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Background document
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Work Plans for Tier III Indicators

Prepared by UNSD with inputs provided by international and regional entities responsible for global data compilation

Work Plans for Tier III Indicators

(as of 3 March 2017)

Compiled by UNSD through an online questionnaire sent to international and regional entities responsible for global data compilation

Introduction

This document contains a compilation of the work plans for global SDG indicators categorised as Tier III. These work plans were initially collected via an online consultation and subsequently updated, as necessary, at the request of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) with those international agencies, entities, funds and programmes that are responsible for the methodological development and global compilation of data for these indicators.

This compilation includes all work plans that were submitted during the initial online consultation and also includes subsequently updated and submitted work plans. However, the work plans for some Tier III indicators are missing, as some remain without a custodian agency while for others, a work plan has yet to be submitted by the custodian agency. A complete list of the Tier III indicators for which no work plan was received can be found in the Annex.

This compilation of work plans is a living document and represents an initial, concise version of the work plans that will be reviewed by the IAEG-SDGs. As the IAEG-SDGs reviews these work plans, they may request additional or clarifying information for some indicators. When a work plan for a Tier III indicator is updated, this compilation will also be updated. While this compilation is submitted as a background document to the 48th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2017, future updates to the compilation will be available at the website of the IAEG-SDGs.

Please note that the work plans have not undergone any editing by UNSD (other than to include the indicator name) and include only information as it was received. Additional information submitted in other formats other than the work plan template format (i.e. annexes, etc.) will be provided to the IAEG-SDGs for their consideration, but is not included in this work plan compilation.

For any questions regarding these work plans please contact Benjamin Rae (raeb@un.org) or Heather Page (pageh@un.org).

This document has been updated from the 9 February 2017 version with the following work plans deleted, since they were classified as Tier II at the 4th IAEG-SDG meeting or were Sendai framework indicators, which were previously classified as Tier II:

- 1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.2
- 1.5.2
- 1.5.3/11.b.2/13.1.1 (UNISDR)
- 2.5.1
- 11.5.2
- 15.2.1
- 15.6.1
- 16.2.1

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Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 1

Target number: 1.4

Indicator Number and Name: 1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

Agency: UN-Habitat

Has work for the development of this work begun?

Yes – work in progress

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

UN-Habitat is the lead agency in the methodological developments for this indicator. UN-Habitat along with other partners will support the global reporting which will follow efforts of directly working with national statistical agencies for national level reporting. UN-Habitat and other partners including other private and regional commissions will lead the efforts of building national capacities to monitor and report on this indicator. The following partners are supporting the efforts of the further development of this indicator: WHO, UNICEF, UNDP and World Bank.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

National statistical systems are a key source of data for several of the basic services qualifiers of this indicator. Selected national statistical agencies will be consulted on methodological development and piloting in a limited set countries to develop standardized tools for inclusion in already established, nationally representative multi topic household surveys. Representatives of national statistical systems will be consulted on the capacity development initiatives.

In addition, UN-Habitat has a global network of urban observatories who work closely with the National statistical systems in many countries to collect and monitor issues relating to the monitoring of urban basic services through its programme of urban spaces and indicators. These networks will be used to invite other partners to make contributions to the methodology developments. Partners will play a key role in ensuring use of findings in-country, and for continental and global level policy dialogue. Additional organizations and networks engaged in consultations include bilateral and multilateral donors, CSO, NGO, universities, research and training organization, UNEP, WHO, etc.

Options for synergies with other indicators linked to basic services– will be taken into account. Through the consultation process, options for standardization in data collection approaches will be encouraged to facilitate comparative analysis.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

The methodology developments follow several steps including testing and peer reviewing, and capacity building. Methodology development includes pilots on data collection (administrative data for service provision, service provider data, etc) to test options for computing and their robustness for different country settings. A number of questions on basic services elements have been developed for Household surveys, and for some pilots are underway in selected countries.
Technical and practical feasibility of the methods proposed for data collection and analysis will include an assessment of how the indicators/qualifiers work in practice (and can be combined with

other analytical work), deliver the necessary combinations of quantitative and qualitative information to support understanding and allow the degrees of disaggregation required (methodological feasibility).
These results will determine the need for any additional piloting to ensure methodologies and procedures for gathering samples or comprehensive data are sufficiently rigorous and detailed and that statistical methods for data analysis and computation of indicator values over time are sound, consistent and reliable so as to produce significant results in all regions.

Furthermore, UN-Habitat is planning several expert consultations (virtual and Face-to-Face), in collaboration with several partners involved in the development of this methodology. The consultation will involve representatives from national statistical agencies, independent scholars and representatives of the private sector and the civil society. The consultation will focus on harmonization of definitions. It will also discuss the computation of the proposed indicator.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

This indicator requires embedding into routine data collection processes, as such the methodology will be pilot tested in selected countries using internationally acceptable standards. The results of this exercise will ensure that the methodology for guiding and collection of data for this indicator will fulfil international standards.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

The methodological work for this indicator is scheduled for completion in 9 months (October 2017) and will be followed by approval by IEAG-SDGs team. The work for the methodology development has already started with the development of a detailed calendar of events. The first high level expert group discussion is planned for early March 2017 with a final expert group meeting planned for May 2017. Several agencies dealing with the components that measure access to basic are already part of the consultations. This includes WHO, UNICEF, UNDP.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes, several components that measure basic services e.g water are already being monitored in other goals.

How do you plan to collect the data?

- Efforts will be made to collect the data for this indicator from routine national surveys as well as service providers.
- Also additional data will be obtained data directly from country/ local government databases/websites.
- Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity
- Satellite images, remote sensing will also be used to monitor some components of this indicator.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

The basic services included within the definitions of this indicator are organized into these three categories.

Basic infrastructure services: Water and sanitation, solid waste collection and management, mobility and transportation and energy: Several administrative and national surveys will be the main sources of this data.

Social services: education, health care, emergency services, housing, childcare, and services for elderly and other groups with special needs: Several administrative and national surveys will be the main sources of this data.

Quality life services: Public safety, urban planning, culture and entertainment, sport and public spaces: Several administrative and national surveys will be the main sources of this data.

Responsibility for administrative data collection will be with national line ministries or respective registries, with methodological support provided through international organizations and regional bodies to facilitate experience sharing and consistency across countries. Responsibility for household surveys will be with national statistical offices. Hence, data for this indicator will be collected from household surveys and censuses, administrative records of service providers, and local governments where applicable.

Each country national government will take responsibility on data collection and validation of this indicator. Efforts will be made not to excessively over burden countries through simplifying and sharing the most cost effective way to undertake the data collection. Household level data will be available from the rosters of many national statistical systems. Support will be provided to countries where capacity challenges on data collection exist and support is requested.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Data will be collected every 3-5 years depending on the national statistical calendars of various countries. As already indicated, UN Habitat along with other partners will work closely with countries and regional statistical bodies and global partners to provide capacity development support for country data collection, analysis and reporting. This work will be supported by other thematic teams working directly on the monitoring of the individual components of this indicator for capacity strengthening at regional and country level for data providers and reporting mechanisms; and promoting understanding of this indicator at all levels.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

UN Habitat will facilitate a multi-stakeholder Expert Group Meeting for review and build consensus on methodology and tools for data collection. The publication of the methodology will be subject to a standard peer review. UN-Habitat, will provide the technical support for both data collection and validation, as well as monitor compliance for agreed procedures.

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

“The indicator development processes will be guided by internationally agreed procedures. This may sometimes take longer especially where many partners are involved.”

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target number: 1.4

Indicator Number and Name: 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure

Agency: UN Habitat and World Bank

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

"Methodological Development indicator (including data collection tools) : UN Habitat (Eduardo Moreno, Robert Ndugwa, Oumar Sylla); World Bank (Klaus Deininger, Gero Carletto, Thea Hilhorst), Jennifer Witriol (Millennium Challenge Account land impact evaluation expert); regional representatives national statistical agencies (Africa, Asia, LAC, ECA).

Options for synergies with indicator 5.1a (FAO) and urban (tenure) informality (11 UN Habitat) – will be taken into account.

Consultation: The stakeholders supporting the adoption of this indicator will be consulted on the methodology and data collection. They will play a key role also in ensuring use of findings in country, continental and global level policy dialogue. Additional organizations and networks engaged in consultations are Global Donor working Group on Land (bilateral and multilateral donors like USAID, BMZ, Netherlands, DfID, JICA, IFAD), Global Land Indicators Initiative – Global Land Tool Network (GLII/GTLN – about 70 CSO, NGO, professional organization, research and training organizations (IASS), bilateral and multilateral organizations working on land,) , International Land Coalition (ILC – network of CSO, NGO and international organizations working on land), UNEP, and Gallup. In addition, several more specific data collection initiatives are set up by networks and organization in their member countries, categories of people (like indigenous peoples, gender); tenure types (commons/ group rights like land mark, Africa commons index) or issues (forests - RRI, slums, perceptions). The findings will contribute to enriching policy analysis. Through the consultation process, options for standardization in data collection approaches will be encouraged to facilitate comparative analysis and will even contribute to progress son the indicator (tenure regularization in slums; recording of indigenous people rights; gender rights). .

Stakeholders' consultation takes place via virtual meetings, reference groups and expert group meetings. "

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

National statistical systems are the main source of data for this indicator. Each national (or regional body like UEOMA) will be consulted on including a limited set of standardized questions (legally recognized documentation and perceived tenure security) in already established, nationally representative multi topic household surveys. Representatives of national statistical systems will be consulted on the methodology.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

"The methodology design work plan will be submitted end of July and lay out the steps for developing, testing and peer reviewing, and capacity building required. Methodology development will already include data collection (administrative data from registries and cadasters; available survey data) to test options for computing and their robustness for different country settings.

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Security of Tenure methodology is now developed for Household surveys, and has been piloted in selected countries in the developing regions (LSMS – ISA / 8 countries).

Technical and practical feasibility of the methods proposed for data collection and analysis will include an assessment of how the indicators work in practice (and can be combined with other analytical work), deliver the necessary combinations of quantitative and qualitative information to support understanding and allow the degrees of disaggregation required (methodological feasibility). These results will determine the need for any additional piloting to ensure methodologies and procedures for gathering samples or comprehensive data are sufficiently rigorous and detailed and that statistical methods for data analysis and computation of indicator values over time are sound, consistent and reliable so as to produce significant results in all regions prior to roll out globally."

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

The methodology will be subject to rigorous peer review and published, before being submitted for review to the IAEG –SDG for graduation to tier I; No international standards will need to be developed for this indicator; international agreement on substance will be achieved through the consultation mechanism already in place and that helped propose this indicator, that engage the main stakeholders and networks working on land globally.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

The methodological work for this indicator is scheduled for completion in 12 months (October 2017) following approval of approach by IAG-SDG

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

The World Bank and UN Habitat have an archive of household surveys and census produced by national statistical systems. These data sets are analysed for variables of relevance for this indicators and will be used for developing and testing possible computing formula(s) and disaggregation for the indicator and developing meta data (by country for land type). For all upcoming LSMS surveys, the addition or expansion of land questions (in line with indicator 1.4.2) is already taking place as these surveys only take place every 3-5 years. Examples include Ghana, Malawi. Uganda and Zimbabwe, but also UEOMA standard survey). This indicator also uses administrative data produced by cadasters and registries. Collection of data on the number of plots that are mapped and registered in official government systems, total area covered and gender disaggregation has also started and a respondent list for these agencies is being built. The results will also be used for country level meta data (structure of the land information system).

How do you plan to collect the data?

Send questionnaire(s) to country, Obtain data directly from country database/website, Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity, Satellite images, remote sensing

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

"• Security of land tenure is a multi-dimensional entity. Due to the different denominators, different tools for measurement and monitoring have to be used. Efficiency of data collection and reducing the burden for national statistical systems and reporting agencies is a key criteria.
• Questions will be added to upcoming national surveys (or census) that are already planned and funded, and integrated and adapted into the existing survey structure, in a way that elicits consistent data across different countries.
• To assist countries, a set of guidelines will be developed and discussed with the national statistical systems. Technical assistance will be made available (possibly through the Rome Data hub (established by FAO, IFAD and World Bank) and Habitat to national statistical systems to support the integration of these questions in existing surveys, enumerator training and facilitate analysis.
• Possibilities for expanding questions in standardized and nationally representative surveys like the DHS will be explored and discussed, which will be important for countries where the survey frequency is relatively low. Questions on land and housing ownership are already included in the DHS since 2015 and options for more granularity will be discussed.
• Options for expanding land related questions in any upcoming census will also be explored.
• Administrative data will be derived from national land information systems (cadasters and registries), but the completeness and quality will vary across countries, reason why meta data are important. The quality of administrative is expected to improve in the period up to 2030, (which would imply a larger percentage of the adult population having legally documented rights) and will already be high in for example most OECD countries
• Responsibility for administrative data collection will be with national line ministries or land registries, with methodological support provided through international organizations and regional bodies (e.g. UN-WPLA) to facilitate experience sharing and consistency across countries. Responsibility for household surveys will be with national statistical offices."

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Data collection for administrative data will be on an annual basis; Survey data will be available on an annual basis in more developed countries, but frequency will be 3-5 years in several developing countries. Phasing in land questions in all relevant surveys globally will take a few years and requires interest of member states. This frequency will be assessed during methodology development in relation an expected (measurable) change on an annual basis in most countries. Annual reporting is the aim as this is important also for sustaining policy dialogue at the country level. As already indicated, UN Habitat and World Bank will work closely with country and regional statistical agencies and global partners; provide capacity development support for country data collection, analysis and reporting. This work will be supported by the Global Donor Working Group on Land, and other partners collaborating in the GLII platform like for capacity strengthening at regional and country level for data providers and reporting mechanisms; and promoting understanding of this indicator at all levels.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

"UN Habitat and World Bank will facilitate a multi-stakeholder Expert Group Meetings for review and build consensus on methodology and tools for data collection. The publication of the methodology will be subject to a standard peer review.

The aim is that all data used for computing this indicator will be submitted by the national system, like line agencies (registries/ cadasters) and national statistical agencies. In those countries where land tenure security is of greater concern, national policy dialogues will be organized with support of the networks supporting this indicator and its measurements. Local organizations can use these events to submit additional data and information to enrich the analysis and assessment of progress. "

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

Goal 2

Target number: 2.3

Indicator Number and Name: 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size

Agency: FAO

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

The FAO Statistics Division, the FAO Agricultural Development Economics Division, the Global Strategy on Agricultural Statistics, the World Bank, IFAD

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

Member countries will be consulted through the Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators. A methodological proposal will be submitted to the IAEG before the end of March 2017, to gather comments and reactions from member countries in the spring of 2017.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

"The FAO Statistics Division will promote an expert consultation, in collaboration with the FAO Agricultural Development Economics Division, the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics, the World Bank Living Standard Measurement team and IFAD. The consultation will host representatives of member countries, independent scholars and possibly representatives of the private sector and the civil society. The consultation will primarily discuss and identify harmonized definitions of smallholder food producers, productivity and income. It will also discuss the computation of related indicators, such as access to land, financial services, education and social protection.

Data collection will refer to the adoption of the approach proposed by the FAO AGRIS project. This entails the establishment of an integrated set of enterprise-based data collection exercises in agriculture. Core indicators – such as production – are collected on an annual basis, while other indicators are collected less frequently through consistent sampling. For data at the household level, emphasis will be place on the World Bank Living Standard Measurement System, particularly the Integrated Surveys of Agriculture.

The expert consultation will take place in the fall of 2016.

As a second step, based on the results of the expert consultation, FAO will take the lead on drafting a proposal in collaboration with key partners on identifying classes of farming, pastoral and forestry enterprise sizes, and measuring their productivity and income. The proposal will be submitted to the IAEG before the end of March 2017, in view of a gathering comments and opinions from member countries in the spring of 2017. "

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

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

"International harmonized definitions are required for:
2. Smallholder food producers
3. Income
4. Productivity"

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

Mid-2017

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

Micro data required for measuring productivity and income of food producers by enterprise size are currently being collected in several countries through household budget surveys. These are being used on an experimental basis by the FAO Statistics Division to compute indicators of rural livelihoods.

How do you plan to collect the data?

Obtain data directly from country database/website, The FAO AGRIS project

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

It depends on the countries. Microdata from households budged surveys will likely be available from every year in the best case to approximately every 5 years in the worst cases. The FAO AGRIS project may provide more frequent data.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

Results and methodologies will be shared with member countries. Capacity building exercises are planned to take place at regional and possibly at country level.

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

Target number: 2.3

Indicator Number and Name: 2.3.2: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status

Agency: FAO

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

The FAO Statistics Division, the FAO Agricultural Development Economics Division, the Global Strategy on Agricultural Statistics, the World Bank, IFAD

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

Member countries will be consulted through the Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators. A methodological proposal will be submitted to the IAEG before the end of March 2017, to gather comments and reactions from member countries in the spring of 2017.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

"The FAO Statistics Division will promote an expert consultation, in collaboration with the FAO Agricultural Development Economics Division, the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics, the World Bank Living Standard Measurement team and IFAD. The consultation will host representatives of member countries, independent scholars and possibly representatives of the private sector and the civil society. The consultation will primarily discuss and identify harmonized definitions of smallholder food producers, productivity and income. It will also discuss the computation of related indicators, such as access to land, financial services, education and social protection.

Data collection will refer to the adoption of the approach proposed by the FAO AGRIS project. This entails the establishment of an integrated set of enterprise-based data collection exercises in agriculture. Core indicators – such as production – are collected on an annual basis, while other indicators are collected less frequently through consistent sampling. For data at the household level, emphasis will be place on the World Bank Living Standard Measurement System, particularly the Integrated Surveys of Agriculture.

The expert consultation will take place in the fall of 2016.

As a second step, based on the results of the expert consultation, FAO will take the lead on drafting a proposal in collaboration with key partners on identifying classes of farming, pastoral and forestry enterprise sizes, and measuring their productivity and income. The proposal will be submitted to the IAEG before the end of March 2017, in view of a gathering comments and opinions from member countries in the spring of 2017. "

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

"International harmonized definitions are required for:

2. Smallholder food producers
3. Income
4. Productivity"

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

Mid-2017

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

Micro data required for measuring productivity and income of food producers by enterprise size are currently being collected in several countries through household budget surveys. These are being used on an experimental basis by the FAO Statistics Division to compute indicators of rural livelihoods.

How do you plan to collect the data?

Send questionnaire(s) to country, Obtain data directly from country database/website, The FAO AGRIS project

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

It depends on the countries. Microdata from households budged surveys will likely be available from every year in the best case to approximately every 5 years in the worst cases. The FAO AGRIS project may provide more frequent data.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

Results and methodologies will be shared with member countries. Capacity building exercises are planned to take place at regional and possibly at country level.

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

Target number: 2.4

Indicator Number and Name: 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural land under productive and sustainable agriculture

Agency: FAO

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

Development of this indicator is being conducted through an international multistakeholder process that is co-managed by FAO's group on Sustainable Agriculture and the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics.

The initial concept was endorsed in March 2016 and, since then, has been further refined through technical consultations. In the first quarter of 2017, an expert meeting will take place that will bring together technical experts and statisticians from countries, international organizations, civil society and the private sector.

Before the final concept note for this Tier III indicator is submitted to the IAEG-SDGs, it will go through a rigorous peer review, most likely by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Food Security, Agricultural and Rural Statistics (IAEG-AG), which is made up of country representatives and international organizations and has the mandate of guiding methodological developments and standards in agricultural statistics.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?
As stated above NSSs will be involved both in an expert meeting in the first quarter of 2017 as well as in the final peer review before submitting the revised methodology to the IAEG-SDG for final confirmation. The methodology will also be piloted in selected countries. The NSSs will also be part of this process.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator
The first step of the process was the drafting of the metadata. Then a very detailed literature review was prepared to take stock of previous attempts to develop a similar indicator and similar practices to define sustainable agriculture.

A series of methodological consultations were conducted involving FAO staff as well as external experts, and the output from these meetings is leading to the preparation of a concept note. In the first half of 2017, critical issues from the concept note will be discussed at an expert meeting, which will bring together a broad spectrum of both technical experts as well as statisticians from countries and the international community. The final document will be peer reviewed before it is submitted to the IAEG-SDG for endorsement.

In the second half of 2017, the methodology will be piloted in countries. Guidelines will also be prepared for country implementation by the end of 2017. Other related capacity development material, including an e-learning module, will be developed over the course of 2017.

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

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.
This process will set an international standard/definition on how to measure sustainable agriculture and the methodology to do so.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?
This is an ongoing process, but the majority of the methodological work should be completed and submitted to the IAEG-SDG during the first half of 2017.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?
Yes

If yes, please describe:
This indicator has sub-indicators for each dimension (social, economic and environmental). Some of the data for these sub-indicators are already available. The approach that is being put forward, however, is to have one instrument – possibly an integrated farm survey – to collect the majority of the information to reduce the burden on countries.

How do you plan to collect the data?
The proposed data collection instrument is an integrated farm survey. This can be supplemented with data from other sources, including data from monitoring systems.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.
Cost-effectiveness, simplicity and not excessively burdening countries guides the methodological work. Efforts are being made to design the indicator so that one instrument can capture the majority of the data. In addition, efforts are also being made to combine data collection with other SDG indicators to the extent possible.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?
Frequency will depend countries' capacity to collect and process the information. However, a three-yearly frequency is considered reasonable.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?
Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:
Data will be validated at country level. As 'custodian agency' for this indicator, FAO will provide the technical support, both for data collection and for validation.

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

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

The methodology will consider the need to capture information around several dimensions related to sustainable agriculture. The indicator will therefore be multi-dimensional, offering an objective and transparent way to combine metrics from the different dimensions into a single indicator.

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

Target number: 2.c

Indicator Number and Name: 2.c.1 Indicator of Food Price Anomalies (IFPA)

Agency: FAO

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?

