in sotto-obiettivi

http://www.minambiente.it/sites/default/files/archivio_immagini/

[Galletti/Comunicati/snsvs_ottobre2017.pdf](http://www.minambiente.it/sites/default/files/archivio_immagini/Galletti/Comunicati/snsvs_ottobre2017.pdf)

➤ ATTUAZIONE della STRATEGIA:

si basa sulla piattaforma informativa degli indicatori diffusi da Istat - SDGs

➤ Strategie regionali di SvS

| PLANET | |
|---|--|
| Safeguard and improve the conservation status of species and habitats in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems | |
| HALT THE LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY | |
| Protect and restore genetic resources and natural ecosystems linked to farming, forestry and aquaculture | |
| ENSURE THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES | |
| CREATE RESILIENT COMMUNITIES AND TERRITORIES, PROTECT LANDSCAPES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE | |



Registrata la Direttiva sulla Strategia nazionale per lo sviluppo sostenibile



10 giugno 2018

La Corte dei conti ha registrato la **Direttiva del Presidente del Consiglio dei ministri per l'attuazione della Strategia nazionale per lo sviluppo sostenibile**. Ai DIPE sono attribuite specifiche funzioni, essenziali per l'attuazione coordinata della Strategia.

La Strategia nazionale per lo sviluppo sostenibile, approvata dal CIPE il 22 dicembre 2017, è articolata in cinque aree tematiche, **Persone, Pianeta, Prosperità, Pace e Partnership** e costituisce lo strumento di cui si è dotato il Paese per indirizzare le politiche, i programmi e gli interventi volti alla promozione dello Sviluppo sostenibile in Italia in sintonia con i nuovi accordi globali come l'**Agenda 2030 delle Nazioni Unite** per lo Sviluppo sostenibile.

<http://www.programmazioneeconomica.gov.it/2018/06/10/snss/>

CORTE DEI CONTI



0017845-15/05/2018-SCCLA-PCGEPRE-



MOD. 247

Al Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri

Direttiva del Presidente del Consiglio dei ministri recante indirizzi per l'attuazione dell'Agenda 2030 delle Nazioni Unite e della Strategia nazionale per lo sviluppo sostenibile

VISTA la legge 23 agosto 1988, n. 400, recante *"Disciplina dell'attività di Governo e ordinamento della Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri"*;

CONSIDERATO che l'Assemblea generale delle Nazioni unite ha adottato all'unanimità il 25 settembre 2015 l'Agenda 2030 per lo Sviluppo sostenibile, corredata da una lista di 17 obiettivi di sviluppo sostenibile e 169 sotto-obiettivi che riguardano tutte le dimensioni della vita umana e del pianeta che dovranno essere raggiunti da tutti i paesi del mondo entro il 2030;

VISTA la legge 28 dicembre 2015, n. 221, recante *"Disposizioni in materia ambientale per promuovere misure di green economy e per il contenimento dell'uso eccessivo di risorse naturali"* e, in particolare, l'articolo 3, che modifica l'articolo 34, comma 3, del decreto legislativo 3 aprile 2006, n. 152, prevedendo che il Governo, su proposta del Ministero dell'ambiente e della tutela del territorio e del mare, provvede ad aggiornare la Strategia nazionale per lo sviluppo sostenibile con cadenza almeno triennale;

VISTA la Strategia nazionale per lo sviluppo sostenibile approvata dal Comitato interministeriale per la programmazione economica (CIPE) in data 22 dicembre 2017, nella quale sono definite le linee direttrici delle politiche economiche, sociali e ambientali finalizzate a raggiungere gli obiettivi di sviluppo sostenibile entro il 2030;

CONSIDERATO che le politiche necessarie a raggiungere gli obiettivi di sviluppo sostenibile sono di competenza di numerosi Ministeri e che, come indicato nella suddetta Strategia, il coordinamento dell'attuazione della strategia viene esercitato dalla Presidenza del Consiglio dei ministri;

CONSIDERATO che le competenze legislative e amministrative riguardanti alcuni aspetti dell'Agenda 2030 e dei connessi obiettivi di sviluppo sostenibile sono di competenza delle Regioni e degli Enti locali;