The development of the indicator concluded in October 2014 when it became part of FAOs Global Information and Early Warning Systems activities into Food Price Monitoring and Analysis

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?
The methodological paper was sent out for peer review to experts in the World Bank, FEWSNET, WFP, University of Bonn, and other divisions in FAO. Follow the link for the paper.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

The indicator relies on the price data generated by the national statistical systems. However, given that the indicator was designed as a tool to detect abnormally high prices as part of FAOs activities on Food Price Monitoring and Analysis, the countries were not consulted in the design process which dated prior to the launch of the SDGs.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

The indicator was developed by the Global Information and Early Warning System of FAO as part of its' Food Price Monitoring and Analysis activities. The process began by identifying key literature in the subject matter, of this literature the work by Araujo et al. (2012) was particularly informative. After this the indicator was constructed using established data methods and underwent close to a 2 year review before being launched in October 2014.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

No new standards are required as the definitions and methods for the indicator used are standards commonly used.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

Work was completed in October 2014

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

All data for the indicator has been continuously compiled since 2009 from national level entities, and in particular National Ministries of Agriculture, and is available for download in the FPMA Tool. The FPMA tool has more than monthly 1000 commodity market prices for more than 90 countries.

How do you plan to collect the data?

The price data is compiled mainly the websites of national sources, some countries send the data to FAO on a monthly basis.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

Not applicable

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

The data is updated on a monthly basis

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

The national level price data is subject to each countries quality control and methods for collection. FAO only compiles the data that is publically available on Government websites.

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

Goal 3

Target number: 3.5

Indicator Number and Name: 3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders

Agency: UNODC and WHO

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?

Yes. In UNODC the work on this indicator builds upon methodological developments leading to annual data collection and reporting on treatment coverage for drug use disorders as mandated by the drug conventions and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. In WHO, following recommendation of the WHO Technical Advisory Group on Alcohol and Drug Epidemiology (TAG-ADE), a working group on treatment coverage was established with a focus on alcohol use disorders and the WHO concept of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) as applied to substance use disorders. Discussions on methodology for coverage of treatment interventions for substance use disorders have already taken place at the meetings of the above-mentioned entities. The information collected and reported by UNODC and WHO on treatment coverage so far at global, regional and country levels (through the methodologies of annual surveys (using ARQ) undertaken by UNODC and periodic surveys undertaken by WHO in the framework of the WHO- ATLAS-SU project serve as an important contribution to the work on the development of this indicator. In order to ensure that all efforts undertaken by UNODC and WHO and other regional and international organizations are well coordinated and follow consistent approaches, the Inter Agency Technical Working Group on Drug Epidemiology (IATWG-DE) was established in August 2016 at the meeting of experts from the international agencies under the leadership of UNODC and WHO. The Group's objectives include development of methodology for measuring and reporting on the SDG indicator at the national, regional and international levels.

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

UNODC and WHO together will lead the development of the methodology for the indicator involving each their national constituencies in the phase of consultation and validation. Inter-agency consultations will happen through the IATWG-DE which includes UNODC and WHO as the lead and UNAIDS, EMCDDA, OAS/CICAD, Council of Europe/Pompidou Group, African Union, ECOWAS as the participating organizations. The involvement of national experts at all stages of the work on the indicator, from methodology development to data collection and validation, will be through the network of focal points and institutions (nominated by member states) within each of the international and regional organizations. Existing entities which will contribute to the process are: UNODC Scientific Advisory Group on the World Drug Report, WHO Technical Advisory Group on Alcohol and Drug Epidemiology (TAG-ADE), WHO Expert Panel on Drug Dependence and Alcohol Problems and the network of WHO Collaborating Centres.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

National statistical systems with data on drugs and health are engaged through the network of focal points and institutions during the process of data collection and validation undertaken by UNODC and WHO. The data from national statistical bodies is provided to UNODC and WHO by focal points nominated by the governments. Representatives of national authorities will be involved in the planned expert consultations, also within activities implemented by the IATWG-DE. Produced

estimates will be validated with the national authorities through the consultation processes well established in UNODC and WHO.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

The development of the indicator involves a mix of methodological developments drawing on both substantive (drug epidemiology) and statistical expertise. The work will include production of a discussion paper on methodology for the indicator, the process of broad consultations involving national focal points and statistical entities, development of data collection tools, pilot data collection in selected countries, revision of the methodology and data collection tools based on results of piloting, and finalization of the methodology up with development of guidelines for measuring and reporting on the indicator through the national drug and health statistical systems as well as and its integration in the appropriate data collection activities of UNODC and WHO.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

The new statistical standards will be required to define key concepts and measurements involved in the production of statistics, i.e., defining different treatment modalities and concept of the coverage as applied for substance use disorders, such as related to measuring the number of people provided drug treatment and the number of people in need of drug treatment. Such international standards will be developed through the above-described process of the work on the indicator, and relevant statistical definitions and measurements will be submitted for approval to the relevant intergovernmental and advisory bodies such as the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the UN Statistical Commission, and, as appropriate, governing bodies of WHO and WHO Expert Committees.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

Subject to the availability of financial resources, all the methodological work on the indicator, including piloting of data collection, is expected to be completed by the end of 2018, but the main work on the methodology – by mid/end of 2017.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes.

If yes, please describe:

The reporting on the indicators by the Member States is mandated by the Drug Conventions and related intergovernmental bodies. UNODC data collection on drugs epidemiology (including prevention and treatment) and some WHO key alcohol-related indicators is annual,. Data collection by WHO on prevention and treatment resources for substance use disorders takes place every two to three years. Additional information is collected through systematic literature reviews and modelling activities for generating or improving the estimates of prevalence of substance use disorders in populations and treatment coverage at different levels of health systems.

How do you plan to collect the data?

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

The data will continue to be collected as implemented and mandated by the intergovernmental bodies. That will involve global and regional surveys addressed to governmental entities or focal points designated by the governments. Additional information will be collected through the literature reviews and passive surveillance of relevant data sources.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

The data will be collected from the institutions that manage components of the indicators, i.e., administrative records on the number of people provided treatment (numerator), , and indirect methods on the estimates of people in need of treatment (denominator). In addition data on number of people entering and completing treatment, number of treatment programs and their capacity, percentage of patients involved in particular treatment modalities will be based on all available information.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

The frequency of data collection will remain the same as mandated by the intergovernmental bodies and described above.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

Both UNODC and WHO have an established policy to ask Member States to validate the compiled data through their identified national institutions or focal points. Comments received from Member States if any are dealt with and resolved through one to one communication with the responsible entities in the Member States before data are published.

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

Target number: 3.8

Indicator Number and Name: 3.8.1 UHC coverage of essential health services

Agency: WHO

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

"Starting in 2012, the World Health Organization and World Bank have led a consultative process to arrive at the proposed indicator for 3.8.1, which is an index of coverage levels of 16 essential health services. In particular, this process included five formal technical meetings with broad participation from country governments, academics, civil society organizations and UN agencies. The following website contains meeting reports from these five meetings, which document the evolution of the measurement approach and definition of the indicator over the past 5 years: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/en/ . A variety of informal discussions have also occurred between WHO/World Bank staff and various stakeholders.

More details on the five technical meetings, including the institutions and organizations that participated in the discussions, are as follows:

1. Technical meeting on monitoring universal health coverage, 16-19 November 2015, Rockefeller Centre, Bellagio. (Meeting report: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/UHC_Meeting_Nov2015_Report.pdf?ua=1)

Participants from: Imperial College London (United Kingdom), Duke NUS Graduate Medical School (Singapore), Harvard Medical School (USA), Johns Hopkins University (USA), International Health Policy Program (Thailand), Erasmus University (Netherlands), Institute for Health Policy (Sri Lanka), JICA (Japan), World Health Organization, World Bank, Rockefeller Foundation, Save the Children

2. Technical meeting on monitoring universal health coverage, 11-13 March 2014, Rockefeller Centre, Bellagio. (Meeting report: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/UHC_Meeting_Bellagio_Mar2014_Report.pdf?ua=1&ua=1)

Participants from: Universidad de Desarrollo (Chile), Peking University (China), Ministry of Health (Thailand), Ifakara Health Institute (Tanzania), Erasmus University (Netherlands), International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research (Bangladesh), Federal University of Bahia (Brazil), Human Sciences Research Council (South Africa), Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (USA), Tunis El Manar University (Tunisia), JICA (Japan), USAID (USA), Rockefeller Foundation, Macro , OECD, World Health Organization, World Bank

3. Monitoring progress towards universal health coverage: A consultation with civil society partners, 21 January 2014 . (Meeting report: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/meetings_consultations/en/index1.html)

Participants from numerous civil society organizations.

4. Technical meeting on measurement and monitoring of universal health coverage, 17-18 September 2013, Singapore. (Meeting report: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/meetings_consultations/en/index2.html)

Participants from: Center for Child and Adolescent Health (Bangladesh), International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research (Bangladesh), Instituto de Saude Coletiva, Federal University of Bahia (Brazil), Universidad del Desarrollo (Chile), Ministry of Social Development (Chile), Peking University (China), State Health and Family Planning Commission (China), Ministry of Social Affairs (Estonia), National Institute for Health Development (Estonia), Health Streams International (Ghana), Ghana Health Service (Ghana), Institute of Public Health Bangalore (India), Tata Institute of Social Sciences Mumbai (India), Public Health Foundation of India (India), Institute for Family Welfare/Ministry of Health (India), Ministry of Health (Peru), Ministry of Health (Singapore), Duke NUS Graduate Medical School (Singapore), National University of Singapore (Singapore), University of Cape Town (South Africa), Ifakara Health Institute (Tanzania), Ministry of Health (Thailand), Tunis El Manar University (Tunisia), University of Carthage (Tunisia), Health Strategy and Policy Institute (Viet Nam), USAID (USA), GIZ (Germany), Abt Associates, World Health Organization, World Bank, and Rockefeller Foundation.

5. Technical meeting on measurement of trends and equity in coverage of health interventions in the context of universal health coverage, Rockefeller Foundation Center, Bellagio, 17-21 September 2012. (Meeting report: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/UHC_Meeting_Bellagio_Sep2012_Report.pdf?ua=1)

Participants from: Ghana Medical School (Ghana), University of Ghana (Ghana), University of Oxford (United Kingdom), Federal University of Bahia (Brazil), University of Pelotas (Brazil), Johns Hopkins University (USA), Health Systems Trust (South Africa), International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research (Bangladesh), BRAC University (Bangladesh), University Icesi (Colombia), University of Cape Town (South Africa), USAID (USA), World Health Organization, ICF International"

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

"As can be seen in the above lists, many government representatives have participated in the process to date. WHO/World Bank will continue to seek their contributions as the indicator is finalized. One critical mechanism for doing this is the WHO country consultation process, which WHO undertakes based on WHO Executive Board resolution (EB107.R8) before publishing estimates at country level on behalf of member states. For any given indicator, this process starts with WHO sending a formal request to country missions to nominate a focal point for the consultation on the indicator. Once member states nominate focal points, WHO then sends draft estimates and methodological descriptions to them. The focal points then send WHO their comments, often including new data that are used to update the country estimates. WHO plans to conduct a country consultation on the proposed UHC service coverage index in the second half of 2016.

Secondly, if it is of interest, WHO/World Bank would like to host a meeting to discuss the measurement of SDG Target 3.8 with representatives of National Statistical Offices, including IAEG members if they are interested, in September 2016."

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

"In response to governments' calls for technical support on UHC monitoring, WHO and the World Bank came together to produce a UHC monitoring framework, which is based on a series of country

case studies and technical reviews as well as consultations and discussions with country representatives, technical experts and global health and development partners. The framework focuses on the two key components of UHC: coverage of the population with quality, essential health services and coverage of the population with financial protection. In addition to the technical consultations described above, several publications (http://www.who.int/healthinfo/publications_uhc/en/) have supported the development of the indicator, and are described below. Going forward, WHO/World Bank will continue to engage with stakeholders, as discussed in above responses.

1. Tracking universal health coverage: First global monitoring report. Joint WHO/World Bank report published June 2015. This report presented the data available to monitor universal health coverage, including coverage of selected tracer interventions. See here: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/report/2015/en/.

2. Monitoring progress towards universal health coverage at country and global levels: framework, measures and targets. Joint WHO/World Bank paper, May 2014. This paper was written on the basis of consultations and discussions with country representatives, technical experts and global health and development partners, including an online consultation based on a draft paper. See here: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/report/2014/en/

3. PLOS Medicine series, including following article written by WHO and World Bank staff: Monitoring progress towards universal health care coverage at country and global levels, by Ties Boerma, Patrick Eozenou, David Evans, Tim Evans, Marie-Paule Kieny, Adam Wagstaff. Sept 2014. See here for full collection on monitoring UHC that was organized by WHO/World Bank: http://collections.plos.org/uhc2014."

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

There are no new international standards required. A point of emphasis in the development of the index has been that it should be calculated from common, existing indicators that countries already monitor, so as to avoid an additional reporting burden from new indicators. In terms of how the index is actually computed, methodologies used for the calculation of the Human Development Index are employed.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

February 2017. WHO/World Bank will publish estimates of 3.8.1 before spring 2017, including country-level values for the UHC service coverage index. These figures will be finalized following a WHO country consultation in fall 2016, so that countries can review and comment on methodology and results, and provide additional data, before publication.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

Most of the indicators are already available from countries. There are some gaps (for example, cervical cancer screening rates and access to essential medicines), but for these there seems to be general agreement that countries will begin collecting these indicators in the near future as they are important for policy and planning. More details on metadata for the index for 3.8.1, as well as for the individual tracer indicators used to compute it, are available in the following technical note that WHO

published in May 2016: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/UHC_WHS2016_TechnicalNote_May2016.pdf.

How do you plan to collect the data?

Send questionnaire(s) to country, Obtain data directly from country database/website, Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

In general, values for tracer indicators are computed from national population-based survey data (e.g., coverage of family planning and improved water and sanitation), as well as administrative data that countries report to WHO (e.g., immunization coverage, HIV and TB treatment coverage, and health workforce density). Specific details on each of the 16 tracer indicators used for computing the index for 3.8.1 are provided in the following technical note: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/UHC_WHS2016_TechnicalNote_May2016.pdf.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Every 1-5 years. The frequency of data collection varies across tracer indicators, but countries typically collect new data every 1 to 5 years. For indicators coming from national administrative data systems, such as for child immunization coverage, data are collected each year. However, for some other indicators, such as four or more antenatal care visits during pregnancy, those are often collected in national surveys (like DHS), which are conducted every 4-5 years. Although every 4-5 years is not ideal, for tracking progress in changes in service coverage this is not an unreasonable time frame. The UHC index itself will be updated every 2 years by WHO/World Bank, using the most recent data available for each tracer indicator from each country.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

WHO will conduct a formal country consultation before publishing country estimates of 3.8.1. Please see response in 6.2.2 for details of this process.

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

We note that it may be desirable for some of the tracer indicators included in the index to change in future years, if circumstances in countries dictate and in particular as more data become available, and following consultation with all stakeholders.

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

Target number: 3.8

Indicator Number and Name: 3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population

Agency: WHO

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? No

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

"Target 3.8, universal health coverage, has two dimensions: (1) ensuring that people are able to get the health services that they need (service coverage); and (2) ensuring that people are protected against the financial consequences of paying for health services (financial risk protection). Correspondingly, indicator 3.8.1 is meant to reflect service coverage, and indicator 3.8.2 is meant to reflect financial protection. However, the newly proposed indicator for 3.8.2 contained in Annex IV of the 19 February 2016 Report of the IAEG is not a valid measure of financial protection.

Granting people the right to use government health services free of charge (or at low cost) or covering them with health insurance are mechanisms that countries use to provide and extend financial protection to their populations. However, both “insurance” and “public health system” are very broad terms that mask a wide variety of specific mechanisms used to provide protection against the financial consequences of paying for health care at the point of use. But, the mere existence of affiliation to a health insurance scheme or entitlement to a public health system is not sufficient to ensure that household are indeed financially protected against the cost of healthcare.

International experience shows that people may be legally entitled to a public health system but still not able to obtain health services without making substantial payments. Similarly, there is large variation in what constitutes “health insurance” from country to country, with very different implications for the objective of financial protection in health. As a result, and as shown by the experience of many countries, people’s protection against the financial consequences of using health services can change substantially over time even with no change in the extent of affiliation to health insurance schemes or their legal entitlement to a public health system.

For all these reasons, the indicator based on insurance affiliation or public health system coverage is not a valid measure of financial protection.

WHO recognizes that the IAEG has not agreed to the initial proposal for indicator 3.8.2 contained in Annex III of the 19 February 2016 IAEG report (“Fraction of the population experiencing catastrophic/impoverishing out-of-pocket health expenditure”). In response to IAEG concerns, WHO and the World Bank are submitting a refined proposal through this platform to the IAEG."

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

Target number: 3.8

Indicator Number and Name: REFINEMENT OF WORDING from the list of proposed SDG indicators included in the IAEG report submitted to the 47th session of the UN Statistical Commission (as of February 2016): 3.8.2 Lack of financial protection coverage

Agency: WHO

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

"The indicator 3.8.2 on "lack of coverage by a form of financial protection" was first developed in collaboration with academics by the World Bank and the World Health Organization. Relevant information on the original methods can be found in chapter 18 of "Analysing health equity using household survey data". Washington, DC: World Bank Group; 2008, http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/health/publication/analyzing-health-equity-using-household-survey-data and in "Distribution of health payments and catastrophic expenditures: methodology", World Health Organization Discussion paper, Number 2/2005 http://www.who.int/health_financing/documents/cov-dp_05_2_health_payments/en/

Since 2012, the World Health Organization and the World Bank have being engaging in a consultative process to confront the proposed indicator 3.8.2 to the review of Members States, development partners, civil society and other interested stakeholders. The following website contains meeting reports from these five meetings, which document the evolution of the measurement approach and definition of the indicator over the past 5 years: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/en/. A variety of informal discussions have also occurred between WHO/World Bank staff and various stakeholders.
More details on the five technical meetings, including the institutions and organizations that participated in the discussions on 3.8.2, are as follows:

1. Technical meeting on monitoring universal health coverage, 16-19 November 2015, Rockefeller Centre, Bellagio. (Meeting report: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/UHC_Meeting_Nov2015_Report.pdf?ua=1)

Participants from: Imperial College London (United Kingdom), Duke NUS Graduate Medical School (Singapore), Harvard Medical School (USA), Johns Hopkins University (USA), International Health Policy Program (Thailand), Erasmus University (Netherlands), Institute for Health Policy (Sri Lanka), JICA, World Health Organization, World Bank, Rockefeller Foundation, Save the Children

2. Technical meeting on monitoring universal health coverage, 11-13 March 2014, Rockefeller Centre, Bellagio. (Meeting report: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/UHC_Meeting_Bellagio_Mar2014_Report.pdf?ua=1&ua=1)

Participants from: Universidad de Desarrollo (Chile), Peking University (China), Ministry of Health (Thailand), Ifakara Health Institute (Tanzania), Erasmus University (Netherlands), International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research (Bangladesh), Federal University of Bahia (Brazil), Human Sciences Research Council (South Africa), Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (USA), Tunis El Manar University (Tunisia), Rockefeller Foundation, Macro, JICA, USAID, OECD, World Health Organization, World Bank

3. Monitoring progress towards universal health coverage: A consultation with civil society partners, 21 January 2014 . (Meeting report: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/meetings_consultations/en/index1.html)

Participants from numerous civil society organizations.

4. Technical meeting on measurement and monitoring of universal health coverage, 17-18 September 2013, Singapore. (Meeting report: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/meetings_consultations/en/index2.html)

Participants from: Center for Child and Adolescent Health (Bangladesh), International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research (Bangladesh), Instituto de Saude Coletiva, Federal University of Bahia (Brazil), Universidad del Desarrollo (Chile), Ministry of Social Development (Chile), Peking University (China), State Health and Family Planning Commission (China), Ministry of Social Affairs (Estonia), National Institute for Health Development (Estonia), Health Streams International (Ghana), Ghana Health Service (Ghana), Institute of Public Health Bangalore (India), Tata Institute of Social Sciences Mumbai (India), Public Health Foundation of India (India), Institute for Family Welfare/Ministry of Health (India), Ministry of Health (Peru), Ministry of Health (Singapore), Duke NUS Graduate Medical School (Singapore), National University of Singapore (Singapore), University of Cape Town (South Africa), Ifakara Health Institute (Tanzania), Ministry of Health (Thailand), Tunis El Manar University (Tunisia), University of Carthage (Tunisia), Health Strategy and Policy Institute (Viet Nam), Abt Associates, World Health Organization, World Bank, Rockefeller Foundation, USAID, and GIZ.

5. Technical meeting on measurement of trends and equity in coverage of health interventions in the context of universal health coverage, Rockefeller Foundation Center, Bellagio, 17-21 September 2012. (Meeting report: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/UHC_Meeting_Bellagio_Sep2012_Report.pdf?ua=1)

Participants from: Ghana Medical School (Ghana), University of Ghana (Ghana), University of Oxford (United Kingdom), Federal University of Bahia (Brazil), University of Pelotas (Brazil), Johns Hopkins University (USA), Health Systems Trust (South Africa), International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research (Bangladesh), BRAC University (Bangladesh), University Icesi (Colombia), University of Cape Town (South Africa), World Health Organization, USAID, ICF International

In addition to the technical consultations described above, several publications (http://www.who.int/healthinfo/publications_uhc/en/) have supported the development of the indicator, and are described below.

1. Tracking universal health coverage: First global monitoring report. Joint WHO/World Bank report published June 2015. This report presented the data available to monitor universal health coverage, including coverage of selected tracer interventions. See here: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/report/2015/en/

2. Dmytraczenko, Tania, and Almeida, Gisele, eds. 2015. Toward Universal Health Coverage and Equity in Latin America and the Caribbean: Evidence from Selected Countries. Directions in Development. Washington, DC: World Bank. https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/22026/9781464804540.pdf?sequence=2

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

3. Monitoring progress towards univeral health coverage at country and global levels: framework, measures and targets. Joint WHO/World Bank paper, May 2014. This paper was written on the basis of consultations and discussions with country representatives, technical experts and global health and development partners, including an online consultation based on a draft paper. See here: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/report/2014/en/

4. PLOS Medicine article written by WHO and World Bank staff: Monitoring progress towards universal health care coverage at country and global levels, by Ties Boerma, Patrick Eozenou, David Evans, Tim Evans, Marie-Paule Kieny, Adam Wagstaff. Sept 2014. See here for full collection on monitoring UHC that was organized by WHO/World Bank: http://collections.plos.org/uhc2014"

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

"As can be seen in the above lists, many government representatives have participated in the process to date. WHO/World Bank will continue to seek their contributions as the indicator is finalized. One critical mechanism for doing this is the WHO country consultation process, which WHO undertakes based on WHO Executive Board resolution (EB107.R8) before publishing estimates at country level on behalf of member states. For any given indicator, this process starts with WHO sending a formal request to country missions to nominate a focal point for the consultation on the indicator. Once member states nominate focal points, WHO then sends draft estimates and methodological descriptions to them. The focal points then send WHO their comments, often including new data that are used to update the country estimates. WHO plans to conduct a country consultation on country level estimates of lack of financial protection coverage in the second half of 2016.

In addition to this consultation, the World Health Organization and the World Bank regularly undertake training events on the measurement of lack of financial protection coverage which involves participants from Ministry of Health as well as from National Statistical Offices.

WHO/World Bank would like to host a meeting to discuss the measurement of SDG Target 3.8 with representatives of National Statistical Offices, including IAEG members if they are interested, in September 2016.

This invitation follows a World Health Assembly resolution on “Health in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development"" which passed in May 2016 and requests the WHO Director-General “to work with the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, as appropriate, for the further development and finalization of the health-related Sustainable Development Goal indicators” (http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA69/A69_R11-en.pdf?ct=t(Health_Data_Collaborative_Monthly_Update6_9_2016)&mc_cid=317558b457&mc_eid=6c51c70e43)"

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

"In response to governments’ calls for technical support on UHC monitoring, WHO and the World Bank came together to produce a UHC monitoring framework, which is based on a series of country case studies and technical reviews as well as consultations and discussions with country representatives, technical experts and global health and development partners. The framework focuses on the two key components of UHC: coverage of the population with quality, essential health services and coverage of the population with financial protection.

This framework proposes to measure 3.8.2 as proposed in Annex III of the 19 February 2016 IAEG report (“Fraction of the population experiencing catastrophic/impoverishing out-of-pocket health

expenditure"). WHO and the World Bank recognizes that the IAEG has not agreed to the initial proposal for indicator 3.8.2.

In response to IAEG concerns, WHO and the World Bank are submitting a refined proposal through this platform. This alters the wording of indicator 3.8.2 from the list of proposed SDG indicators (as of 17 December 2015), as follows: "Lack of financial protection coverage"

This is estimated as the proportion of the population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income (e.g. greater than 25%).

This indicator focuses on high levels of spending relative to household's economic resources (e.g. devoting more than a quarter of income to health services). The concern is indeed with the cost of health services (including medicines and other health inputs) that has an impact on household's living standard. In response to high levels of health spending absorbing a large share of household's budget the consumption of other necessary goods and services might be forgone but no one should have to choose between sending children to school or getting the care they need."

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

"No new international standard will be needed as the proposed definition relies on an already existing international standard. As previously mentioned, the indicator of lack of financial protection coverage (3.8.2) is computed as an upper partial moment of a health expenditure budget share distribution. The two main aggregates of interest for estimation are household consumption expenditure on health and total household consumption expenditure. The former follows the UN Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP), specifically code 6. Information on household's total consumption expenditure can be reconstructed in those survey by summing expenses on all COICOP components.

COICOP is currently being revised by UNSC and WHO has approached the technical sub-working group to ensure that the revision of code 6 will be relevant to the monitoring of indicator 3.8.2 as well as relevant to inform national health accounts."

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

The World Health Organization and the World Bank are not developing methods to measure the lack of financial protection coverage anymore as they already exist. Instead, The World Bank and WHO will publish estimates of 3.8.2 before spring 2017, including country-level values for the lack of financial protection coverage for 112 countries accounting for 90% of the World Population. These figures will be finalized following a WHO country consultation in fall 2016, so that countries can review and comment on methodology and results, and provide additional data, before publication.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

"Indicator 3.8.2. on "the lack of coverage by a form of financial protection" is estimated as the proportion of the population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income (e.g. greater than 25%). National statistical offices conducting household surveys on household budget; income and expenditure or integrated household survey do compile

metadata on the construction of the two main aggregates of interest, i.e. household expenditure on health and total household expenditure.
More details on metadata for the index for 3.8.2, are available from WHO website:

http://www.who.int/health_financing/topics/financial-protection/monitoring-sdg/en/"

How do you plan to collect the data?

Obtain data directly from country database/website, Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

The frequency of data collection varies across countries following schedules of household surveys (from annual to up to every five years)

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

Yes. WHO will conduct a formal country consultation before publishing country estimates of 3.8.2. Please see response in 6.2.2 for details of this process.

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

Target number: 3.b

Indicator Number and Name: a) Indicator 3.b.1.a: Proportion of the population with access to affordable vaccines on a sustainable basis. The indicator is the "Percentage of countries reaching and sustaining 90% national coverage and 80% in every district with all vaccines in national programmes." The indicator is already agreed by all WHO member states through the Global Vaccine Action Plan (GVAP), which was endorsed at the 2012 World Health Assembly. The data are already collected annually by countries and shared with WHO-UNICEF. Until 2020, WHO will use the same operational definition and targets as in the GVAP (i.e. limit to coverage with infant vaccines with the 90/80 coverage target). Prior to 2020, SAGE will review the operational definitions and discuss any revisions, based on newer vaccines across the life course that are available and recommended for use in national programmes by WHO. b) Indicator 3.b.1.b: Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines on a sustainable basis: The indicator is the "Proportion of countries with a defined basket of medicines available in facilities". The basket of medicines was updated in 2015, and includes medicines for the main diseases and populations of interest in terms of universal health coverage and access for all. Sources of data currently available are the Service Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA) surveys and other ad hoc surveys such as the Health Action International (HAI) data reports, but over time WHO will propose to standardise these to reports that can be generated from country information systems. This standardisation will involve other WHO departments and possibly the Health Data collaborative.

Agency: WHO

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

"a) Indicator 3.b.1.a: Proportion of the population with access to affordable vaccines on a sustainable basis.
A working group composed of various stakeholders involved in the immunization area was convened to discuss potential different indicators for the vaccine component of 3.b.1.
The group was composed by The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, The Center for Vaccine Ethics and Policy, Division of Medical Ethics, NYU School of Medicine, USA; Gavi the Vaccine Alliance; The US Centers of Disease control and Prevention; UNICEF and WHO.

After exploring possible options and taking into account several criteria (availability, additional burden for the countries, quality, comparability, clarity…), the group selected an indicator which is already used to review the progress towards the achievement of the Global Vaccine Action plan 2011-2020, a global strategy endorsed by all members states of WHO in 2012.
This indicator was then submitted to the WHO Strategic Advisory Group of Experts for immunization (SAGE) for comments and validation.
SAGE is the principal advisory group to WHO for vaccines and immunization. It is charged with advising WHO on overall global policies and strategies, ranging from vaccines and technology, research and development, to delivery of immunization and its linkages with other health interventions.
WHO SAGE discussed the proposed indicator and officially endorsed the proposition.

b) Indicator 3.b.1.b: Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines on a sustainable basis
This indicator is not a new approach and has been used in the past in collaboration with several partners. WHO and Health Action International (HAI) Partners include governments, NGOs,

Regional network of consumers and non-profit organizations, health professionals associations, independent experts.
With regard to the service availability and readiness assessment (SARA), the methodology was developed through a joint World Health Organization (WHO) – United States Agency for International Development (USAID) collaboration to fill critical gaps in measuring and tracking progress in health systems strengthening. SARA Methodology draws on best practices and lessons learned from the many countries that have implemented health facility assessments as well as guidelines and standards developed by WHO technical programmes and the work of the International Health Facility Assessment Network (IHFAN)."

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

"a) Indicator 3.b.1.a: Proportion of the population with access to affordable vaccines on a sustainable basis.
The proposed indicator is based on data already collected by all countries using their National Statistical Systems. The indicator is based on immunization coverage rates for various vaccines. Those data are collected on a day-to-day basis for programmatic and policy objectives at sub national levels and are collated at national level and reported to WHO and UNICEF through country and regional offices in the WHO-UNICEF Joint Reporting Form.

b) Indicator 3.b.1.b: Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines on a sustainable basis
Sources of data currently available are the Service Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA) surveys and other ad hoc surveys such as the Health Action International (HAI) data reports, but over time WHO will propose to standardise these to reports that can be generated from country information systems. This standardisation will involve other WHO departments and possibly the Health Data collaborative."

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

"a) Indicator 3.b.1.a: Proportion of the population with access to affordable vaccines on a sustainable basis.
The working group composed by immunization stakeholders listed all potential indicators with merits and limitations for each of them (availability, additional burden for the countries, quality, comparability, clarity…). Based on those criteria, the group reached a consensus on the proposed indicator. The proposed indicator was then shared with the SAGE for comments and validation. SAGE endorsed the proposed indicator.

b) Indicator 3.b.1.b: Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines on a sustainable basis
This indicator is not a new a new approach and has been used in the past in collaboration with several partners.
The SARA methodology builds upon previous and current approaches designed to assess service delivery including the service availability mapping (SAM) tool developed by WHO, and the service provision assessment (SPA) tool developed by ICF International under the USAID-funded MEASURE DHS project (monitoring and evaluation to assess and use results, demographic and health surveys) project, among others.

With regard to the WHO/HAI medicine price, availability and affordability survey methodology, it can be downloaded from the WHO website at
http://www.who.int/medicines/publications/med_price_availability/en/"

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

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

None

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

a) Indicator 3.b.1.a: Proportion of the population with access to affordable vaccines on a sustainable basis. The group of immunization stakeholder and the SAGE will review the methodology behind this indicator, taking into account that this indicator is already used for the past 4 years to review the progress towards the achievement of the Global Vaccine Action plan 2011-2020, a global strategy endorsed by all members states of WHO in 2012. This review of the existing GVAP indicator will take coverage data that are becoming available since the operational definitions for the existing indicators were developed and consider whether any modifications to the operational definitions are required. The expected date for validation is early September 2016. b) Indicator 3.b.1.b: Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines on a sustainable basis In addition to the SARA and WHO/HAI Methodologies, in the last few months, WHO developed a quick survey method for facility level data, that has allowed us to at least get preliminary data on availability (and price) from about 20 countries for the defined “medicines basket”. This will be discussed this further with the countries at a meeting in Addis in June 2016.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

"a) Indicator 3.b.1.a: Proportion of the population with access to affordable vaccines on a sustainable basis.
The proposed indicator is based on data already collected by all countries using their National Statistical Systems. The indicator is based on immunization coverage rates for various vaccines. Those data are collected on a day-to-day basis for programmatic and policy objectives at sub national levels and are collated at national level.

b) Indicator 3.b.1.b: Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines on a sustainable basis
Sources of data currently available are the Service Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA) surveys and other ad hoc surveys such as the Health Action International (HAI) data reports, but over time WHO will propose to standardise these to reports that can be generated from country information systems. This standardisation will involve other WHO departments and possibly the Health Data collaborative."

How do you plan to collect the data?

Obtain data directly from country database/website, Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

"a) Indicator 3.b.1.a: Proportion of the population with access to affordable vaccines on a sustainable basis.

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

The data are already collected by Countries for programmatic and policy objectives.
Avery year for almost the past 30 years, WHO and UNICEF are collecting those data through the Joint Reporting Form. In addition, to those data, WHO and UNICEF collect vaccine coverage data from country surveys (MICS, DHS..).

b) Indicator 3.b.1.b: Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines on a sustainable basis"

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

"a) Indicator 3.b.1.a: Proportion of the population with access to affordable vaccines on a sustainable basis. Data are collected annually by WHO and UNICEF. b) Indicator 3.b.1.b: Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines on a sustainable basis The new WHO quick survey method developed for facility level data to measure the availability for the defined "medicines basket" will still be discussed with countries at a meeting in Addis in June 2016. We could expect to have data collected on a yearly basis."

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

"a) Indicator 3.b.1.a: Proportion of the population with access to affordable vaccines on a sustainable basis.
Annually, WHO and UNICEF collect data on immunization from the countries through the Joint Reporting Form process for almost the past 30 years. The process includes a formal validation process by the countries when submitting the form.

b) Indicator 3.b.1.b: Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines on a sustainable basis

The new Methodology proposed and the validation process will be discussed with countries end of June. "

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

"a) Indicator 3.b.1.a: Proportion of the population with access to affordable vaccines on a sustainable basis.
The indicator 3.b.1 is composed of two completely different component: (1) availability of essential medicines and commodities; and (2) availability of essential vaccines.
The selection, financing, distribution and provision of those two health products family are completely different making it impossible to have only one indicator for the SDGs monitoring.
The data collection processes for those two type of products also use completely different processes.
Therefore, it is proposed to have two components for this indicator:
- one on essential medicines-commodities and
- one on vaccines.

b) Indicator 3.b.1.b: Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines on a sustainable basis

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

We will likely rely to various methodologies to measure access to affordable medicines, using the well-known SARA and WHO/HAI methodologies but also looking at developing new quick survey method for facility level to measure availability to a defined basket of medicines, and in the meantime trying to standardise reports that can be generated from country information systems."

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

Goal 4

Target number: 4.1

Indicator Number and Name: 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics

Agency: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?
Yes, the UIS, with its technical partners, has started work in developing UIS Reporting Scale (Universal Learning Scale, ULS) where cross-national and national assessments could benchmark to and is working with stakeholders toward consensus in defining minimum proficiency levels. Once all existing quality assessments are on the Reporting Scale we could report on the indicator to monitor progress.

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

There has been substantial work undertaken at international, regional and national level in assessment. There are major cross-national assessments: ERGA, MICS leading module, TERCE, PASEC, PILNA, SACMAQ, PIRLS, TIMSS, LANA (under development), PISA and PISA for Development (under development).

The regional scales have been developed in Africa (PASEC, SACMEQ), Asia (SEA-PLM under development), Latin America (TERCE), and Pacific Islands (PILNA). These cross-national assessments have provided substantial amount of information for countries who participate in the respective assessments.

UIS technical partner, Australia Council for Educational Research – Global Education Monitoring (ACER-GEM) is directly involved in developing the methodology and data collection tools. Assessment organizations and citizen-led assessment which include IEA, PASEC, LLECE, and ASER; and multilateral partners like UNICEF, WBG, OECD, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Brooking Institute, Browns Commission, DFID, DFAT, Education Commission, Education International, EQUAL Global Network for SDG 4, FHI 360, GPE, Inter-American Development Bank, ITA, Norad, Open Society Foundation, Results Education Funds, RTI International, Save the Children, USAID, other UNESCO agencies and the Technical Cooperation Group member states are consulted in the development of the methodology.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?
The representatives of the member states, through the Technical Cooperation Group (TCG) on SDG-Education 2030 Indicators (TCG) established in May 2016 (Link to TCG: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Pages/tcg-meeting-may-2016.aspx), which include the National Statistical Offices, are consulted in the development of the methodology. TCG Members are from the same 28 countries which are members of the IAEG-SDGs. In addition there are a number of Observer countries, international and regional organizations and civil society representatives.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

1. Conduct content and construct mapping of national, regional and international assessments.
2. Define the learning/skills that are regional and cultural relevant.

3. Develop UIS Reporting Scale (Universal Learning Scale, ULS).
4. Define the minimum proficiency level for each measurement point on the Reporting Scale.
5. Develop Data Quality Assurance Framework (DQAF) to guide and benchmark national and cross-national assessments to the Reporting Scale (ULS).
6. Develop standards and guidelines for data collection and data platform for reporting.
7. Build capacity in country to collect and report relevant data which include contextual information.
8. Research pragmatic methodology that is country relevant yet robust for global monitoring to improve inclusiveness and reporting, especially on the harmonization of household-based assessment survey, which collect out-of-school children or young people learning, with the school-based assessment survey.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

1. International Code of Practice for Learning Assessment (ICP-LA)
2. Data Quality Assurance Framework (DQAF) for learning Assessment
3. A common framework of reference for content/skills.
4. A learning skill scale and minimum competencies for Reading and Mathematics.
5. Standards and guidelines for data collection and reporting platform.
6. Capacity building plan.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

2-3 years

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Metadata are already collected from National Statistical System.
The type of data to collect from countries' assessment agencies and cross-national agencies will be defined base on the outcomes of the development of tools and mechanism.

If yes, please describe:

Metadata

The UIS existing tool, Learning Assessment Capacity Index (LACI), is providing information on country's capacity. The UIS is currently improving existing data collection tool, Catalogue of Learning Assessments (CLA), to collect assessment metadata from countries to provide inputs about assessment data quality and coverage. These two sources of metadata will provide information to the development of tools and mechanism for the 4.1.1 indicator.

Data

IEA's Progress International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS) and Trend in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS)
OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)
PASEC
SACMEQ
PILNA
TERCE
ERGA
MICS

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

How do you plan to collect the data?
Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity
Metadata
For LACI the metadata is collected through desk research. For CLA the metadata is collected through the electronic (and paper if electronic version is not feasible) questionnaire. The questionnaire is sent to countries and cross-national (international and regional) assessment agencies.
Data
The actual data collection tools and mechanism of the 4.1.1 indicator will be developed base on these two sources of metadata and further improve when more information becomes available.
The data will have to be collected directly from countries, cross-national assessment agencies and citizen-led assessment agencies.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.
Metadata
The LACI indicator could be collected through desk research, while the CLA will be collected through questionnaire to countries and cross-national assessment agencies.
The questionnaire will be pre-populated to reduce respondents' burden. The countries and cross-national assessment agencies will be asked to validate the information and fill in the reminding questions.
Data
The collection of cross-national (international and regional) assessments data will need to be negotiated with the assessment agencies like OECD, IEA, LLECE, SACMEQ, PASEC, UNICEF (SEA-PLM), and EQAP (PILNA).
The household-based assessment survey will be collected through the citizen-led assessment like ASER and. UWEZO.
The data collection of national assessment data will be directly through the countries.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?
3-5 years for the 4.1.1 indicator once the tools and mechanism are developed and functional.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?
Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:
Two tools and mechanism are planned:
1. International Code of Practice for Learning Assessment (ICP-LA) which includes best practices to help countries develop assessment to produce quality data for the indicator.
2. Data Quality Assurance Framework (DQAF) with Evaluation of Alignment Process (EAP) and Assessment of Data Process (ADP)
    a. EAP: This process will help countries evaluate their national or cross-national assessments' content and construct if it is aligned to the defined global framework. This will provide the validity of the assessment for global monitoring.

ADP: This process will help countries evaluate their national or cross-national assessments' data process if the data produced are of good quality and reliable. This will provide the reliability of the assessment for global monitoring.

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

Target number: 4.2

Indicator Number and Name: 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

Agency: UNICEF

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

UNICEF has developed a detailed programme of methodological work towards revising the Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI) and this work is already underway, in collaboration with an expert advisory panel consisting of academic experts and researchers in the field of early childhood development measurement and tool development, and technical experts in validity and reliability testing and cognitive testing for tool/instrument validation.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

National Statistical Offices (NSOs) were involved in the process of the development of the current ECDI that is collected in the UNICEF-supported Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other household surveys. The field-testing of ECDI was hosted by a number of NSOs during the last 6 years, including the NSOs of Kenya, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Belize and Serbia. NSOs collect the actual data through their implementation of their MICS surveys. UNICEF will establish a broader global inter-agency advisory and coordination group on ECD measurement that will include selected NSOs, in addition to other UN agencies and INGOs. In addition, NSOs will play a key role in supporting the testing and validation of the revised ECDI. The technical consultation hosted by UNICEF in September 2016 already included representation from one NSO that will likely take part in cognitive testing of the revised tool.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

In order to capture information on key domains of early childhood development, UNICEF developed, within the context of the MICS programme and with inputs from a broad group of experts and NSOs, a set of specific questions to gather data on the overall developmental status of children. Beginning with the fourth round of MICS (MICS4, primarily implemented between 2009 and 2012), an index was added to measure overall developmental status of children within the domains of physical, literacy-numeracy, social-emotional and learning (the ECDI) and to monitor children's achievement of universal developmental milestones across countries. Prior to the collection of the ECDI in MICS, there was no internationally comparable data on the overall developmental status of children. To date, comparable data on children's developmental status, collected using the ECDI, have been produced for nearly 60 low- and middle-income countries. The availability of robust data on ECD led to the development of strong programme work in a large number of countries.

As evidence of the contribution that the ECDI has played in generating comparable data on the status of children's development in a variety of settings, the ECDI has been identified as one of the preferred measures to monitor progress towards target 4.2 and ECDI data were featured in the recent Secretary-General's report *Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals* released in June of this year and the companion *Sustainable Development Goals Report 2016* launched in July to report on the current situation with respect to goal 4.

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

With the new monitoring needs set by the SDG agenda in mind, and recognizing the growth in the field of ECD measurement as well as the importance of continued methodological work to improve the quality and relevance of available data, UNICEF has decided to undertake methodological work towards revision of the ECDI. There is an important opportunity now to also ensure that data collected through the ECDI aligns as closely as possible with indicator 4.2.1. Currently, the main differences between the existing MICS-ECDI and the formulation of SDG 4.2.1 pertain to the inclusion of the health domain and the broader age group in the SDG formulation. UNICEF also recognizes the need to further test the ECDI in high-income countries.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

The overarching purpose of the inter-agency group that will be established by UNICEF is to oversee the revision, testing and validation of the ECDI for use by all countries (including high-income countries), within the context of MICS and other household surveys, to collect internationally comparable, nationally representative and statistically sound data to monitor and track progress towards achieving target 4.2 and to fulfil their reporting obligations.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

One year.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes.

If yes, please describe:

As mentioned earlier, MICS surveys have been conducted at regular intervals by several NSOs, and data on ECD, consistent with the existing SDG formulation of indicator 4.2.1 have been collected in more than 60 (mostly low- and middle-income) countries.

When do you expect work to begin on developing a methodology and with which partners will your organisation work?

UNICEF has already begun the process of methodological work to revise the ECDI as a measure of indicator 4.2.1. This work is being undertaken in consultation with a group of technical experts and academics and partners from other UN agencies. To date, UNICEF has already completed a scoping exercise of existing tools and items used to measure ECD, undertaken cognitive testing of the current

version of the ECDI and hosted two major technical consultations (one in January 2015 and one in September 2016) with experts and key partners to discuss next steps in the process of the revision of the ECDI and its alignment with SDG 4.2.1.