CONSIDERATO che l'attuazione dell'Agenda 2030 e la distanza dagli obiettivi di sviluppo sostenibile viene monitorata annualmente dall'*High Level Political Forum* delle Nazioni unite che si riunisce sotto l'egida del Comitato economico e sociale (ECOSOC);

CONSIDERATO che la Strategia nazionale per lo sviluppo sostenibile prevede un monitoraggio annuale del suo stato di attuazione, anche alla luce degli indicatori statistici forniti dall'Istituto nazionale di statistica (Istat) e dagli enti facenti parte del Sistema statistico nazionale (Sistan);

Tavolo di lavoro sugli Indicatori per l'attuazione della strategia Nazionale per lo Sviluppo Sostenibile

istituito dal MATTM per la definizione di un set di indicatori per il monitoraggio della SNSvS e dei target nazionali al 2030, coerenti con i set già esistenti (come quelli previsti dalle Nazioni Unite, gli indicatori di Benessere Equo e Sostenibile e quelli del DEF, gli indicatori dell'Accordo di partenariato europeo)



Istat

Istituto Nazionale
di Statistica

POPOLAZIONE
E FAMIGLIE

SOCIETÀ
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ISTRUZIONE
E LAVORO

ECONOMIA

AMBIENTE
E TERRITORIO



BENESSERE E
SOSTENIBILITÀ

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LA MISURAZIONE DEL BENESSERE (BES)

Il Rapporto Istat sul Bes
Gli indicatori del Bes

Il Bes nel DEF
Il Bes dei territori

OBIETTIVI DI SVILUPPO SOSTENIBILE

Gli indicatori Istat
Quali sono i 17 goals
Link utili

Il progetto Bes nasce nel 2010 per misurare il **Benessere equo e sostenibile**, con l'obiettivo di valutare il progresso della società non soltanto dal punto di vista economico, ma anche sociale e ambientale. A tal fine, i tradizionali indicatori economici, primo fra tutti il Pil, sono stati integrati con misure sulla qualità della vita delle persone e sull'ambiente.

A partire dal 2016, agli indicatori e alle analisi sul benessere si affiancano gli indicatori per il monitoraggio degli obiettivi dell'Agenda 2030 sullo sviluppo sostenibile, i **Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs) delle Nazioni Unite, scelti dalla comunità globale grazie a un accordo politico tra i diversi attori, per rappresentare i propri valori, priorità e obiettivi. La Commissione Statistica delle Nazioni Unite (UNSC) ha definito un quadro di informazione statistica condiviso per monitorare il progresso dei singoli Paesi verso gli SDGs: oltre 230 indicatori sono stati individuati.

I due set di indicatori sono solo parzialmente sovrapponibili, ma certamente complementari (si veda il **quadro degli indicatori Bes inclusi nel framework SDGs**).

IL BES NEL DOCUMENTO DI ECONOMIA E FINANZA

BENESSERE E SOSTENIBILITÀ

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Con la legge 163/2016 che ha riformato la legge di bilancio, il Bes entra per la prima volta nel processo di definizione delle politiche economiche portando l'attenzione sul loro effetto anche su alcune dimensioni fondamentali per la qualità della vita.

È stato costituito un Comitato, del quale sono stati chiamati a far parte i massimi rappresentanti del Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze, dell'Istat e della Banca d'Italia, insieme a due esperti di chiara fama con l'obiettivo di proporre una selezione degli indicatori di benessere equo e sostenibile da considerare annualmente nel Documento di economia e finanza e in una relazione da presentare al Parlamento.

Già nel DEF di aprile 2017 si è tenuto conto delle indicazioni della Legge, includendo le valutazioni per una prima provvisoria selezione di 4 indicatori scelti tra quelli compresi nel framework Bes ([i primi risultati](#)).

A febbraio 2018 il Ministro dell'Economia e delle Finanze ha trasmesso al Parlamento la prima [Relazione sugli indicatori di benessere equo e sostenibile](#), predisposta dal MEF, nella quale è evidenziata l'evoluzione dell'andamento dei [4 indicatori di benessere equo e sostenibile](#) considerati nel DEF 2017, sulla base degli effetti determinati dalla legge di bilancio approvata a dicembre.

A conclusione dei lavori del Comitato, e in seguito al parere favorevole delle Commissioni competenti di Camera e Senato, con decreto ministeriale è stata pubblicata la lista definitiva che comprende 12 indicatori.