How do you plan to collect the data?

The revised ECDI will be available for inclusion in national household surveys as well as in the context of the UNICEF-supported MICS, which are household surveys designed and implemented by national counterparts (mainly NSOs) with technical support from UNICEF. Some countries may also decide to include the revised ECDI module in other international household surveys such as the

Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) supported by USAID, as well as national surveys that are not part of global household survey programmes.
UNICEF will collect and compile the data through its well-established system of data gathering, compilation and quality assurance, which has been in existence for three decades.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Every two to four years, depending on the needs and interests of the country.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

All data collected on the ECDI through the MICS are owned and validated by the national implementing agency (mainly NSOs). UNICEF publishes only those data that have been vetted by its country offices, in collaboration with national counterparts.

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

No additional comments.

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

Target number: 4.7

Indicator Number and Name: 4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies (b) curricula (c) teacher education and (d) student assessments.

Target number: 12.8

Indicator Number and Name: 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 assessments.

Agency:
UNESCO
Section of Education for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship (ED/IPS/ESG)

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?
Yes.
The most important and relevant data collection mechanism that is currently in place for this indicator is the statutory monitoring process of the *UNESCO Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1974)*. The reporting guidelines for the 6th Consultation on the Recommendation (launched in June 2016) cover all key conceptual aspects of GCED and ESD, including climate change education, especially in the areas of policy, curricula, teacher education and student assessment, which correspond to the areas covered by the indicator.
The new reporting guidelines were revised by UNESCO in view of improving and simplifying their use, their relevance and alignment with the Global Indicator for Target 4.7. It is expected that these modifications, will also increase the country response rate.
The revised guidelines for country reports, which now include a questionnaire, were approved by the 199th Session of the UNESCO Executive Board and are currently being used for the collection of data, due to be submitted to UNESCO by the end of 2016.

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?
UNESCO Executive Board, Member States governments.
The UNESCO Institute for Statistics as key technical partner, the Global Education Monitoring Report (GEM) team and other UNESCO entities; the Global Alliance to Monitor Learning and the Technical Cooperation Group (including its participating member states) can provide support in further developing and fine tuning the methodology and data collection tool.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?
As the questionnaire to be used as data collection tool was approved by the UNESCO Executive Board, its members were able to consult with relevant line ministries and National Statistical Systems. Through the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), the representatives of the member states, through the Technical Cooperation Group (TCG) on SDG-Education 2030 Indicators (TCG) established in May 2016 (Link to TCG: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Pages/tcg-meeting-may-2016.aspx), which include the National Statistical Offices, can be consulted in the fine tuning of the methodology. TCG Members are from the same 28 countries which are members of the IAEG-SDGs. In addition, there are a number of Observer countries, international and regional organizations and civil society representatives.

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

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

1. Identify established statutory monitoring mechanism to be used for data collection.
2. Conduct content and construct analysis of the identified UNESCO standard-setting instrument (1974 Recommendation) in light of the indicator.
3. Submit proposal of revised guidelines including questionnaire for data collection for approval of UNESCO governing body, to be used in next round of consultation on the implementation of the Recommendation.
4. Adoption of revised guidelines including questionnaire and calendar for consultation / data collection exercise
5. Data collection launched through Member States consultation.
6. National reports are received and analysed.
7. Develop Education for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship Education in policies, curriculum, teacher training and student assessment index (4.7 Index).
8. Report is submitted to UNESCO governing bodies.
9. Revise reporting guidelines towards next data collection exercise (4-year cycles).

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.
Guidelines for the preparation of reports by Member States on the application of the Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom (1974), to be adopted for each reporting cycle by the UNESCO Executive Board.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?
2016, then the process will be revised and fine-tuned for the next data collection cycle, every 4 years.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?
Yes.

If yes, please describe:
Each Member States completes the national report in consultation with relevant line ministries and authorities.

How do you plan to collect the data?
National reports from Member States submitted to UNESCO

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?
Every 4 years

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?
To be defined

If yes, please briefly describe:

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

Goal 5

Target number: 5.1

Indicator Number and Name: 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

Agency: UN Women, the World Bank Group and the OECD Development Centre

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?

Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

A workshop was convened by UN Women to solicit inputs from national and international experts in the development of the methodology for SDG indicator 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'. The workshop focused on the content of the indicator, including its conceptual basis and areas of law to be considered, data sources and data collection.

The workshop took place on 14 and 15 June 2016 and was attended by approximately twenty (20) experts from all parts of the world, with in-depth knowledge and experience in law, human rights and/or statistics, including IAEG-SDGs members (Philippines, Colombia and Uganda), lawyers, statisticians, members of UN human rights treaty bodies, non-governmental organizations and academics. UN and other international organizations also attended, including ILO, IDLO, OECD Development Centre, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNSD and the World Bank. Staff of UN Women supported the meeting.

UN Women and partners are also looking into the feasibility of organizing other consultations, the extent of which will depend on demand and availability of resources. See below engagement with country counterparts in data collection efforts.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

In addition to the methodological workshop described above, a pilot data collection effort is underway. The pilot builds on existing surveys of the World Bank Group's Women, Business and the Law and the OECD Development Centre's Social Institutions and Gender Index.

A joint letter from UN Women, World Bank Group and OECD Development Centre was sent at the end of 2016 requesting collaboration in the pilot data collection effort from National Women's Machinery in collaboration with National Statistical Offices. It is expected that surveys will be sent in January/February 2017. As indicator 5.1.1 is a legal frameworks indicator, the data needed for this indicator will typically not be derived by National Statistical Offices and instead require more direct input and engagement with the National Women's Machinery and in some cases other national bodies. Positive replies to the letter supporting the pilot data collection effort have been received.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

The methodology for SDG indicator 5.1.1 is being developed through a series of activities, including (i) commissioning of a discussion paper on the areas of law and questions; (ii) a workshop with

national and international experts on 14 and 15 June 2016 (see above); (iii) development of guidelines and survey instrument (iv) pilot data collection effort (see above); (v) consultations; (vi) presentation of the findings and proposed methodology to the IAEG-SDGs.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

No new international standard is needed.

Equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex are core principles under the international legal and policy framework, including international human rights treaties and UN policy documents. These instruments, notably the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Platform for Action, set out the commitments of States to eliminate discrimination against women and achieve gender equality, including in the area of legal frameworks. There is ongoing reporting by States on legal frameworks that promote gender equality under a number of international processes, including reporting processes under CEDAW, the Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council and the Beijing Platform for Action.

See discussion paper, attached, for a useful summary of the international legal and policy framework on equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex and the relevance for SDG indicator 5.1.1.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

Fall 2017

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Pilot data collection effort in process, see below.

If yes, please describe:

A pilot data collection effort is underway. Country counterparts, including National Women's Machinery and National Statistical Offices, have been requested to collaborate in the pilot data collection effort. The pilot builds on existing surveys of the World Bank Group's Women, Business and the Law and the OECD Development Centre's Social Institutions and Gender Index. As indicator 5.1.1 is a legal frameworks indicator, the data needed for this indicator will typically not be derived by National Statistical Offices and instead require more direct input and engagement with the National Women's Machinery or other national body.

How do you plan to collect the data?

It is envisaged that data will be collected under existing surveys of the World Bank Group's Women, Business and the Law and the OECD Development Centre's Social Institutions and Gender Index, in consultation with national counterparts including National Women's Machineries and National Statistical Offices. It is envisaged that a country focal point will be designated for the data collection effort and will coordinate with relevant national bodies. Guidelines with detailed instructions have been prepared for countries in reporting on indicator 5.1.1.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

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

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Approximately every two years.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

It is envisaged that data on legal frameworks will be collected and validated in consultation with national counterparts, including National Women's Machineries and National Statistical Offices.

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

Target number: 5.5

Indicator Number and Name: 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments

Agency: UN Women

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

Indicator 5.5.1 includes two components: (a) proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (5.5.1a) and (b) proportion of seats held by women in local governments (5.5.1b).

The latter component of the Indicator on local government (5.5.1b) is relatively new to the global arena (the MDGs only captured proportion of seats held in national parliament). Thus while the computation and methodology are the same for the two components, the reporting mechanisms and data collection processes for the latter require discussion and consultation. UN Women is the entity leading the process with involvement of multiple global and regional organizations, researchers, and national and international experts.

UN Women convened an Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on Women's Representation in Local Government from 3-4 November, 2016, in New York. Over 40 representatives from various UN partner agencies, UN regional commissions, the Inter-Agency Expert Group (IAEG) on SDGs, key local government associations, international organizations, development assistance agencies, national statistics offices, research institutions and electoral management bodies discussed findings of UN Women-led research on local government, examined current practices and gaps in regional and global monitoring of women's representation in local government, and advanced the development of a methodology for Indicator 5.5.1b.

The agencies and organizations represented at the EGM included: National Statistics Offices (NSOs) from Ghana and Philippines; the Central Election Commission of Bosnia and Herzegovina; the UN Regional Economic and Social Commissions (UNECE, UNECA, UNESCWA); United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG); Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLGF); International IDEA; the US Agency for International Development (USAID); the Women in Public Service Project at the Wilson Center; the No Ceilings Project of the Clinton Foundation; Alphametrics Ltd., which manages data collection on women and men in decision-making for the European Commission (EC); UNDP (HQ and Asia and the Pacific Regional Centre); UN-Habitat (NY Liaison Office); UNSD; UN Department of Political Affairs Electoral Assistance Division (UNEAD). Staff of UN Women (HQ, Regional Office for Arab States and Mexico Country Office) also participated and supported the meeting.

UN Regional Economic and Social Commissions for Asia and Pacific (UNESCAP) and for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN ECLAC) have also been consulted on methods of data collection and data reporting, and their contributions were included in the EGM background materials.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

Development of the indicator methodology involves National Statistical Systems in several ways. UN Women has conducted a mapping exercise of countries' current practices in collecting data on women's representation in local government and existing mechanisms of reporting such data to UN

Regional Commissions. Selected National Statistical Offices and Women's Ministries have been consulted on the design, and involved in the testing of data request forms developed by UN Women. Selected National Statistical Offices and other governmental agencies were also invited to provide feedback and other input to the background research prepared for the Expert Group Meeting (EGM) which took place November 2016.

In the future, UN Women will work in partnership with UN regional commissions to compile country-level data. UNESCWA has offered to pilot UN Women's methodology in its region and organize capacity building workshops for NSOs.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

Methodological development of this indicator includes: (a) Background research on women's representation in local government; (b) Review of national Constitutions, Local Government Acts and Electoral Laws on local government organization by tiers and the composition of its deliberative and executive bodies; (c) Mapping of sources and methods of data collection; (d) Consultations with global, regional and national partners; (e) Development of data request forms for global reporting; (f) Technical meetings, including the EGM in November 2016, and (g) Further methodological refinement will take place in 2017 with further testing of the data request form.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

Not-applicable. 5.5.1b will follow the same methodology used for measuring component 5.5.1a. Development work for this indicator centers on establishing data collection processes and will not require introduction of a new international standard.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed? 2017

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator? Yes

If yes, please describe:

UN Regional Commissions in Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and in Europe (UNECE), and the European Commission are already compiling data on women in local government at regional level. Exact indicator formulation used, frequency and mechanism of data reporting vary slightly. Efforts to align and harmonize methodologies are already underway.

How do you plan to collect the data?

Several methods may be employed, including, but not limited to: (a) through regional commissions where possible; (b) sending questionnaires directly to countries; (c) obtaining data directly from country database websites.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.
N/A

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?
Every one to two years.

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

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?
Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:
Global monitoring for this indicator will use national data, as submitted by countries. Data extracted directly from country websites/databases will be confirmed through direct dialogue with countries, as needed.

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

Target number: 5.6

Indicator Number and Name: 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

Agency: UNFPA

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

"UNFPA is leading this work in partnership with UN Women and WHO. The work has been informed by extensive involvement of relevant stakeholders, including from civil society and academia. In January 2016, UNFPA and WHO hosted an Expert Group Meeting exclusively to inform the further development of the methodology for 5.6.2. Based on the recommendations from the EGM, critical elements of the methodology were defined and next steps made clear.

During 2015, several meetings were held with relevant stakeholders to inform the development of both indicators under 5.6. UNFPA, which included other UN agencies, NGOs, and academia, UNSD, WHO, OHCHR, School of Public Health- Columbia University, Centre for Health and Human Rights- Harvard University, International Women's Health Coalition, International Planned Parenthood Federation, Centre for Reproductive Rights, Amnesty International, Population Council, ICF-DHS , MICS/UNICEF and Guttmacher Institute. Regional consultations on the indicator framework were also undertaken during the fall in 2015 and feedback was incorporated.

In partnership with WHO and UN Women, Professor Theresa McGovern from Columbia University has been taken on as short-term consultant due to her extensive expertise in law and health, She is developing the proposed methodology and international standards, including through a review of existing data and standards.

a. Highlight the process to develop methodology/standards
- April-August: The consultant will work to deliver the following on 1 September: A detailed paper, including proposal for survey questions, review of existing sources and proposal on process and baseline as well as illustrative country cases for initial testing.
- September, 2016: Based on the paper, an Expert Group Meeting will be arranged to validate the findings
- September-December, 2016:
Testing of the methodology and design of survey and database"

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

"NSOs were present at several consultations on target 5.6. indicators during 2015. Methodology for 5.6.2 were also presented at UNFPA's regional meetings with NSOs in the fall of 2015.

It is the intention to include relevant national actors at the forthcoming EGM in the fall of 2016 for validation, in particular National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs)."

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

"Indicator 5.6.2 measures "Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education" in accordance with

the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and their review conferences as set out in target 5.6.

The ongoing process is focused on the conceptualization of the language in both target 5.6 and indicator and challenges of operationalization in comparative criteria for measurement. The suggested methodology for data collection consists of initial self-reporting by governments through a detailed survey to be developed based on the agreed indicator with detailed questions that safeguard the comparability of state responses. This procedure was successfully applied for the ICPD+20 review survey with support to governments from UNFPA's country offices where needed. Similarly, the detailed survey will reflect measurement criteria, which are age-appropriate, gender-focused, and human rights-based. Information provided by States could be validated and analyzed further by including information by other stakeholders, including UN Country Teams and UN agencies such as WHO, UNFPA and UN Women who also compile country specific information on legal and regulatory developments on issues pertaining to their respective mandates. The details to safeguard reliable data are underway in the proposal for the final methodology."

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

There are no new international standards to be approved.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

December 2016

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

No

When do you expect work to begin on developing a methodology and with which partners will your organisation work?
See timeline above

How do you plan to collect the data?

Send questionnaire(s) to country

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

5 Years

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

This is being developed.

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

Target number: 5.a

Indicator Number and Name: 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

Agency: FAO

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

"The Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) project, a joint initiative of UNSD and UN Women, in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank, the FAO and the World Bank.

Description of the consultative process: The EDGE project has established a participatory mechanism, guided by a Steering Committee (SC), composed of members of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics, regional commissions, regional development banks and key agencies that coordinate statistical work.

Updates on the project implementation have been brought to the attention of the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC) and the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), regularly."

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

"National Statistical Offices have been consulted during conceptualization and implementation of the EDGE project through 3 expert meetings and 1 mid-term review meeting.

In particular, senior experts in charge of household sample survey programmes from the NSOs of nine countries (China, Georgia, Ghana, Maldives, Mongolia, the Philippines, Rwanda, Uganda and Vanuatu) and senior experts in charge of gender statistics programmes from seven NSOs (Georgia, Ghana, Maldives, Mongolia, Philippines, Uganda and Vanuatu) attended the 2013 United Nations Technical Meeting on Measuring Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective in Bangkok, where they provided feedback on:

1) The applicability and feasibility of the draft methodology proposed under the EDGE project to measure asset ownership, including agricultural land, at the individual level and;
2) Their capacity to apply the proposed international methods.

In addition, the NSOs of 7 countries (Georgia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Philippines, South Africa, and Uganda) are piloting data collection under the EDGE initiative to test the proposed methodology for measuring asset ownership from a gender perspective. Notably, Uganda was the host country of a methodological survey experiment implemented in collaboration with the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Study program to assess who in the household should be interviewed to measure individual ownership and control of assets, including agricultural land.

Lessons learned from the country pilots are informing the finalization of the methodology for indicator 5a1. Further, all NSOs involved in the pilots are providing comments on the draft guidelines on 'Measuring Asset Ownership from the Gender Perspective': the first 3 parts of the Guidelines have already been released for comments, the last part (part IV) will be circulated by mid February. The

ongoing consultation process (started in December 2016 and will conclude in February 2017) will be critical to finalize and submit the Guidelines to the UN Statistical Commission in March 2017.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

The process can be summarized as follows:

- Development of draft methodological Guidelines that reviewed extant information on sex-disaggregated asset data collection, proposed a methodology and draft survey module(s) for collecting the data through household surveys and highlighted key gender indicators on asset ownership (2013). ***Status: completed***
- Review of the draft guidelines, including the identification of problematic methodological areas, by partners and countries (2013). ***Status: completed***
- Identification of pilot countries (see list above) to test draft methodology and proposed data collection protocols (2014 and 2015). ***Status: completed***
- Implementation of methodological survey experiment for testing respondent selection protocols (2014). ***Status: completed***
- Roll out of pilots, including both stand-alone surveys and modules appended to existing nationally-representative household surveys to test: questionnaire design, respondent selection approaches, field survey protocols and indicator constructs (2015 and 2016). ***Status: completed.***
- Analysis of pilot data (2016). ***Status: ongoing***
- Revision of methodological guidelines (2016-2017). ***Status: ongoing***
- Dissemination of guidelines for feedback by partners and countries (2016). ***Status: ongoing***
- Submission of guidelines to UNSC (2017). ***Status: planned for end of February 2017.***

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

A broad consultation on the draft Guidelines on 'Measuring Asset Ownership from the Gender Perspective' is taking place (timeframe: Dcember2016 – February 2017) to receive feedback and comments on the draft Guidelines from National Statistical Offices. Most of the comments are being reflected directly in the Guidelines that will be shared with UNSC. Additional comments will be compiled in a document attached to the Guidelines and incorporated after the Statistical Commission takes place in March 2017.

The Guidelines on 'Measuring Asset Ownership from the Gender Perspective' will be submitted to the UNSC for approval.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

- Preliminary recommendation by end of 2016.
- Methodology approved by UNSC in Feb 2017.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

No, not in a systematic and comparable manner.

How do you plan to collect the data?

Obtain data directly from country database/website. NSOs will be the data providers, unless resources will be made available to roll out standardized surveys generating 5a1 and other indicators

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

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Based on longitudinal analyses conducted on available datasets, no more frequently than 4 or 5 years. However, countries should decide whether a more frequent data collection is needed due to country specific peculiarities and legal reforms.

Indicator 5a2 should be able to identify whether or not positive measures have been put in place to reach the de facto equality between men and women. This analysis can also inform countries as to whether (and when) collect output data.
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Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Not yet. However, FAO's suggestion is that:

1) At national level, the statistical authorities provide the metadata to evaluate the extent to which data have been collected following the international standard.

2) At international level, consistency with the international standard shall be assessed based on the information provided by countries.

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

What is the expected schedule for rolling out capacity development activities?

Once the methodology is finalized, FAO will take the lead in developing an e-learning course and related materials to develop capacity to produce and analyse specific information and data needed to compute the indicator.
Subsequently, FAO will organize a training workshop at HQ to train selected countries on the agreed methodology to generate and analyse specific data and information. The training will gather technical officers responsible for collecting the data and computing the indicator in their countries.

	2016		2017			
	3rd q.	4th q.	1st q.	2nd q.	3rd q.	4th q.
Preparation of methodological proposal						
Expert workshop??						
e-learning course development and related materials						
Training workshop						

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

Target number: 5.a

Indicator Number and Name: 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

Agency: FAO

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes.

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools? The methodology and data collection tools have been drafted by FAO building on the FAO Legal Assessment Tool (LAT). The LAT, which maps out the existence (in policy and legal frameworks) of good practices for guaranteeing women's equal rights to land ownership/or control, by assessing progress against 30 indicators, has been applied in 31 countries. The LAT methodology has received inputs from UN women, World Bank, GIZ and Landesa at earlier stages.

Five proxies were defined to compose the indicator 5.a.2. Four proxies have been extracted from the LAT indicators, albeit with some refinements following a comprehensive literature review to ensure relevance and coverage. Those proxies encompass issues related to government commitment with public funds to increase women's access to land and/or access to productive resources and services; joint titling of private property; consent of the spouse or partner prior to the sale or transfer of landed property; and equal inheritance rights. The fifth proxy, linked to customary law, has to be added to reflect the inclusion of this dimension at the final stage of the adoption of the indicator. The language of this customary law proxy was drafted following a close analysis of good practices in the protection of women's rights in customary law.

FAO has prepared a draft methodological guide providing clear step-by-step guidance to countries for the assessment and reporting on indicator 5.a.2. The guide includes: description and rational for each proxy, suggested responsible national entity, collection and recording of information, reporting process, computing mechanism (to be performed by FAO) and validation of results. To ensure the relevance and validity of the proxies proposed and the methodological approach followed, the finalised draft methodology and data collection tools will be discussed at an expert meeting in Rome with approximately twenty gender and land legal experts from diverse regions and legal systems in early March 2017. Representatives from the following institutions are expected to attend: UN-Habitat, UN-Women, The World Bank, Landesa, IDLO, OXFAM, and Action Aid. In addition, representatives from National Statistics Offices with land expertise, as well as representatives from IAEG will be invited to participate.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems (NSS) in the development of the methodology? NSSs are not expected to be involved directly due to the fact that indicator 5.a.2 is not a 'statistical' indicator, but rather a *process-based* or legal indicator. The draft reporting methodology prepared by FAO recommends national governments nominate a national institution with responsibility for upholding the rule of law, defending and promoting human rights – including gender equality to carry out the reporting functions under Indicator 5.a.2. National Ministries of Justice in particular would be in a privileged position to fulfil this role. Other potential national reporting entities include Human Rights Commissions, Gender Equality Commissions, Women´s Affairs or Gender Ministries or Land Ministries. A strategy will be developed by FAO for reaching the most appropriate institutions at national level, taking into account that individual countries will ultimately nominate the responsible institution for the reporting and monitoring of this indicator. Although no direct involvement of National Statistics Offices (NSO) is foreseen, the methodology recommends that the designated national institution responsible for collecting the information for SDG indicator 5.a.2 coordinates with the NSO, which usually has the overall

responsibility of coordinating SDG monitoring and reporting, and may also be directly responsible for indicator 5.a.1, which has close linkages with 5.a.2.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator
The process of developing the methodology of the indicator is as follows:

- Preparation of the draft methodological guide. FAO finalised a draft methodological guide in January 2017. This tool provides step-by-step guidance on the assessment and reporting process for participating states, from the selection of a national entity and collection, recording and revision of information to the submission of data to FAO and final validation of the results.
- The methodological guide will be validated and refined at an expert workshop with international and national gender and land legal experts (see above) in Rome in early March 2017.
- The guide will subsequently be tested in a limited number of selected countries (from March until June 2017) depending on country engagement and funding availability. This will inform the final version of the guidelines.
- A country-based consultation procedure will be developed and carried out before the submission of the final methodology for endorsement.
- The methodological guide will be submitted for endorsement if needed.
- An e-learning course will be developed to facilitate the learning process on the methodological steps that need to be followed for the entire assessment and reporting processes.
- Capacity development activities foe selected countries from the various regions will be undertaken.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology. Non-applicable.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed? FAO expects to have the final methodology for endorsement by July 2017.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator? Non-applicable. However, relevant legal and policy information is available for 90 countries in the FAO Gender and Land Rights Database and the LAT has been conducted for 31 countries, albeit adjustments need to be done, as the above-referred changes in the proxies need to be incorporated.

If yes, please describe: Non-applicable.

How do you plan to collect the data? National responsible designated institutions will collect the legal data. The methodological guide provides detailed information on the collection of the information and reporting. Standardised checklists, tables and questionnaires have been developed to facilitate the entire process and to ensure consistency and comparability across countries. An e-learning module and capacity development workshops will be conducted to provide support to countries for reporting in this indicator.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here. The data source is generally the same for each proxy– the legal or policy framework. It may be that the information is contained in different legal instruments (national gender strategy, national land policy, land law). The assessment for each proxy will take place consecutively based on a thorough review of the relevant legal and policy frameworks.

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

With what frequency is data expected to be collected? Every two years.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator? Yes.

If yes, please briefly describe: The results of the screening should be checked and validated by the responsible national entity, prior to communication to FAO. As noted above, it is highly recommended that at this stage the delegated national entity also informs the NSO that will have the overall responsibility in coordinating SDG reporting at national level. FAO will review the information for quality control and liaise with responsible designated entity if needed. Otherwise, FAO will compute the indicator based on the information supplied by countries according to a standardised methodology developed by FAO and validated at the March 2017 expert workshop (see above). FAO will communicate the result back to the national responsible institution and seek final confirmation before reporting the indicator to the UN SDG Secretariat. Detailed reporting guidelines will be provided to countries using the current methodology, including the formats in which the information should be compiled.

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here

1) A particular challenge faced by this indicator relates to the designation of the national responsible entity by national governments. The fact that this is not a statistic indicator implies that the NSS is not the natural counterpart and therefore each country will need to designate a different relevant institution.
2) The proxy on customary law should be included as an additional proxy as this cannot be incorporated in the computing of results, given that this proxy is not internationally applicable.

FAO will be responsible for the computation of the results based on the information reported by countries. As noted above, all results will be validated at national level with the responsible institution prior to finalisation. Following receipt and computation of all national country data, FAO will aggregate the national classifications and detail the number or percentage of countries according to the defined global reporting methodology. The computation method, along with the overall methodology will be validated with national experts in March 2017.

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

Target number: 5.c

Indicator Number and Name: 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

Agency: UN Women, OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team (JST).

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? [Yes/No]
Yes.

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?
UN Women, in collaboration with the OECD-UNDP JST is leading the process of developing the methodology.

This SDG indicator builds on Indicator 8 of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) which measures the *"Percentage of countries with systems that track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment"*. In the first monitoring round of the GPEDC in 2013, 35 countries reported on Indicator 8. This number increased to 81 countries in the second monitoring round in 2015. The upward trend in country reporting indicates increased commitment to monitor resource allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment. This is evidenced by the increase in the percentage of countries that report having systems in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment from 29% in 2013 to 48% in 2015 (scores for the countries reporting in both rounds). Data for this Indictor is collected through a questionnaire. The questionnaire is completed by a designated focal point within the Ministry of Finance.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?
In their role as producers of official national statistics and custodians of official budget and execution information, select Ministries of Finance will be invited to provide comments and feedback on various outputs, including on the methodology, data collection strategy, and design of the survey instrument. Revisions to the measurement strategy, including the data collection tool, will also draw on the recommendations of the Monitoring Advisory Group of the GPEDC as appropriate.[1]

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator
Methodological development of this indicator will be supported by several activities including:

- UN Women, and the OECD-UNDP JST, in collaboration with country counterparts, have analysed the methodology of Indicator 8 identifying its strengths and challenges.
- The Monitoring Advisory Group of the GPEDC have reviewed the relevance, usefulness and efficiency of indicator methodology of the Global Partnership monitoring indicators (including the Indicator 8), which draws on the lessons learned from the second round data collection and monitoring and extensive regional consultations.
- A discussion paper has been commissioned to critically analyse tracking methodologies, identify technical challenges in defining gender equality allocations and to propose an improved methodology for the Indicator. It is anticipated that this analysis will feed into an improved data collection instrument (survey) which will result in the collection of more accurate data.
- An Expert Group Meeting will be held 27-28 March 2017 to reflect on the experience of Indicator 8 of the GPEDC in order to develop an improved methodology for SDG Indicator 5.c.1 and produce an appropriate survey instrument for data collection. The meeting will

[1] The Monitoring Advisory Group (MAG)—composed by 12 members—is nominated by the Steering

include a diverse group of experts from academia, multilateral agencies, UN system, NGOs, and experts from Ministries of Finance from select countries with first-hand experience in reporting on Indicator 8. Areas to be discussed and agreed in the meeting include devising measurement strategies, testing of survey instrument, data validation processes, data processing strategies, reporting mechanisms, and limitations of the indicator.

- Regional consultations including in Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia and the Pacific with national partners, taking account of relevant Ministries, UN agencies, and independent experts.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.
Not applicable. The methodology used builds on Indicator 8 of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC). For further information, see indicators to track progress on implementation of Busan commitments: http://effectivecooperation.org/about/about-the-partnership/.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?
September of 2017

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator? [Yes/No]
Yes

If yes, please describe:
This SDG indicator builds on Indicator 8 of the of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation which measures the *"Percentage of countries with systems that track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment"* that as of 2016 has been reported by 81 countries.

How do you plan to collect the data?
A survey instrument sent to countries. As in the monitoring of GPEDC Indicator 8, governments will nominate national coordinators who will be responsible for organising the monitoring exercise in country, liaising with UN Women and the OECD-UNDP JST. A monitoring guide and survey will be sent to national coordinators with detailed information on data collection, validation and reporting. In addition to the guide, national coordinators will have access to: a web-based help desk; online FAQs; on-demand webinars and skype calls. Capacity building regional workshops will be available to support stakeholders through the monitoring exercise.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.
Not applicable.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?
Given that indicator 5.c.1 builds on Indicator 8 of the GPEDC, it is expected to follow a similar periodicity i.e. collection every two years. The frequency of data collection will be discussed during the EGM organized by UN Women in 2017.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator? [Yes/No]
Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:
The validation process will be led by country governments and will involve multi-stakeholder dialogue with representatives from civil society, parliamentarians and private sector. Such dialogue

will be undertaken as an opportunity to review key data that will be submitted to UN Women and the OECD-UNDP JST. The validation steps will be discussed and agreed during the EGM on the 27-28 March.

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

Goal 6

Target number: 6.3

Indicator Number and Name: 6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated

Agency: WHO and UNHABITAT

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?
The methodology development is being led by: WHO & UN-Habitat. Task teams, comprising national and international experts were established for wastewater (domestic, commercial and industrial and hazardous sources) were consulted extensively during 2014-2015, as part of the GEMI initiative. Statistical experts were included in the teams. UNSD colleagues, both from the environment division, as well as the SEEA secretariat were also consulted extensively to have full statistical compliance, and compliance with international standards of environment statistics, specifically International Recommendations for Water Statistics (IWRS), particularly for wastewater treatment definitions.

Additionally, extensive consultation with national and international experts were done, including experts from the academia.

The methods developed by the task teams described above, were presented at a Member States consultation meeting in January 2015, which was attended by 15 Member States, 20 representatives of UN-Water, members and 85 representatives of UN-Water partners and other civil society organizations. Report from this meeting could be found here: http://www.unwater.org/fileadmin/user_upload/unwater_new/docs/Topics/SDG/GEMI_Report_First_Stakeholders_Consultation_Post-2015_Monitoring_FINAL2015-04-27.pdf.

Following this meeting, the methodology refined with a task team comprised of sector and survey experts a from several Member States and academia and then field tested in 6 countries (Peru, Uganda, Jordan, Netherlands, Senegal and the Philippines), across various socio-economic and geographic settings around the world, both in developing and developed countries. National experts from many countries were also consulted, and methods adjusted accordingly.

The methodology was shared for external review through UN Water members and partners covering a wide group of stakeholders and experts. Comments were received from key donors SDC, BMZ, JICA, DGIS) from their extensive experiences in installing and managing wastewater systems around the world.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

The proposed methodology is aligned with the IWRS and SEEA, approved by UN Statistical Commission. The household part of the methodology is also aligned with international standards of national statistical data collection through national statistical offices, as implemented by large international household surveys, such as DHS, MICS, LSMS etc. New data collection needed for this SDG indicator is also being tested in national surveys, in close consultation with national statistical offices around the world.

On the side lines of the 47th Statistical Commission, a consultation took place with African Chief Statisticians, convened by the Committee of Directors General of African Statistical Offices. This

meeting agreed to embed data collection tools and methods in national statistical systems in Africa. Similar efforts are underway through statistical bodies of Regional Commissions.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

As described earlier, the custodian agencies convened expert task teams in 2014 to develop the methodologies. Following further consultation with experts from Member States, and international experts, the method has been tested extensively in 6 countries of the world, and are continuously being tested and implemented in various countries involving national statistical systems.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

There are already existing international standards. For example IRWS definition for all environmental flows and in particular for losses and levels of treatment. In addition, The International Standards for Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev 4) provides a convenient means to classify wastewater from all economic activities, including for hazardous wastewater.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

Based on the currently established methodology, and data collected through 2017, a baseline estimate will be available by the end of 2017.. Simultaneously, as this method is being tested in other data collection mechanisms, also described earlier, refinements of methodologies are expected over the period of SDG. Custodian agencies will keep the IAEG informed of the developments. National statistical systems will be closely consulted and involved in this development process.
Potential use of geospatial data on the current method is also being tested in several countries, and being reviewed by the geospatial subgroup of IAEG, to which WHO is a Member.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

Data collection is ongoing for the 2017 SDG baseline report through several channels:

- Data collected from various regional bodies, as agreed by the Member States. Such as, 37 Member States of the WHO Western Pacific Regional, agreed to report to WHO Regional Office, data on this, along with other indicators WHO is (co)custodian of. WHO is collaborating closely with other co-custodians, such as UNHABITAT for 6.3.1.
- WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) compiling data on households connected to different wastewater service types (sewers, septic tanks, pits latrines) derived from household surveys published by National Statistical Authorities.
- Nationally verified Utility and Regulator data, (some is available with The World Bank International Benchmarking Network (IBNET),
- UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire on Environment Statistics from non OECD/Eurostat countries, biennial OECD/Eurostat Questionnaires for OECD countries.
- Some other resources such as Water Environment Partnership in Asia database or FAO AQUASTAT, to name a few, combining multiple verified data sources including utility data have been used.

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How do you plan to collect the data?

See immediately above

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

☑ Obtain data directly from country database/website

☑ Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Yearly

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

As World Health Assembly resolution requires that WHO to consult with Member States all data to be published by WHO, similar to the established process of WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), a similar country consultation will be followed once the estimates are ready. This consultation process often entails detailed discussions between National Line Ministries in countries and NSOs to reconcile national data. WHO and UNHABITAT aim to support this reconciliation process in order to maximize comparability across countries and over time, a hallmark of global monitoring.

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

This indicator is complex in respect of the disaggregation of wastewater from different sources. It is however very important to do so, as national governments will need disaggregated information in order that they may apportion responsibility for pollution and make the indicator “actionable” The indicator lends itself to a progressive monitoring, as the indicators can be monitored through different parameters depending on local resource constraints.

Finally, as indicated above, the method for this indicator has gone through extensive and rigorous development and repeated expert consultation processes both at the national, and international levels. Custodian agencies believe that this indicator is ready for global SDG reporting with a baseline estimate planned for 2017. Therefore, the custodian agencies sincerely hope that this indicator could be elevated to a higher Tier in the near future, while methodological developments continue over the coming year.

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

Target number: 6.3

Indicator Number and Name: 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

Agency: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

Experts from the GEMS/Water Global Programme Coordination Unit, Capacity Development Centre (University College Cork, Ireland) and Data Centre (Federal Institute of Hydrology, Koblenz, Germany) as well as the UNEP-DHI Centre and WHO Task Team are directly involved in the methodology development. Additionally, national experts from six GEMI proof-of-concept countries (Senegal, Jordan, Uganda, Peru, Netherlands and – foreseen - Bangladesh) are or will be consulted in testing and revising the methodology.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

Representatives of the NSS are part of the national monitoring teams of the GEMI proof-of-concept testing and refining the methodology according to national capacities and organizational structures.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

The methodology is based on a global water quality indicator previously developed by GEMS/Water that has been adapted to the concept of a monitoring ladder approach. This is meant to allow countries to monitor and report according to their respective capacities and step-wise improve monitoring and indicator reporting coverage as capacities evolve. The methodology is tested and refined through consultation with the GEMI proof-of-concept countries in 2016.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

End of 2016

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

No

If yes, please describe:

N/A

How do you plan to collect the data?

- ☐ x Send questionnaire(s) to country

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- ☐ x Obtain data directly from country database/website
- ☐ x Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity
- ☐ x Satellite images, remote sensing
- ☐ x Other: the main data source are nationally collected in situ water quality monitoring data which will be supplemented over time by remote sensing information where available and appropriate

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

On a yearly basis

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

Water quality data that institutions and line ministries provide to the NSS are expected to have undergone a national data validation process; data being made available to the UNEP Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS/Water) Programme will undergo a QA/QC check by the Data Centre at the Federal Institute of Hydrology.

Please note:

Under the UN-Water umbrella, a joint and collaborative monitoring effort under the GEMI project (Monitoring Water and Sanitation in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda) has been established which involves relevant UN entities and aims to ensure coherence in implementation of global monitoring and reporting for SDG 6 (namely targets 6.3 to 6.6) including “ambient water quality” indicator 6.3.2.

Through the GEMI project an initial roll-out of the indicator is currently taking place in 6 Proof of Concept countries.

Indicator 6.3.2 is conceptually clear, has an established methodology, builds on international standards and many countries are collecting the required information albeit not always on a regular basis. Therefore UNEP and UN-Water consider the indicator to be in the position to either be in or to move up to the Tier 2 category.

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Target number: 6.4

Indicator Number and Name: 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time

Agency: FAO

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

The process is on-going in the context of the GEMI project "Integrated monitoring of water and sanitation related SDG targets", carried out by seven UN agencies, i.e. FAO, UNEP, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, WHO, WMO, UNICEF, under the umbrella of UN-Water. The consultation includes a proof-of-concept (POC) phase, involving six countries (Bangladesh, Jordan, Netherlands, Senegal, Peru, Uganda). Moreover, several international experts being part of the 6.4 Target Team are consulted on an ad-hoc basis, from the following additional entities: UNSD, University of Nebraska, University of Frankfurt, IGRAC, Eurostat, World Bank.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

The national statistical offices are systematically involved in each POC country. They collaborate with the technical institutions to produce robust and reliable indicators and to include them into the national statistical system.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

The development of the methodology for this indicator has been carried on for more than one year, including consultations with all the entities listed above. Attention has been given also to the reaction coming from the IAEG-SDG to the earlier versions of the methodology, in order to modify it accordingly. Metadata have been proposed and discussed since August 2015.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

International standards exist for most of the parameters that will be used for the computation of the indicator. Technical methodology for the assessment of the output from rainfed agriculture needs to be established.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

The methodological work will be completed by the end of 2016.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

The data are being collected with the National statistical Systems of the POC countries, as described above. The work just started and will be carried on until end 2016.

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How do you plan to collect the data?

Send questionnaire(s) to country, Obtain data directly from country database/website, Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity, Satellite images, remote sensing

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

Data on water withdrawal across sectors for the compilation of the indicator are available in FAO-AQUASTAT, UNSD and Eurostat. The estimation of the volumes of water withdrawn for energy production would be possible making several assumptions. Main sources of data for the gross value added by irrigated agriculture and industry are FAOSTAT and the World Bank database. Other sources include the World Energy Outlook of the International Energy Agency and the UNIDO database. Also, it is important to take into consideration transboundary water data issues for countries sharing the same river basin.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Every 1 to 2 years

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

Countries are expected to put in place a process of Quality Control, Quality Assurance and data verification. The process should be carried out internally for the QC part, ensuring that all the planned steps are properly carried out at each round of data collection. The QA should be carried out by independent experts, either national or international, to assess the consistence and robustness of the data produced. Finally, where possible the resulting data should be verified by comparison with similar data from other sources.

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

Indicator 6.4.1 is based on an estimation of the outcome gained from the utilization of a single unit of water volume. The proposed methodology allows to disaggregate the indicator per economic sector, offering a more flexible and detailed information to the decision makers. At the same time, the aggregated result allows an easy and immediate comparison of the indicator's values over time, being also useful for comparison between countries where appropriate. Finally, the methodology implies the preparation of a number of base parameters, which would be also useful as stand-alone sub-indicators, as well as represent the basis for the preparation of eventual country specific supplementary indicators.

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

Target number: 6.5

Indicator Number and Name: 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

Agency: UNESCO-IHP, UNECE

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?
Under the UN-Water umbrella, an integrated global monitoring initiative (www.unwater.org/gemi) was established in 2014 and together with the WHO/UNICEF JMP and WHO GLAAS, will be able to monitor global progress towards the entirety of SDG 6. As an inter-agency initiative, the initiative's partners include UNEP, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and WMO. The consultation includes a proof-of-concept (POC) phase, involving six countries.

The methodology has been developed by a working group dedicated to the two indicators of target 6.5, with representatives of different UN agencies (UNECE, UNESCO, UNEP, UNDP, WHO) and other organizations (GWP). In particular UNECE and UNESCO-IHP have coordinated the work for indicator 6.5.2.

Feedback on the proposed methodology has been obtained from a number of experts specialized on transboundary water cooperation from the UNESCO-IHP and UNECE networks and from country officials. The methodology is being tested under the UN-Water GEMI initiative (see "general comments" section).

Regarding data collection tools, the main data collection mechanism will be a questionnaire associated with the reporting under the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention), serviced by UNECE and supported by UNESCO

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?
National Statistical Systems of the selected countries have been involved in the testing of the methodologies of indicators of the target, including 6.5.2, through the GEMI initiative. The national statistical offices are systematically involved in each POC country. They collaborate with the technical institutions to produce robust and reliable indicators and to include them into the national statistical system.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator
The main process has been the interagency coordination in the framework of UN Water, led by UNECE and UNESCO, for developing the proposal, drawing upon the principles of international water law. Subsequently the feedback received from experts and national representatives has helped to iteratively improve the methodology. The results of the testing through the GEMI project will also be integrated to refine the methodology.

Regarding the content of the methodology, the elements of the indicator are
1) *areal extent of transboundary basins* requiring spatial information on transboundary surface water catchments and aquifers (based on physical observation/surveying and measurement; such information being relatively fixed although the precision may vary (especially on aquifers)), and

2) defining *operationality of cooperation arrangement* based on administrative records using the criteria specified in the methodology (existence of a joint body, joint mechanism or commission for transboundary cooperation; regular formal communications; a joint or coordinated water management plan(s), or joint objectives; and a regular exchange of data and information).
These elements are combined by a simple percentage calculation to calculate the indicator value.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.
No new international standard will need to be approved. International standards and/or methodologies, or underpinning norms are already available for the data components upon which the methodology has been developed for indicator 6.5.2.

Basin (surface water catchments or aquifers) are both standard units for management of water resources internationally, covering for the spatial element of the indicator.

The element of the indicator based on administrative records has its basis in the main principles of customary international water law, also contained in the two UN conventions - Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses (New York, 1997) and the UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Helsinki, 1992) later referred to as the Water Convention – as well as the draft Articles on The Law of Transboundary Aquifers (2008; UN General Assembly resolutions 63/124 and 66/104).

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?
The testing of indicator 6.5.2 is either completed or nearing completion in six countries together with other indicators for SDG 6 on water. The pilot testing is expected to be completed in November 2016. Data and information collection will be carried out as the piloting of reporting under the Water Convention from October 2016 to January 2017, involving gathering of data both the spatial basin delineation and on the operationality criteria. Integrating experience from the piloting, a revised final methodology will be ready for roll-out in March 2017.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?
Yes

If yes, please describe:
The data and information necessary for defining the indicator value is in most cases already available at the country level in ministries and agencies responsible for water resources.

How do you plan to collect the data?
Send questionnaire(s) to countries, joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

1) A first main component is *spatial information* ("transboundary basin area"). It is based on physical measurement and is usually available in ministries in charge of water resources. The value of this component is relatively fixed although the precision may vary (especially on aquifers), and may require only limited updating on the basis of improved knowledge.
2) Regarding *operationality of the cooperation arrangement*, the information needed for calculating the indicator can be directly obtained from information from administrative records (Member States have records of cooperation arrangements). In both cases, the Member States have the most up-to-date information.