Nel DEF 2018 è stato preso in considerazione il set completo di indicatori di benessere equo e sostenibile selezionati, per i quali l'Istat ha fornito gli aggiornamenti al 2017 basati sia su dati definitivi, sia su dati provvisori o sui risultati

BES: articolato in 12 domini e 129 indicatori

- 1 Salute
- 2 Istruzione e formazione
- 3 Lavoro e conciliazione dei tempi di vita
- 4 Benessere economico
- 5 Relazioni sociali
- 6 Politica e istituzioni
- 7 Sicurezza
- 8 Benessere soggettivo
- 9 Paesaggio e patrimonio culturale
- 10 Ambiente
- 11 Innovazione, ricerca e creatività
- 12 Qualità dei servizi

Selezione di 12 indicatori BES per la valutazione delle politiche:

- ✓ L'**Istat** aggiorna gli indicatori allineandone la disponibilità al ciclo delle policy (in diversi casi attraverso stime anticipate).
- ✓ Il **MEF** realizza previsioni sulla loro evoluzione nel periodo di riferimento della legge, anche sulla base delle misure previste nel DEF e nella Legge di bilancio.

Gli indicatori utilizzati nel ciclo della programmazione economica

Indicatori del BES nel DEF - Anni 2004-2017

| N. | Indicatori | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|----|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| 1 | Reddito medio disponibile aggiustato pro capite (in euro) | 20.035 | 20.573 | 21.277 | 21.882 | 22.154 | 21.665 | 21.576 | 21.886 | 21.224 | 21.179 | 21.245 | 21.525 | 21.836 | 22.226 |
| 2 | Indice di disuguaglianza del reddito disponibile (a) | 5,6 | 5,4 | 5,4 | 5,2 | 5,3 | 5,4 | 5,7 | 5,6 | 5,8 | 5,8 | 5,8 | 6,3 | 6,3(b) | 6,4(b) |
| 3 | Indice di povertà assoluta (%) | - | 3,3 | 2,9 | 3,1 | 3,6 | 3,9 | 4,2 | 4,4 | 5,9 | 7,3 | 6,8 | 7,6 | 7,9 | 8,3 (c) |
| 4 | Speranza di vita in buona salute alla nascita (in anni) | - | - | - | - | - | 56,4 | 57,7 | 58,2 | 58,5 | 58,2 | 58,2 | 58,3 | 58,8 | 58,5 (c) |
| 5 | Eccesso di peso (%) | - | 45,0 | 45,2 | 45,5 | 45,3 | 46,2 | 45,7 | 45,4 | 45,3 | 45,0 | 45,5 | 44,1 | 44,8 | 44,8 |
| 6 | Uscita precoce dal sistema di istruzione e formazione (%) | 23,1 | 22,1 | 20,4 | 19,5 | 19,6 | 19,1 | 18,6 | 17,8 | 17,3 | 16,8 | 15,0 | 14,7 | 13,8 | 14,0 |
| 7 | Tasso di mancata partecipazione al lavoro (%) | 15,5 | 15,3 | 14,5 | 14,9 | 15,6 | 16,5 | 17,5 | 17,9 | 20,0 | 21,7 | 22,9 | 22,5 | 21,6 | 20,5 |
| | di cui maschi | 10,5 | 10,6 | 9,9 | 10,2 | 11,0 | 12,6 | 13,8 | 14,3 | 16,2 | 18,3 | 19,3 | 19,0 | 18,2 | 17,3 |
| | di cui femmine | 22,2 | 21,6 | 20,6 | 21,1 | 21,6 | 21,7 | 22,5 | 22,5 | 24,8 | 26,0 | 27,3 | 26,8 | 25,9 | 24,5 |
| 8 | Rapporto tra tasso di occupazione delle donne 25-49 anni con figli in età prescolare e delle donne senza figli (%) | 69,5 | 69,7 | 70,6 | 70,9 | 72,4 | 73,3 | 71,7 | 72,4 | 75,1 | 75,4 | 77,5 | 77,8 | 76,0 | 75,5 |
| 9 | Indice di criminalità predatoria (1,000 ab) | 15,2 | 16,9 | 20,3 | 22,1 | 18,9 | 17,4 | 18,5 | 22,6 | 27,5 | 29,3 | 29,2 | 28,4 | 26,0 | 24,1(c) |
| 10 | Indice di efficienza della giustizia civile (gg) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 461 | 466 | 494 | 482 | 460 | 445 |
| 11 | Emissioni di CO ₂ e altri gas clima alteranti (tonCO ₂ equiv/ab) | 10,3 | 10,3 | 10,1 | 9,9 | 9,6 | 8,5 | 8,7 | 8,4 | 8,0 | 7,4 | 7,1 | 7,3 | 7,4(d) | 7,6(e) |
| 12 | Indice di abusivismo edilizio (%) | 13,0 | 11,9 | 9,9 | 9,0 | 9,4 | 10,5 | 12,2 | 13,9 | 14,2 | 15,2 | 17,6 | 19,9 | 19,6 | 19,4 |