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Reporting under the UNECE Water Convention will regularly gather, through a questionnaire sent to national authorities responsible for transboundary water cooperation in all countries sharing transboundary waters, information needed for the calculation of indicator 6.5.2. Specifically, this includes information on the cooperation arrangements, transboundary waters covered by them (including transboundary rivers, lakes and groundwaters) as well as operationality of cooperation arrangements. The Convention's regular reporting on transboundary water cooperation involves both Parties and non-Parties to the Convention. UNESCO-IHP will cooperate on the groundwater related aspects. In addition, regional assessments describing transboundary cooperation, inventorying agreements and presenting also spatial data have also been undertaken under the Convention. Such assessments will continue to be carried out on a regular basis.
If needed, this information can be supplemented by the data from various international projects and inventories, which contribute to establishing a baseline globally.

Sources contributing to the baseline assessment
1) *Spatial data* (delineating transboundary basins) are available for all currently known 286 surface water basins and 592 transboundary aquifers.

- For aquifer delineations – information is available based on project activities of the UNESCO Internationally Shared Aquifer Resources Management Programme (ISARM, http://isarm.org/) with a data base populated on data on transboundary aquifers (https://ggis.un-igrac.org/);
- For basin extent and boundaries - Transboundary Waters Assessment Programme (TWAP; http://www.geftwap.org/); assessments under the UNECE Water Convention

2) *Cooperation arrangements*:

- For existing agreements, the International Freshwater Treaties Database (http://www.transboundarywaters.orst.edu/publications/atlas/index.html), maintained by Oregon State University (OSU);
- For organizations for transboundary water cooperation: International River Basin Organization (RBO) Database (http://www.transboundarywaters.orst.edu/research/RBO/index.html). Data are available at global level on the 120 international river basin organisations.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?
The reporting under the Water Convention will be piloted in 2016-2017. The questionnaire already includes a devoted section on indicator 6.5.2 to collect the information necessary for calculating it as well as for substantiating the indicator values. After the piloting, the questionnaire will be reviewed, also to take into account any further revision need to track progress vis-à-vis indicator 6.5.2. The reporting will be replicated every three years.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?
Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:
Data collected will be produced by the countries, with the support of the international organizations that will have proposed rules to get access / produce the data (as explained in answer to "data collection" question above). This implies the data is already validated.
Information gathered from the national reports under the Water Convention is officially submitted and therefore already validated.
In case international database and inventories are used, especially for baseline assessment, these were already collected with the involvement of countries. For instance, data on transboundary aquifers is obtained through the initiatives of the UNESCO Intergovernmental International Hydrological Programme (IHP), which is an intergovernmental programme with 168 Member States. The IHP National Committees work closely with the headquarters and UNESCO focal points at national and regional level to develop action and on data collection.

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Data validation:
The Water Convention will also offer a framework for intergovernmental discussions, including data validation, on the progress in indicator 6.5.2 at different levels, from the national, to the basin, regional and global.

The processes of validation would require exactly the same involvement from the country as the calculation of the indicators, which is simple and based on readily available information. Thus, the best way to obtain validated data is to encourage the countries to calculate the indicator using the available guidance on the methodology and report it.

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:
Under the UN-Water umbrella, a joint and collaborative monitoring effort has been established which involves all relevant UN entities and ensures coherence in implementation of global monitoring and reporting for SDG 6 in its entirety. Through this initiative an initial roll-out of SDG 6 indicators is currently taking place in 6 countries. To find out more about the integrated monitoring of water and sanitation related SDG targets, see www.unwater.org/gemi.

The indicators proposed for SDG 6 are conceptually clear, have an established methodology, build on international standards and many countries are already collecting the required information on a regular basis. Further information on methodology for all of SDG 6 indicators can be found http://www.unwater.org/publications/publications-detail/en/c/428764/

In order to provide clarifications and fulfil gaps in information needed for the workplan, especially in regard to:
- The necessary steps for calculating the indicator value using spatial data and administrative information are spelled out clearly and in detail.
- The objective criteria (based on customary international law) for assessing whether the cooperation arrangement referred to in the indicator definition can be considered “operational” is detailed.
- The sources of data are explained more extensively.

Please see the DRAFT Step-by-step monitoring methodology for SDG indicator 6.5.2 on transboundary cooperation is available at: http://www.unwater.org/publications/publications-detail/en/c/428764/

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

Target number: 6.6

Indicator Number and Name: 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

Agency: UNEP

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?

Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

UNEP (lead); CBD, Ramsar, IUCN and IWMI.

Under the UN-Water umbrella, an integrated global monitoring initiative (www.unwater.org/gemi) was established in 2014 and together with the WHO/UNICEF JMP and WHO GLAAS, will be able to monitor global progress towards the entirety of SDG 6. As an inter-agency initiative, the initiative's partners include UNEP, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and WMO.

Methodology development for each SDG 6 target is led by a Target Team, and for 6.6 the Target Team is led by UNEP (chair) and also includes CBD, Ramsar, IUCN and IWMI. Integrated monitoring is currently being pilot tested in six countries: Senegal, Peru, Jordan, Uganda, Bangladesh and the Netherlands. National working groups have been established in these countries to support the development of the methodology in a consultative process.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

The National Statistical Offices of the six countries are all invited to the inception workshops and will be involved in the pilot testing of methodologies for SDG indicators, including 6.6.1.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

A draft methodology has been developed by a global target team (see 6.2.1 above) and is currently being pilot tested in six countries as described above.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

The proposed draft methodology aligns with classifications of water related ecosystems as agreed by CBD and RAMSAR

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

The pilot testing is expected to be completed in October/November 2016, with revised and final methodology ready for roll-out in March 2017.

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Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

This indicator tracks changes over time in the extent of water-related ecosystems. It uses the imminent date of 2020 in order to synchronise with the Aichi Targets of the Convention of Biodiversity but will continue beyond that date to synchronise with the rest of the SDG Targets set at 2030. The ecosystems included are the wetlands described by the Ramsar Convention (Ramsar, 1971) as ""areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres"". Also included is groundwater. Accordingly the indicator methodology seeks to include the following ecosystem categories: wetlands (swamps, marshes and peatlands), open water (rivers and estuaries, lakes, coastal waters and reservoirs), and groundwater aquifers.
Three principle sub-indicators describing aspects of these ecosystems are monitored to describe the extent:

- Their spatial extent
- The quantity of water contained within these ecosystems
- The health or state of these ecosystems

How do you plan to collect the data?

- X Send questionnaire(s) to country
- X Obtain data directly from country database/website
- X Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity
- X Satellite images, remote sensing

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

The indicator will track changes over time in the extent of water related ecosystems such as wetlands, rivers, lakes and reservoirs, estuaries and groundwater. f A combination of earth observation and ground-based data will be applied. For each of the ecosystem types, standard methods exist. Combining these metrics into one indicator is the novel element that has been developed.
Three principle aspects of these ecosystems are monitored to describe the extent:

§ Their spatial extent
§ The quantity of water contained within these ecosystems
§ The health or state of these ecosystems
These are also linked to water quality as collected by 6.3.2

There are a number of international organisations and projects with abundant literature that describes the data, the collection of data and the processing of this data to achieve the objective of measuring the change in extent of water-related ecosystems. The collection of data is possible through the collaboration of international and national institutions (UNEP (GEMS Water); WCMC; Biodiversity Indicators Partnership – Ramsar, Convention on Biological Biodiversity; Convention on Combatting Desertification; GEO/GEOSS, NASA, GRDC), provide the networks required. Ramsar Parties will in addition be required to report (for each COP, every 3 years, starting in 2017) if they have a national wetlands inventory, on the extent in km^2 of the total wetlands surface.

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With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Every two to three years is a realistic frequency for updating the indicator information.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:
Several of the components of the indicator such as spatial extent and volume of water stored in lakes and wetlands are collected and regularly validated by national water authorities. For the earth observations that will be used for the compilation of the indicator national ground verification programmes are planned.

Please note:
Under the UN-Water umbrella, a joint and collaborative monitoring effort has been established which involves all relevant UN entities and ensures coherence in implementation of global monitoring and reporting for SDG 6 in its entirety. Through this initiative an initial roll-out of SDG 6 indicators is currently taking place in 6 countries. To find out more about the integrated monitoring of water and sanitation related SDG targets, see www.unwater.org/gemi.

The indicators proposed for SDG 6 are conceptually clear, have an established methodology, build on international standards and many countries are already collecting the required information on a regular basis. Further information on methodology for all of SDG 6 indicators can be found in the UN-Water metadata compilation: http://bit.ly/28N7Ef8.

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

Goal 7

Target number: 7.b

Indicator Number and Name: 7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services

Agency: IEA

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?
Yes, the IEA has started work to define a methodology on how to measure energy efficiency investment, and is interested in developing a plan for it to be brought to international standards, together with other interested international partners.

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator
The IEA recently published a World Energy Investment; and the Energy Efficiency Market Report has been for a few years exploring energy efficiency investment; it is on the basis of the work already done that the IEA will be developing and refining this methodology.
http://www.iea.org/bookshop/731-World_Energy_Investment_2016
http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/medium-term-energy-efficiency-market-report-2016.html

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?
No

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

Goal 8

Target number: 8.4 and 12.2

Indicator Number and Name:
8.4.1/12.2.1 Material footprint (MF), material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
8.4.2/12.2.2 Domestic material consumption (DMC), domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

Agency: UNEP

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?

Yes. UNEP is publishing a global material flow dataset which includes the MF and DMC. The database is part of the work of the Global Material Flows working group of the International Resource Panel (IRP). The database covers 180 nations, over a time period of 40 years (1970-2010). Data is available at the UNEP online data platform UNEP Live www.uneplive.unep.org on each country page in the section 'UNEP resources' under the category 'natural resources'.

Material Flows Accounting is a well-established methodology with a strong conceptual basis in physical accounting and economics. Although, UNEP does have time series data for many countries. More needs to be done to build the capacity of countries to compile material flow accounts, to report data and to be able to validate the existing data. UNEP proposes a two-pronged approach to capacity building: enhancing the accounting capabilities for DMC and MF within countries, while at the same time supporting the UNEP IRP in continuing to update the global database and encouraging countries to verify and adopt the dataset made available by UNEP to fill the gap until capacity is available in all regions and countries.

For detailed methodological information see: EUROSTAT (2013). Economy-wide material flow accounts. Compilation guide 2013.

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

UNEP, along with the EU, OECD and UNSD, are involved in this work. CISRO is also involved. The members of the IRP are also involved in developing the methodology and reviewing the database.

1) From UNEP: the 10YFP secretariat (contact people: Charles Arden-Clarke, Charles.arden-clarke@unep.org; Cecilia Lopez y Royo, Cecilia.lopezyroyo@unep.org) and UNEP-DEWA (Jillian Campbell jillian.campbell@unep.org)
2) From UNSD: The Economic Statistics Branch (Alessandra Alfieri, alfieri@un.org)
3) From EU: Statistical Office of the European Communities (Anton Steurer, Anton.Steurer@ec.europa.eu)
4) From OECD: Environment Directorate (Myriam Linster, Myriam.LINSTER@oecd.org)
5) From CSIRO: Heinz Schandl, Heinz.Schandl@csiro.au
6) Members of the IRP

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

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

National Statistical Offices are often responsible for the compilation of Material Flow Accounts. UNEP plans to work with the IRP to develop a global guidance document for material flow accounts (based on the Eurostat compilation guide). This approach will be piloted in countries outside of the EU and Japan. UNEP plans to also use the UNCEEA as a forum for discussing methodological issues and facilitating peer review.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

The methodology has already been developed; however, more needs to be done in terms of making the methodology more accessible to all countries and in building capacity in countries and incorporating the views of countries with less developed statistical systems into the methodology.

Deliverables
Improved methodologies for countries (including less developed statistical systems)
By June 2017: A guidance document which simplifies the current EUROSTAT methods guides, and makes it more relevant for countries outside of the EU, (notably those which have economies where resource extraction sectors are more prominent). (Aligned with the SEEA framework.)
June 2017-June 2018: Piloting in countries
By June 2018: Review of the methodologies

Global database
By end 2017: Update and extension of the current UNEP material flow and resource productivity database in time for reporting to UNEA-3 in 2017.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

It is likely that UNEP would be interested in seeking approval from the UNSC of the methodology. (Or at least the methodology should be brought up for discussion at the UNSC – probably in 2018.)

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

By 2020

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

The EU member countries and Japan report material flow accounts which are directly used in the UNEP database. For countries in Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia, UNEP has constructed material flow accounts using data available in global databases (primarily, global databases which include official national data are utilized, including the UN COMTRADE database, the UN National Accounts database , FAO database and the IEA database; however, some non-official sources of data are also used, such as the United States Geological Services data and British Geological Survey). For Africa, UNIDO has pioneered material flow accounting using methodology consistent with the methodology that UNEP has employed.

How do you plan to collect the data?

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

Through the work of the IRP which includes data submitted by and collected from countries.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

UNEP will continue to utilise the existing official databases maintained by UNSD and others. It is not practical to send questionnaires to countries to request duplicate information which they are already providing to the UN System.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Annually; however, the database will only be updated every few years up until 2020.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Through the IRP there is a validation process; however, the process for involving each country will be determined subsequently.

If yes, please briefly describe:

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

Goal 9

Target number: 9.1

Indicator Number and Name: 9.1.1 Share of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road

Agency: World Bank

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

Experts from the World Bank have developed the approach, in collaboration with DFID (Department for International Development), UK.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

The World Bank will publish a detailed report assessing data sources, methodology, robustness, correlation with poverty, etc. of this indicator. It will invite National Statistical System, other country partners, and international community to scrutinize the approach.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

The World Bank with support from the Research for Community Access Partnership (ReCAP) funded by the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom has worked to develop a new methodology to measure rural access, which is sustainable, consistent, simple and operationally relevant. Although it is conceptually the same as an earlier indicator of the same name (i.e., "Share of the population who live within 2 kilometers of the nearest road in "good condition" in rural areas"), the new method uses new spatial data and techniques.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

The methodology of the indicator will need to be vetted in its entirety by the IAEG-SDG.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

The methodology will be published in the next few months.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

No

How do you plan to collect the data?

Obtain data directly from country database/website, Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity, Satellite images, remote sensing, Line ministries and Road Agencies are consulted to obtain (georeferenced) information on road conditions.

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

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

The underlying data necessary to carry out the analysis is expected to be updated by road agencies every 3 to 5 years.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

No

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

The Rural Access Index (RAI) is a well-defined development indicator in the transport sector. It measures the share of people who live in 2km distance from an all-season road (see Roberts et al. (2006) "Rural Access Index: A Key Development Indicator" Transport Papers No. 10). The World Bank is currently working on establishing a new method to measure this index with new global spatial data and GIS techniques used. The definition remains broadly the same, although the way of measuring road condition is slightly changed because the new method uses different sources of data. It measures the share of rural people who live within 2 km of a road in good condition. With 8 pilot countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Nepal and Bangladesh) tested, the proposed method has been confirmed to be robust and implementable. All technical details will be available in the forthcoming report "Measuring Rural Access: Using new technologies" by the World Bank, which will be published by July-August 2016. The developed methodology is planned to be rolled out to other 30 countries in the next two Fiscal Years of the World Bank (July 2016-June 2018).

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

Target number: 9.3

Indicator Number and Name: 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added

Agency: UNIDO

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

"NSOs
UNIDO, OECD, World Bank, UNCDF among international agencies"

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

We have proposed that IAEG-SDG forms a small task force including representatives of around 7 NSOs and International agencies (such as UNIDO, WB, OECD, UNSD) which could work out employment-based size class for the purpose global monitoring.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

"There is no need of developing new methodologies for data collection tools. Both data and methodology exists.

There are two main issues:

1. International data reporting by size class categories
2. Common definition of size class for small industries based on statistical measures"

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

A recommendation on the size class to be classified under "Small"

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

2017

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

No

If yes, please describe:

UNIDO has been collecting data from NSOs on activities of industrial establishments. However, these data are not dis-aggregated by the size class categories such as large and small. The current data collection programme of UNIDO, which was endorsed by UNSC many years ago, does not envisage collecting data separately for small industries. Therefore no international reporting system exists.

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

When do you expect work to begin on developing a methodology and with which partners will your organisation work?

As soon as IAEG-SDG makes decision on size class definition

How do you plan to collect the data?

Send questionnaire(s) to country, Obtain data directly from country database/website, Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Annual

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

NSOs collect and produce data through their established system

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

"There are two kinds of definition of small 1) classification of small for policy, taxation/subsidies purpose 2) for statistical purpose.

It will be difficult to harmonize policy related definition of small, so we need to agree on a statistical measure for the purpose of SDG monitoring."

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

Target number: 9.3

Indicator Number and Name: 9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit

Agency: UNIDO

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

"Kindly refer to the information provided for Indicator 9.3.1

Answers to all subsequent questions are identical. "

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 10

Target number: 10.2

Indicator Number and Name: 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, disaggregated by age group, sex and persons with disabilities

Agency: World Bank

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? No

When do you expect work to begin on developing a methodology and with which partners will your organisation work?

We are currently discussing how to proceed on this.

How do you plan to collect the data?

This indicator will use the exact same data as used in indicator 1.1.1 (Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)) and indicator 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).

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Can be the same as indicators 1.1.1 and 10.1.1

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

Can be the same as indicators 1.1.1 and 10.1.1

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

This indicator would use the same underlying data for monitoring SDG indicators 1.1.1 and 10.1.1. However, the methodology needs to be developed and the possibility of this is being discussed.

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target number: 10.3 and 16.b

Indicator Number and Name: 16.b.1 and 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

Agency: OHCHR

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

"UN organizations/entities: Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes, UN Women

Members of the Praia working group on indicator 16.b.1: - Independent Researcher (New York University/Congo Research) – Francesca Bomboko; Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (Colombia) - Diana Carolina Nova Laverde; French Institute of Research for Development – François Roubaud; INEGI México – Oscar Jaimes Bello, Adrián Franco Barrios, Garcia Velazquez Maria del Pilar; Institut National de la Statistique du Niger - Amadou Garba Halimatou ; Statistiques Tunisie - Lotfi Hrizi, Nadia Touihri; OECD - Marco Mira D'Ercole; Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics – Khalid Abu Khalid; Bureau of Justice Statistics (U.S. Department of Justice) – Allen Beck; Statistics South Africa - Isabelle Schmidt; UN Women – Sara Duerto Valero

Other potentially involved organizations/entities include: European Union Fundamental Rights Agency; Focal points of national statistical offices of the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of the Criminal Justice System; other experts that will be identified later

In terms of consultative process, OHCHR started consulting organizations and experts on a bilateral basis. OHCHR participated in the UNODC meeting of Global Focal Points of the Surveys on Crime Trends and Operations of the Criminal Justice System (UN-CTS) in May 2016. One of the recommendations was adding questions on experience/perception of discrimination to the existing section on victimization survey to take advantage of the existing annual data collection through identified and active focal points in each country. Among other things, the discussion highlighted comparability issues and needs for more targeted sampling frame to capture the different grounds of discrimination. The process envisaged for developing the indicator and its methodology will be further discussed during a first meeting of the Praia Working Group (see above members list) in Paris, 4-6 July 2016."

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

"National statistical systems will be involved in the development of the methodology in the context of the work and consultations organized within the Praia Group framework and in the context of other relevant consultations on country level work and experience in implementing victimization surveys and other data collections relevant to the compilation of the indicator. Among the issues to be addressed in the context of this work, we can mention for instance:

- measurement of experience versus perception of discrimination and related validity and comparability issues;
- Use of specialized discrimination surveys versus discrimination modules within a general or other purpose survey;
- Surveying/accessing population groups who may be marginalized and/or at risk of discrimination;

- Guaranteeing implementation of human rights and statistical standards in data collection work.

Based on a mapping of national, regional and international surveys on measurement of discrimination (as stand-alone applications or as a part of victimization or general purpose surveys), representatives of national statistical systems will be consulted on above mentioned as well as additional related issues, such as: grounds and areas of discrimination covered; cognitive testing; screening and sampling techniques; inclusion of 'hard to reach' / potentially 'left behind' group; training of interviewers; and capacity building at country level."

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

"As mentioned above, a first meeting of the Praia working group created to work on this indicator will be held in Paris on 4-6 July 2016. The meeting will provide an opportunity to discuss with partners and experts, including representatives from national statistical systems, about respective work and data collection, and identify definitional, methodological and practical issues to be considered. The meeting will help specify further the process to be followed for developing the methodology. Based on the results of the Praia meeting, it is envisaged to:

- conduct an in-depth technical review of the methodologies currently applied by national statistical systems to measure experience/perception of discrimination, their compatibility with the proposed SDG indicator and suitability for global reporting;
- convene follow-up expert consultations, in coordination with Group Praia to discuss the main findings of the methodological overview of surveys on experience/perception on discrimination;
- based on conclusions and recommendations of these follow-up consultations, develop guidance for producing harmonized statistics on experience/perception of discrimination relevant to the compilation of indicator 16.b.1;
- Support, through capacity building, the implementation and integration of the developed module/questionnaire on the experience/perception of discrimination in existing or new country population surveys.
- Report on indicator 16.b.1 building on existing data collection and exchange programmes at national, regional and international level"

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

The methodology to be developed will rely and build primarily on existing international legal and statistical standards, including human rights law and the International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (ICCS). If new international standards will have to be developed (none are currently anticipated), they will be proposed to the UNSC through the Praia Group, and if applicable, through the mechanisms overseeing the ICCS.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

Towards the end of 2018 (depending on scope of methodology)

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

If yes, please describe:

Some national statistical systems and regional organizations are collecting data for some of the components of this indicator (i.e. specific grounds of discrimination such as gender, age, indigenous, migrants, etc.). OHCHR has started a mapping of initiatives applied to measure experience/perception of discrimination, their compatibility with the proposed SDG indicator and suitability for global reporting. The main findings and preliminary recommendations from this technical review will be presented to an expert meeting. For the list of organizations and experts, see response to 6.2.1.

How do you plan to collect the data?

Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Annually

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

At this stage, we are not in the position to describe the process of data validation that will be followed, but this will be discussed in due course within the Praia Group and with national statistical systems representatives which will be responsible for implementing the envisaged population surveys.

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target number: 10.5

Indicator Number and Name: 10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIs)

Agency: IMF

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

The methodology underlying the compilation of these indicators was developed by the IMF in 2006. An extensive compilation guide was completed in 2006 to assist the compilers. This work was informed by consultation with experts from other international agencies (including the Bank for International Settlements), standard setting bodies, and IMF member countries.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

The IMF extensively collaborated with central banks and banking supervisory agencies in member countries to develop the FSI methodology.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

The methodology outlined in the FSI Compilation Guide is the outcome of sustained collective efforts that began in 1999, when the IMF launched its FSIs initiative and convened the first meeting of a reference group of FSI experts (FSIRG) from international/regional institutions and a broad range of countries for that purpose. Throughout the process of developing and fine-tuning these indicators, the IMF has reached out to and extensively consulted with the FSIRG and national authorities.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

This work was completed in 2006

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

Central bank and supervisory agencies in member countries compile and report the data to the IMF for publication on its external website.

How do you plan to collect the data?

Regular reporting forms

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Quarterly, etc.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

The authorities review the data before submitting them to the IMF. Upon receiving the data, the IMF performs additional validation tests.

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

Out of 40 FSIs, the IMF suggests to use seven FSIs as SDG indicators for 10.5.1. These are encouraged under the Enhanced General Data Dissemination System (e-GDDS), including:
1 - Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets
2 - Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk- weighted assets
3 - Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital
4 - Nonperforming loans to total gross loans
5 - Return on assets
6 - Liquid assets to short-term liabilities
7 - Net open position in foreign exchange to capital

Concepts and definitions of these indicators are noted below:

Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets: This is the ratio of the core capital (Tier 1) to total assets. It is a more stringent version of the leverage ratio and indicates the extent to which assets are funded by other than own funds and is a measure of capital adequacy of the deposit-taking sector.

Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk- weighted assets: This FSI is calculated using total regulatory Tier 1 capital as the numerator and risk-weighted assets as the denominator. The data for this FSI are compiled in accordance with the guidelines of either Basel I, Basel II, or Basel III. It measures the capital adequacy of deposit takers based on the core capital concept of the Basle Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS). Capital adequacy and availability ultimately determine the degree of robustness of financial institutions to withstand shocks to their balance sheets.

Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital: This FSI is calculated by taking the value of nonperforming loans (NPLs) less the value of specific loan provisions as the numerator and capital as the denominator. Capital is measured as total regulatory capital. This FSI is a capital adequacy ratio and is an important indicator of the capacity of bank capital to withstand losses from NPLs.

Nonperforming loans to total gross loans: This FSI is calculated by using the value of NPLs as the numerator and the total value of the loan portfolio (including NPLs, and before the deduction of specific loan- loss provisions) as the denominator. This FSI is often used as a proxy for asset quality and is intended to identify problems with asset quality in the loan portfolio.

Return on assets: This FSI is calculated by dividing net income before extraordinary items and taxes (as recommended in the FSI Guide) by the average value of total assets (financial and nonfinancial) over the same period. This FSI is an indicator of bank profitability and is intended to measure deposit takers' efficiency in using their assets.

Liquid assets to short-term liabilities: This FSI is calculated by using the core measure of liquid assets as the numerator and short-term liabilities as the denominator. The ratio can also be calculated by taking the broad measure of liquid assets as the numerator. This FSI is a liquid asset ratio and is intended to capture the liquidity mismatch of assets and liabilities, and provides an indication of the extent to which deposit takers can meet the short-term withdrawal of funds without facing liquidity problems.

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Net open position in foreign exchange to capital: The net open position in foreign exchange should be calculated based on the recommendation of the BCBS. Capital should be total regulatory capital as net open position in foreign exchange is a supervisory concept. This FSI is an indicator of sensitivity to market risk, which is intended to show deposit takers' exposure to exchange rate risk compared with capital. It measures the mismatch of foreign currency asset and liability positions to assess the vulnerability to exchange rate movements.

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target number: 10.7

Indicator Number and Name: 10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination

Agency: World Bank

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

"The work has been led by the World Bank's KNOMAD including ILO Geneva. Experts from COMPAS Oxford University and University of California-Davis led the work on developing the methodology. Various stakeholders participated in the consultative process over the workshop format, including OECD, IOM, ILO, UNESCAP, FAO, ACP, IFAD, UNPD, government agencies (US Department of Labor and the Philippine Department of Labor and Employment), think tanks, academia, civil society, and private foundations.

Local research institutes carried out small sample surveys, in collaboration with relevant ministries that deal with foreign labor policies. Survey countries include Spain, Kuwait, Korea, Ethiopia, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, and the Philippines. Local research institutes include government-research institutes such as India Labor Institute and Philippine Institute for Labor Studies.

The small sample surveys continues in 2016 in India, Italy, the Philippines and Russia.

As to the survey data collection, it employed the World Bank Survey Solutions – Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI), and interviews were carried out face-to-face. "

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

"There are several avenues to explore. First, the surveys can be carried out during the regular labor force surveys – developing a migration module, or including survey questions on recruitment costs in the existing migration module. Our experience shows this can be implementable: for instance, KNOMAD tested this in Indonesia's national surveys carried out by the national statistics agency; moreover, KNOMAD involved in including recruitment cost-related questions in a new migration module of a national survey that has been carried out by the statistics agency of Kyrgyz Republic.

Second, surveys on recruitment costs can be also carried out as part of the initiative to have migration data at the disaggregate level. This can be undertaken by the World Bank, other UN organizations and countries. The World Bank and the KNOMAD can organize a series of workshops to build capacity of national statistics offices and relevant ministries of labor, in combination with ongoing World Bank's efforts to improve capacity of national statistical agencies on how to use the World Bank Survey Solutions – Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) for national data collections.

The plan shall be identified through consultative process with stakeholders, including national statistics agencies. "

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

"KNOMAD has developed the methodology over the following four stages.
First, in 2013, experts from developed a conceptual framework on migration costs including recruitment costs, through a consultative process (workshops).

Second, in 2014, the experts developed a questionnaire by cost components – recruitment costs, financing costs, and wages and foregoing wages, which was vetted by pilot surveys in Spain, Kuwait and Korea.

Third, in 2015, KNOMAD and ILO further implemented small-sample surveys in Ethiopia, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, and the Philippines.

Fourth, the World Bank's KNOMAD plans to present how to select and design the indicator to relevant stakeholders involved in establishing this indicator, including the ILO as well as relevant parties at the World Bank.

Once the indicator methodology has been developed, the World Bank's KNOMAD will prepare the definition, the calculation and the variables needed to measure the indicator. It will explain the details relating to the data that will be used—the data source, and frequency of collection. The data catalogue for the indicator will also be developed in consultation with national statistical offices and governments.

It is important to underscore that the development of this indicator is being conducted in stages which will include the possibility of future refinements as data sources and methodologies."

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

We expect to complete this by end July 2016.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

No

How do you plan to collect the data?

Send questionnaire(s) to country, Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity, Include relevant survey questions in the existing labor force/ household surveys.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Annual

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

Part of the data validation, KNOMAD carried out focus group discussions in survey countries and also presented findings from migration/ recruitment costs data to relevant authorities. The World Bank will continue to employ this method to validate the data as well as provide qualitative information which may serve to develop country-level policy recommendations to reduce recruitment costs.

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

The World Bank's Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD) where ILO participates as a co-chair, has been conducting small-sample migrant surveys since 2014. It aims to compile monetary and non-monetary migration costs by local currency incurred by low-skilled migrants. The cost components include recruitment costs at the detailed level (costs associated with recruitment agency fees, passport, visa, air transportation, medical exam, etc), as well as wages. This allows to express recruitment costs in months/years of expected wages. It also collects data on late payments of wages, unpaid-work hours, compensation for work-related sickness or injuries, which allows to compute foregone wages owing to these weak labor/living conditions in destination countries. This KNOMAD data can be disaggregated by gender, as well as by sector – namely agricultural, construction, manufacturing/ industry, and domestic help/services sectors. As the data is by origin-destination corridor, KNOMAD can construct the data as a bilateral matrix. To date, this is the only existing data that allows cross-country/corridor comparisons of recruitment costs.

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target number: 10.7

Indicator Number and Name: Indicator 10.7.2: Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies

Agency: UNDESA and IOM

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

"IOM: Frank Laczko, Lars Johan Lönnback, Susanne Melde
UN DESA Population Division: Jorge Bravo, Bela Hovy, Vinod Mishra,
The Global Migration Group (its working group on Data and Statistics) has since 2013 considered suggestions for indicators of migration related SDG targets as the negotiations on the post-2015 framework evolved. Since the IAEG-SDG initiated its work, the co-chairs of the GMG working group, IOM and UN DESA, have collaborated to develop joint proposals to the IAEG SDG. Indicator 10.7.2 was incorporated in the indicator framework endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission in March 2016. IOM and UN DESA PD have continued to collaborate to specify the meta-data and methodology for this indicator (more information provided under "9. General Comments" below)."

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

Since the indicator refers to dimensions of migration policies for which no systematic, national-level, internationally comparable data exists, (see answer to point 9 below), the initial phase of development of the indicator has taken place amongst experts on migration and population policy. We anticipate a higher degree of involvement of NSOs and other technical experts at a later stage, including during testing of the questionnaire and defining summary statistics of the various dimensions of the indicator.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

"The main goal is to formulate a clear and simple methodology based on existing data sources and instruments to collect it, which could produce meaningful, actionable and timely information of key gaps and good practices in relation to "well-managed migration policies" of countries. The process has entailed:
a) comparative analysis with previous indicators for the MDGs and other SDG indicators already gaining acceptance from the IAEG SDG;
b) identification of two key bases for the development and specification of the indicator: the IOM Council resolution C/106/40 on Migration Governance Framework, which specifies 6 domains of what can be considered a first international standard for "well-managed migration policies" (cf. SDG target 10.7), and the UN Inquiry among governments on Population and Development (the "Inquiry"), mandated by the General Assembly and undertaken since 1963 (https://esa.un.org/poppolicy/Inquiry.aspx), which contains questions/data on migration policies;
c) Identification of a preliminary set of questions in the current (11th) and future editions of the UN Inquiry, and perhaps other data sources, that could serve as proxy for each of the six policy domains established by the Migration Governance Framework. Additional questions and elements are being formulated through a joint initiative by IOM and the Economist Intelligence Unit on a Migration Governance Framework (MGI).
d) All questions will be tested through consultations among experts, including from NSOs."

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

December 2016

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

The Inquiry has been implemented every 5 years. The migration component already has some questions/data pertinent to at least 3 of the 6 domains of the conceptual framework for 10.7.2 Additional relevant questions can be adapted or added in future editions, and more information could be drawn from other sources (IOM- EIU initiative, others).

How do you plan to collect the data?

Send questionnaire(s) to country, Obtain data directly from country database/website, Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

To be determined

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Annually for some sub-indicators, every 4 years, in synch with the HLPF 4-year cycle, for others

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

No

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

"IOM and UN DESA have made a preliminary presentation the IAEG SDG (meeting in Mexico City, 31 March to 2 April, 2016) an indicator for SDG target 10.7 on ""The number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies"". This indicator aims to describe the state of global migration policy and to track the evolution of such policies over time. The information collected could be disaggregated by region and country, and could identify both progress made and gaps, thus serving as evidence base for actionable recommendations for the implementation of SDG target 10.7. The 6 domains of the Framework for “well-managed migration policy” indicator referenced above (IOM Council resolution C/106/40) are: 1. Institutional capacity and policy; 2. Migrant rights; 3. Safe and orderly migration; 4. Labour migration and recruitment costs; 5. International partnerships; 6. Humanitarian crises and migration policy. The indicator will be an essential to track all migration-related SDG targets, and it should complement and even help to inform other targets such as 4.b, 5.2, 8.8, 16.2 and 17.18.
Data source, method of computation and international consensus: The main source of data will be the UN Inquiry among governments on Population and Development, which has been surveying global population policies for several decades, including migration policies since 2011. The Inquiry will be updated to analyse measures across six migration-related policy domains mentioned above. Each policy domain will include one key sub-indicator that represents a proxy for the policy domain in question.
The purpose of this indicator will not be to rank countries. Rather, the information to be extracted from the Inquiry will serve to register progress and identify gaps across policy domains, such as

countries in need of support for institutional building or strengthening, or any other relevant policy domain. This indicator for SDG target 10.7 will also be used to empirically document the future thematic reviews at the HLPF, as migration is an issue that cuts across many SDGs and targets."

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target number: 10.c

Indicator Number and Name: 10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the total amount remitted

Average total cost of sending $200 (or equivalent in local sending currency, adjusted for inflation) in each country corridor (expressed as % of amount sent)

Agency: World Bank

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?

Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

World Bank

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

The IMF and the World Bank work with the Central Banks to improve data collection on remittances following the Balance of Payments 6 where new definitions for remittances were established.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

In any market, transparency and dissemination of information is important, because it enables individuals to make informed decisions about which services to use, and it also helps to make the market as a whole more efficient. In the remittances market, in particular, the total cost might not always be clear to customers as there are a number of variables that go into it: the transaction fee, the exchange rate applied and the margin eventually charged, and the speed of the service, among others. In principle, all these elements must be captured in the information to the consumer; in practice, this is not always the case. Therefore, combining all these elements to calculate which service is cheapest in a comparable way is difficult for most remittance consumers. In addition, it is difficult to measure improvements in remittance markets, as there is little data on cost and efficiency. For this reason, the World Bank has released this website, which reports comparable remittance price data and service terms.

Currently, the database covers 365 "country corridors" worldwide. The corridors studied flows from 48 remittance sending countries to 105 receiving countries. In most cases, data was captured from the main sending location/area for the corridor in question to the capital city or most populous city in the receiving market.

The methodology also consist on “mystery shopping” to collect the data to have an accurate information on prices. It is also important not to indicate the date that the data is collected and keep changing every time so companies are not biased to reduce their prices only for that day.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

There is no need for a new international standard. This methodology has already been proved and used for the last 8 years.

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

The methodology is developed and the indicator work is completed. KNOMAD is undertaking an analysis with Consumer International to look at the issues on remittance prices from the perspective of the consumer to complement with the views of the consumer.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

This indicator has been collected since 2008. And each time a new corridor is added

How do you plan to collect the data?

Other: survey, mystery shopping

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

Data is collected by researchers posing as customers and contacting firms within each corridor. Researchers collected data within each corridor on the same day, in order to control for fluctuations in exchange rates and other changes in fee structures. It should be noted that data this database is intended to serve as a snapshot of a moment in time, and that pricing may vary over time.

Additional details on the methodology used for collecting data are as follows:

- **Firms Data** is collected for the major service providers in each corridor, including both the primary Money Transfer Operator (MTO) and Banks active in the market, as well as the Post Office when available. Surveyed firms are selected aiming to provide a representative sample of the market in each corridor. Companies surveyed within each corridor are selected to cover the maximum remittance market share possible, aiming at a minimum aggregated market share of 80 percent.
- **Amounts:** For the original database, two amounts were surveyed per corridor: the local currency equivalent of USD 200, and the local currency equivalent of USD 500. For the information collected in the first quarter of 2009, the original amounts in local currency were kept for comparability purposes; hence, some of the local currency amounts may differ from the USD 200 and 500 benchmarks due to currency fluctuations. In the third quarter of 2009, the local currency equivalent amounts of USD 200 and 500 were ajusted in order to reflect foreign exchange fluctuations. As a result, send amounts in local currency may differ from the ones surveyed in the previous iterations.
- **Transfer fee:** This is the most visible cost component, and can differ significantly among market players. This fee usually represents the charge the sender pays at the initiation point, and usually varies with the amount sent, within set bands. In some cases, there may be fees and taxes charged at the destination that have not been detected in this database.
- **Exchange Rate Margin:** An important portion of the remittance cost is the exchange rate spread, which is not quoted in the transfer fee. Even though remittances can be paid in US dollars in some countries, the majority of remittance transactions are paid in local currencies, and, thus, an exchange operation is required. In this database, where remittances are paid in dollars, or where exchange rate information was not provided, this information may not be available. In these cases, the actual total costs might be higher than indicated in the database.

- **Product:**The database covers different forms of transactions. For each firm the type of product(s) offered was noted within the following categories: door to door, cash to cash, account to account (same bank), account to account (other bank), account to cash, cash to account, cash to account (same bank), credit/debit card service, pre-paid card service, online service, mobile service, USD service, LCU service, EUR service. As of Q2 2016, to better reflect market developments, this category was converted into **Payment Instrument** to capture the payment means used by the sender to initiate the transaction, categorized as follows: cash, bank account transfer, debit credit and/or prepaid card, mobile money. Similarly, as of Q2 2016, RPW captures the way the transaction is received by the sender under **Receiving method**, using as categories cash, bank account (either hold at any bank or within the same or a partner bank as the one used by the sender), mobile wallet. When transaction is disbursed in cash, the type of location where money can be picked up is also recorded (agent, bank branch, Post Office, home delivery).
- **Access point:** As of Q2 2016, RPW captures the type of access point where transaction can be initiated by the sender. This include: agent, bank branch, post office, Internet, mobile phone, call center.
- **Speed of transfer:** The speed of transfer is the time needed for the remittance to be available for the receiver. The transfer speed is noted for each product. Since the First Quarter 2009 the speed of transfer has been standardized in six broad categories: less than one hour, same-day, next day, 2 days, 3 to 5 days, and 6 days or more.
- **Network coverage:** Since the Q1 2009 the database also includes, for each company surveyed, a description of the network coverage in the receiving country. This additional variable complements the overall picture for price and convenience of the service offered by each RSP. The following categories were used to describe RSP coverage: nationwide, urban only, rural only, main city, major cities. Since the Q2 2016, network coverage is captured **both for the sending and receiving network** and ranked as high, medium, low.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Every quarter

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

The data is posted in the web site. Everybody can take a look at it to verify the data
The pricing data provided in this database are intended to serve as a snapshot of the cost of remittances on specific dates and time. Actual costs may vary. The World Bank provides no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of the data furnished. The data and information provided herein should not be used as a substitute for actual pricing information that consumers should obtain directly from service providers.

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

Remittance Prices Worldwide (RPW) monitors remittance prices across all geographic regions of the world. Launched

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

in September 2008, RPW remains a key tool to monitor the cost incurred by remitters when sending money along major remittance corridors. RPW is used as a reference for measuring progress towards global cost reduction objectives, including

The G20 commitment.

As of Quarter 2 in 2016, RPW covers 48 sending remittance countries and 105 receiving countries, for a total of 365 corridors (up from 227 in Quarter 2 in 2015).

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

Goal 11

Target number: 11.3

Indicator Number and Name: 11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

Agency: UN-Habitat

Has work for the development of this work begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

"UN-Habitat is leading the methodology development of this indicator in close collaboration with several national and international entities as well as experts from selected countries. These include gender units from UN-Women, Gender Unit focal person from selected countries and UNICEF regional offices. Also selected national governments are being consulted and will continue to guide the process towards finalization of this indicator. "

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

Selected national statistical offices have been included in the planned expert group meetings that are organized to further development of this indicator. Also several experts will be consulted during the methodological development and selected national statistical systems /offices will be involved during the pilot testing of the methodology and data collection exercises.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator
"The major principle behind the development of the methodology for the indicator is to make all efforts capturing and reflecting the vision behind the formulation to indicator and ensuring that the methodological development is highly linked to how data will be collected at country level. In this methodological development, both national and international selected experts will be consulted and UN-Habitat will take the lead on drafting methodological and data collection methods. Several rounds of consultations with many stakeholders have been organized and this includes two high level expert group discussions—one which is virtual and a final one that is face to face"

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

This indicator requires embedding into routine data collection processes, as such the methodology will be pilot tested in selected countries using internationally acceptable standards. The results of this exercise will ensure that the methodology for guiding and collection of data for this indicator will fulfill international standards.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

By August 2017

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

No

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

When do you expect work to begin on developing a methodology and with which partners will your organization work?

The work for the methodology development has already started with developing a detailed calendar of events. The first high level expert group discussion is planned for November 2016 with a final expert group meeting planned for Feb 2017. Other one on one consultation with other agencies is ongoing.

How do you plan to collect the data?

Efforts will be made to collect the data for this indicator from routine national surveys. Hence, data for this indicator will be collected from household surveys and censuses, administrative registries, local governments and electoral offices where applicable.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

Participation will be gauged from various dimensions including disaggregation by gender and ages where applicable. Detailed data on the various forms of participation will hence come from various institutions. Each national government will have the primary responsibility on data collection and validation of this indicator following a programme of capacity strengthening to selected countries to ensure uniformity in the data collection processes globally. Support will be provided to countries where capacity challenges on data collection exist.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Data will be reported every two years.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

Data validation procedures will be fully developed and packaged for training all national statistical systems. As such, all countries collecting data for this indicator will have to follow the strict validation procedures agreed upon internationally. UN-Habitat, will provide the technical support for both data collection and validation, as well as monitor compliance for agreed procedures.

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

“The indicator development processes will be guided by internationally agreed procedures. This may sometimes take longer especially where many partners are involved.”

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

Target number: 11.4

Indicator Number and Name: 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, 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, sponsorship)

Agency: UNESCO Institute for Statistics

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

"UIS is convening a meeting of experts for 26-28 September 2016. UIS will be inviting experts from selected international agencies (i.e. UNESCO, UN Habitat, UNEP, Eurostat), NGO's (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM), selected national government ministries and independent experts.

The objectives of the meeting will be to:
i) Discuss SDG indicator 11.4.1
ii) Identify initial methodological issues
iii) Identify policy priorities and better understand the availability of heritage data
iv) Identify potential sources of data at national level
v) Make initial recommendations for a global data collection

It is anticipated that between 15-20 participants will be in attendance. After the meeting, a work plan for the development and implementation of a global data collection will be developed. This will include methodological work."

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

Selected experts will be consulted during the methodological development and selected countries will be involved during the pilot questionnaire stage.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

"Expert group in September 2016 will identify initial methodological issues.
UIS will engage an expert to help develop the necessary methodology in collaboration with relevant partners as well as design the data collection instrument. Existing relevant methodologies will be used and new methodology developed as necessary."