a) L'indice è riferito all'anno di conseguimento del reddito (t) e non all'anno d'indagine (t+1)

b) Stime Istat realizzate secondo un approccio macroeconomico

c) Dati provvisori

d) Stima Eurostat

e) Stima Istat

Indicatori SDGs BES compatibili e coerenti, importanti per le nuove dimensioni di analisi e di policy

Coerentemente con la crescente attenzione verso i sistemi di indicatori multidimensionali, l'Istat aggiorna gli indicatori sullo sviluppo sostenibile (SDGs) e gli indicatori BES ogni sei mesi.

| Bes | SDGs | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Salute | 1 indicatore in GOAL 2 "Zero hunger" - 2 indicatori in GOAL 3 " Good Health and Well Being" |   |
| 2. Istruzione e formazione | 5 indicatori in GOAL 4 "Quality Education", 1 indicatore in GOAL 8 "Decent Work and Economic Growth" |   |
| 3. Lavoro e conciliazione tempi di vita | 1 indicatore in GOAL 5 "Gender Equality" - 3 indicatori in GOAL 8 "Decent Work and Economic Growth" |   |
| 4. Benessere economico | 4 indicatori in GOAL 1 "No poverty" (*) - 3 indicatori in GOAL 10 "Reduced Inequalities" (*) |   |
| 5. Relazioni sociali | | |
| 6. Politica e istituzioni | 4 indicatori in GOAL 5 "Gender Equality" - 3 indicatori in GOAL 16 "Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions" |   |
| 7. Sicurezza | 1 indicatore in GOAL 5 "Gender Equality" - 2 indicatori in GOAL 16 "Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions" |   |
| 8. Benessere soggettivo | | |
| 9. Paesaggio e patrimonio culturale | 1 indicatore in GOAL 11 "Sustainable Cities and Communities" |  |
| 10. Ambiente | 2 indicatori nel GOAL 6 "Clean Water and Sanifcation" (**) 2 indicatori GOAL 12 "Responsible Consumption and Production" (***), 1 indicatore in GOAL 1 "No poverty", GOAL 7 "Affordable and Clean Energy", GOAL 8 "Decent Work and Economic Growth" (***), GOAL 11 "Sustainable Cities and Communities", GOAL 13 "Climate Action", GOAL 14 "Life below water" (**), GOAL 15 "Life on Land", |          |
| 11. Innovazione, ricerca e creatività | 2 indicatori in GOAL 9 "Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure" |  |
| 12. Qualità dei servizi | 1 indicatore in GOAL 16 "Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions" |  |

(*) Si tratta dello stesso indicatore presente in 2 GOAL SDGs

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Conclusioni: Transforming our world

- Sistema statistico nazionale: lavoro in progress di sviluppo indicatori (COMPLESSITA'), che coinvolge molteplici istituti nazionali e internazionali che richiede **cooperazione**, collaborazione, sinergie tra produttori e ...
- .. «**UTILIZZATORI**»: operatori politici, economici, società, singoli cittadini
- **Cosa si deve fare per raggiungere gli obiettivi?** Visione sistemica, Cambiare modello di sviluppo.... **AGIRE TUTTI INSIEME** a tutti i livelli



Strategia nazionale (regionale) di Sviluppo Sostenibile (SNSvS)

Accrescere la consapevolezza della sfida che si sta ponendo a tutti i livelli, **elaborare ed applicare strategie 'integrate', diffondere la cultura della sostenibilità, orientare i comportamenti** dei singoli, della/e comunità, delle imprese, ecc ...



Grazie per l'attenzione



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