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

December 2017

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

"Population data for all countries are available as well as UN population estimates. UN estimates will be used to calculate the indicator.

Data to produce the indicator (and some of its components) is available for selected countries."

How do you plan to collect the data?

Send questionnaire(s) to country

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

Each relevant national respondent will be sent a questionnaire. Consideration is being given to identify a national focal point for each country that would be responsible to coordinate the response to the UIS survey.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Annual

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

Validation will be part of the data collection and dissemination process. It is anticipated that countries will validate the indicator(s) prior to release by UIS.

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

The 2009 UNESCO FCS provides the methodological basis for the development of the indicator.

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

Target number: 11.7

Indicator Number and Name: 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

Agency: UN-Habitat

Has work for the development of this work begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

UN-Habitat will take the lead in global reporting which will follow efforts of directly working with national statistical agencies for reporting at national levels. Un-Habitat and other partners including other private and regional commissions will lead the efforts of building national capacities to monitor and report on this indicator. The following partners will be consulted in the further development of this indicator: UNSDSN, European Commission, New York University, World Bank, UNFPA, UN-DESA, ICLEI, DANE, Penn Institute, Tellus Institute, Centre for Livable cities, DANE, ESRI, INEGI, New School-New York, GvSig, ICL, WCCD, Urban Institute, ESA, etc.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

UN-Habitat has a global network of urban observatories who work closely with the National statistical systems in many countries to collect and monitor urban spaces and indicators. These networks will be used to invite member countries to make contributions to the methodology developments. In addition member states will be consulted through the Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators. A methodological proposal will be submitted to the IAEG by February 2017, following a planned EGM in late January 2017.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

In this methodological development, both national and international experts will be consulted and UN-Habitat will take the lead on drafting methodological and data collection methods.

"UN-Habitat will organize several expert consultation (virtual and Face-to-Face), in collaboration with several partners involved in the development of this methodology. The consultation will involve representatives from national statistical agencies, independent scholars and representatives of the private sector and the civil society. The consultation will focus on harmonization of definitions. It will also discuss the computation of the proposed indicator. Data collection will refer to the adoption of the approach proposed by the EGMs. The first expert group meeting will be a virtual one and will take place in November 2016, followed by a face-to-face EGM in late January 2017. As a second step, based on the results of the expert meetings, UN-Habitat will take the lead on drafting a proposal in collaboration with key partners that will be submitted to the IAEG before the end of March 2017, in view of a gathering comments and opinions from member countries by mid-2017.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

This indicator requires setting new international standards and agreeing on concepts prior to global data collection. Definitions such as the 'Built-up area' which is currently defined as that part of a city which is the contiguous area occupied by buildings and other impervious surfaces including the urban

vacant areas in and around them but excluding rural areas beyond the urban fringe, will have to be agreed upon. Also the population definition to be applied for this indicator will need international agreement. Currently, the 'population' of a city is defined as the sum of the population in the set of administrative districts that together encompass the 'built-up area' of that 'city' in the year that measurements are taken. The method for computation will also form part of the international standards to be agreed upon. Currently we have proposed the method to estimate the area of public space based on three steps: a) spatial analysis to delimit the built-up area of the city; b) estimation of the total open public space and; c) estimation of the total area allocated to streets.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

June 2017

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes,

If yes, please describe:
Data for this indicator has been generated for several cities based on secondary data sources that come from the National Statistical Systems and complemented by GIS data from other partner sources (European Commission, GvSig, etc). Analysis has been done for over 100 cities which form part of the City Prosperity Initiative.

How do you plan to collect the data?

Data for this indicator will come from various sources including Household survey data, GIS data from various partners, land use maps from National statistical systems and city planning departments, and supplementary data will be collected via mobile phone mapping and data collection technologies.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

Each country national government will take responsibility on data collection and validation of this indicator. Efforts will be made not excessively over burden countries through simplifying and sharing the most cost effective way to undertake the data collection.
Household level data will be available from the rosters of many national statistical systems. Additional GIS /maps data will be available from National statistical systems.
GIS data and satellite images with high resolutions will be obtained from other third party agencies such as European space agency, Google, etc.
Land use maps will be obtained from city planning departments. Additional data will be collected using mobile phone based technologies.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Data will likely be collected every 2 years depending on the national statistical calendars of various countries. Household's level survey data will likely be available from every 3-5 years. GIS and land use maps data will be available every two years, while Mobile data collections will happen every two years, with updates in subsequent years.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

Capacity building exercises are planned to take place at regional and at country level. Data will be validated at a country level and the UN-Habitat together with other partners will provide the technical support for both data collection and validation.

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

This indicator has been collected for over 100 cities as part of the city prosperity initiative under UN-Habitat. The methodology development is at advanced stages with a full database compiled and expanding to several other countries. In our view (UN-Habitat), this indicator should be Tier II. The current method of computation is described below;

Methods for Computation of the Proposed Indicator:

The method to estimate the area of public space is based on three steps: a) spatial analysis to delimit the built-up area of the city; b) estimation of the total open public space and; c) estimation of the total area allocated to streets.

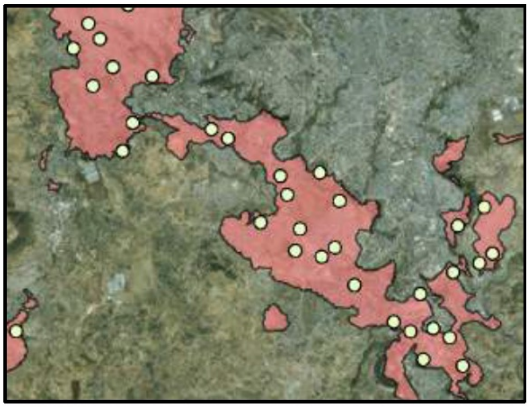
a. ***Spatial analysis to delimit the built-up area***. Delimit the built-up area of the urban agglomeration and calculate the total area (square kilometers). Land use maps, inventories to be locally generated to identify public spaces if possible complemented by fieldwork.

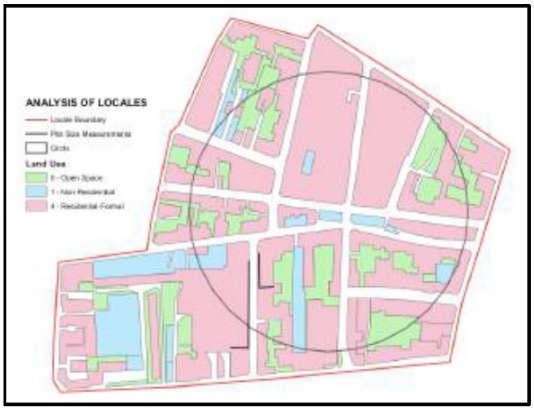
b. ***Computation of total area of open public space.*** Map and calculate the total areas of open public space within the defined urban boundaries based on the built-up area. The inventory of open public spaces is digitalized and vectorised using GIS software to allow computation of surfaces. The total of open public area is divided by the total built-up area of the city to obtain the proportion of land allocated to public spaces.

c. ***Estimation of the land allocated to streets.*** Calculation of the total area allocated to streets based on sampling techniques with a random sample of 10 hectares locales is selected out of a complete listing of the all hectares locales that form the city, using the built-up area definition indicated above.
   - The sampling relies on a **Halton Sequence of coordinates** that, when repeated, always selects the same points (see figure 1)

Figure 1: The spatial distribution of randomly selected 10-hectare locales in an area of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, built between 1990 and 2012 (left);and the analysis of a 10-hectare locale in Paris, France (right).

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





- **Locales** are defined as **a set of city blocks surrounded by streets**, and bounded by the medians of all blocks that intersect the randomly selected 10-hectare circle (see figure 1). Blocks are considered built-up if more than half of the block is built-up.
- The **share of the land in streets** in the locale is then calculated as the **ratio** of the area of the locale in streets and boulevards and the total built-up area in the locale.
- The **share of the land occupied streets** in the locale is then calculated as the **ratio** of the area of the locale occupied by streets and boulevards and the total built-up area in the locale.
- The average share of land in streets in a given city is then calculated by sampling more and more locales until the **variance between the shares of land in streets declines below an agreed-upon value**. Using this stopping rule, it becomes possible to obtain a statistically reliable average value.[45]

$$\begin{aligned} &Share\ of\ the\ built\ up\ area\ of\ the\ city\ that\ is\ open\ space\ in\ public\ use\ (\%) \\ &= \frac{Total\ surface\ of\ open\ public\ space + Total\ surface\ of\ land\ allocated\ to\ sreets}{Total\ surface\ of\ built\ up\ area\ of\ the\ urban\ agglomeration} \end{aligned}$$

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

Target Number 11.7

Indicator Number and Name: 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

Agency: UNODC

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?

Yes.
Following the First Global Meeting of National Focal Points of the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of the Criminal Justice System (UN-CTS), held in Vienna on 9-11 May 2016 (78 participants from 44 countries), work has started on methodological guidelines to produce all SDG indicators based on Victimisation Surveys (VS) or similar tools. In this framework, a review of national practices to produce SDG indicators based on VS was undertaken. As part of this exercise, information on national experiences to collect data on physical and/or sexual harassment has also been collected.

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

The network of UN-CTS National Focal Points will be directly involved in developing and testing the data collection methodology. This network is formed of national representatives - appointed by Member States – from either National Statistical Offices or other government agencies directly involved in the production and dissemination of statistical data on crime and criminal justice. Other international agencies (incl. UN-Habitat, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UIS-UNESCO) and individual experts will also be involved.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

Through the UN-CTS Focal Point Network, a group of volunteer countries will be directly involved in developing the methodology. The involvement of National Statistical Offices with experience in conducting Victimisation Surveys (or similar surveys) will be actively encouraged.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

Three steps are envisaged:

1. On the basis of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), develop an operational definition of physical and sexual harassment. While harassment involves behaviours meant to intimidate or offend their victims, it is necessary to identify more precisely the set of behaviours and their circumstances to be considered as harassment.
2. test possible set of questions to investigate harassment in a number of countries and analyse results
3. based on testing results, agree on a survey module on physical and/or sexual harassment to be included in victimisation surveys or similar tools.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

The new international standard will include a survey module and related methodological guidelines. The review and endorsement by the UN-CTS Focal Point Network is envisaged.

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

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

Subject to the availability of financial resources, the methodological work on the indicator is expected to be completed by the end of 2018.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes.

If yes, please describe:

As described above, an ad –hoc collection of national practices was conducted, also with assistance from the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence on Crime Statistics.

How do you plan to collect the data?

The data will be collected through the annual data collection on crime and criminal justice (UN-CTS), currently under review to include SDG indicators.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

Not applicable.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

The UN-CTS is implemented annually, though periodicity of national data is highly variable.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

UNODC has an established policy to ask Member States to validate the compiled data through their identified national institutions. Comments received from Member States if any are dealt with and resolved through one to one communication with the responsible entities in the Member States before data are published.

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

Target number: 11.a

Indicator Number and Name: Indicator 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

Agency: UN-Habitat

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

"Initial consultations were held between the Statistical Unit f or UN Habitat and the Regional and Metropolitan Planning Unit of UN Habitat, where National Urban Policies (development, implementation) are being monitored. A draft work plan is being worked on to facilitate a larger stakeholder engagement on the refinement of the indicator. Further development of the methodology for Indicator 11.a.1 will also include expanding the repository of data collection tools, with the aim of the finalization of a fully measurable and agreed upon indicator framework. Several organizations and individuals with expertise in the areas on National and Regional Urban Policy will be invited to form an expert group to refine the proposed methodology and proposed methods.

Already strong existing organizational partnerships exist between UN Habitat, OECD, and Cities Alliance in the area of National Urban Policy. The partnership aims to coordinate work on National Urban Policy in order to capitalize on the strengths of each organization. Other organizations participating in dialogues on National Urban Policy include UNECE, UNECA, and UNCRD. Additional national and international experts on National and Regional Urban Policy will be drawn from the pool of 20 experts on National Urban Policy (nominated by UN member states and other international organizations) of the Policy Unit 3 on National Urban Policies, which was gathered in order to support the development of a knowledge base on National Urban Policies for the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III).

Other organizations leading in the development of this indicator methodology, such as UNFPA, will also draw on their networks in order to include in the group of experts those who have specialized interest in the indicator qualifiers; responds to population dynamics, ensures balanced regional and territorial development, and increase local fiscal space.

These existing partnership networks will be used in order to gather experts in the field of urban policy to meet for two Expert Group Meetings (EGM), one initial virtual meeting and one face-to-face EGM, both which will be used to refine and validate the proposed methodologies and methods."

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

The proposed work plan for the development of this methodology includes the formation of an expert group which will be crucial in the refinement of the methodological approach for this indicator. The team of experts will include invitations from representatives of selected National Statistical Agencies with a regional representation. This will ensure that their inputs to the methodological framework are captured, in addition to assessing the feasibility/suitability/efficiency to implement the indicator from the perspective of National Statistical agencies. In addition, the partners will organize regional workshops, where all national statistical agencies will be trained on the proposed methodology for data collection and reporting on this indicator. Where funds allow, specific in-country missions to support National Statistical Agencies will be undertaken, especially where UN Habitat already has on-

going projects. Such countries will then become centers of learning or model countries for other countries in the regions in implementing and monitoring on indicator 11.a.1.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

"The final process of methodological development for this indicator will be based on a work plan developed and agreed upon by UN Habitat, UNFPA, and other participating organizations. The current work plan outlines two key milestones in the development of the methodology: one initial virtual EGM followed by one face-to-face EGM. The following key activities will be undertaken:

- Proposed work plan validated by participating organizations
- Expert group list finalized and experts invited to participate in expert group
- Virtual EGM held to develop initial draft of methodological framework
- Initial draft of methodology developed in partnership with partner organizations and shared with the expert group in order to gather feedback
- Based on feedback, a second draft of the methodological framework shared with expert group
- Face-to-face EGM to finalize and validate methods and methodological framework
- Methodology finalized and submitted to statistical commission.
- Indicator training materials developed and disseminated through workshops, in-country advisory missions, etc."

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

"The indicator is premised on a checklist of qualifiers that need to be fulfilled in order to assess the level of implementation/development of National Urban Policies. A tight methodology using score-cards has been proposed as an initial starting point, and two EGMs are expected to improve on its suitability and appropriateness. Furthermore, an objective methodology for assessing and compiling of the final scores is proposed, which will involve sampling and aggregating scores from various experts on the performance of the National Urban Policies. Finally, UN Habitat has developed a global sample of cities selected from a universe of cities with global representations. This sample is derived from a national sample of representative cities that will be used for reporting city performance at the national level/for all countries.

Briefly, the methodology incorporates a policy evaluation framework that assesses and tracks progress on the extent to which national urban policy or regional development plans are being developed and implemented and satisfy the following criteria as qualifiers:

a) responds to population dynamics
b) ensures balanced regional and territorial development
c) Increase local fiscal space

This process indicator places particular emphasis on the aspect of national and regional development planning that support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas.
The method to quantify this indicator is based on policy analysis evaluation that can be supported by adopted policies, conventions, laws, government programs, and other initiatives that comprise a national/regional urban policy.
A National /Regional Urban Policy is broadly defined as a coherent set of decisions derived through a deliberate government-led process of coordinating and rallying various actors for a common vision and goal that will promote more transformative, productive, inclusive and resilient urban development for the long term. This standard definition will be extended and adapted to country context and may include where applicable terms such as National Urban Plan, Frameworks, Strategies, etc. as long as they are aligned with the above qualifiers. The policy analysis evaluation will consider the following

tools: baseline spatial data mapping, benchmarking, surveys, scorecard, performance monitoring and reporting, gap and content analysis."

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

The initial draft of methodological work on this indicter will be completed by mid-September and submitted to the statistical commission thereafter. Any feedback will then be incorporated and the methodology finalized. A full work plan that has been jointly development by UN Habitat and UNFPA can be submitted on request.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

Baseline data for this indicator is already being collected both by UN Habitat as part of the national urban policy reviews and City prosperity initiative. In addition UNFPA also has been collecting data on policies that reflect population projections.. UN Habitat currently is finalizing a global database on National Urban Policy which includes available policy information on National Urban Policy for all countries globally. In addition, UN Habitat's City Prosperity Initiative has collected city level data over the past 5 years which can be used in order to inform the qualifiers proposed for this indicator. Data for many countries is sufficient in order to be representative not just of city level trends, but also national level urbanization trends.

How do you plan to collect the data?

"Send questionnaire(s) to country, Obtain data directly from country database/website, Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity, • Official documents such as National Urban Plan, Frameworks, Strategies, etc. available in national or regional administrations. "

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

"The indicator involves the review of National and Regional Urban Policies which will be collected directly from each country. The alignment of the policy with the proposed indicators will then be assessed. To reduce the bias of subjectivity in the overall assessment, independent policy evaluation will be undertaken by several evaluators.

With initial support of UN-Habitat and UNFPA, other UN Agencies and partners, the method to calculate this indicator will be further developed, piloted and rolled out at country level. In order to maintain the objectivity and comparability in the policy analysis, four categories of assessment will be used for each qualifier (outlined further in the proposed metadata). These categories correspond to a progressive evaluation of the extent that national and regional policies and plans integrate positive elements that contribute to the realization of the Target. Further refinement of these 5 categories will be undertaken as necessary."

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Data is expected to be updated every year, based on the new data that becomes available. However, global reporting will be after every two years to allow for measuring meaningful changes.

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Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

During the planned further refinement of the methodology with participating organizations and the expert group, a process of data validation will be developed and put in place. This will be documented in training manuals which will be disseminated to all national statistical agencies and relevant government departments.

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

"This indicator is based on the notion that the development and implementation of National Urban Policies should support participation, partnership, cooperation and coordination of actors as well as facilitate dialogue.
National Urban Policy (NUP) and Regional Development Plans (RDP) promote coordinated and connected urban development. A coordinated effort from government through a NUP or RDP provides the best opportunity for achieving sustainable urbanization and balanced territorial development by linking sectorial policies, connecting national, regional and local government policies, strengthening urban, peri-urban and rural links through balanced territorial development.

This indicator provides a good barometer on global progress on sustainable national urban policies. It serves as gap analysis to support policy recommendations. The indicator can identify good practices and policies among countries that can promote partnership and cooperation between all stakeholders. This indicator is both process oriented and aspirational and has the potential to support the validation of Goal 11 and other SDGs indicators with an urban component. The indicator has the ability to be applicable at multi jurisdictions levels, i.e covering a number of areas while taking care of urban challenges in a more integrated national manner.

The indicator has a strong connection to the target, addressing the fundamental spatial and territorial aspects of national urban policy in the context of urban, peri-urban and rural areas.

This indicator epitomises the universality tenet and spirit of the SDGs. It is clearly suitable for all countries and regions and can be disaggregated and/or aggregated by areas of development as explained in the methodology section of this metadata. The indicator will be suitable to assess commitment to address urban policy related challenges and respond to the opportunities that urbanization brings. It clearly responds to Goal 11 harnessing the power of urbanisation for the common good. The indicator is strongly connected to other SDGs goals and targets.

UN-Habitat had undertaken a comprehensive review of urban policies and the methodology used could form the basis for the Global State of Urban Policy and Scorecard to be published every two years. Based on the baseline developed by UN-Habitat, it would be quite doable to routinely assess the status of national urban policies and ascertain progress made by countries to develop and implement policies based on agreed qualifiers. The work will benefit from various on-going initiatives of policies review and diagnostics undertaken by OECD, UN-Habitat and World Bank. Further methodological work would be needed to identify a list of criteria that have to be satisfied in order to attribute a value to the relevant development-oriented policy (i.e. policies supporting job creation, innovation, land-use efficiency, public space, etc.).

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Policy Connections:

This Indicator is related to several Goals and Targets, particularly the following:

•Goal1: Poverty Eradication, targets 1.4 and 1.5: land tenure security and resilience
•Goal2: Food Security, Nutrition and Agriculture, targets 2.3 and 2.a: land tenure security and urban-rural linkages
•Goal3: Gender, target 5.2: safety and 5.a ownership and control over land
•Goal6: Water, targets 6.1 and 6.2: access to drinking water and sanitation
•Goal7: Energy, targets 7.2 and 7.3: access to renewable energy and energy efficiency
•Goal8: Economic Growth and Employment, targets 8.3, 8.5 and 8.6: job creation, decent work and youth unemployment
•Goal9: Infrastructure and Industrialization, targets 9.1, 9.4 and 9.a: access to and upgrading and financing infrastructure
•Goal10: Reduce inequality – target 10.4 discriminatory laws
•Goal12: Sustainable Consumption and Production, target 12.5: waste management
•Goal13: Climate Change, target 13.1: resilience and adaptive capacity; 13.b capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management
Goal15: On terrestrial ecosystems; 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes,
•Goal16: Peaceful Societies and Inclusive Institutions, targets 16.7 and 16.a: governmental subsidiarity and institutional capacity building, 17.b non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
Goal17: on means of implementation and partnership for sustainable development; 17.14 Policy coherence for sustainable development; 17.17 Effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships"

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Target number: 11.b

Indicator Number and Name: 11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Agency: UNISDR

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

"Open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology (OEIWG) [A/RES/69/284], comprising experts nominated by States, UN agencies and relevant stakeholders, has proposed possible indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. The work of the OEIWG shall be completed by December 2016 and its report submitted to the General Assembly for consideration. UNISDR, as the Secretariat for the OEIWG, supports deliberation of Member States by producing technical notes addressing critical issues, including feasibility, computation methodology, data availability etc.
UNISDR Scientific and Technical Advisory Group (STAG) has provided the OEIWG with technical recommendations.
(Member List: https://www.unisdr.org/files/workspace/7935_stagmembers.pdf)"

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

"In most countries national disaster loss databases are established and managed by special purpose agencies including national disaster agencies, civil protection agencies, and meteorological agencies, and disaster data is collected by line ministries.
Therefore, it is essential for national statistical offices (NSOs) to closely collaborate with such agencies and line ministries in charge of targeted data."

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

"The proposed indicators were reviewed and examined by other UN agencies and submitted to the IAEG process in early-July 2015. Then in late- July 2015, those indicators were again reviewed by the Expert Group Meeting, organized by UNISDR consisting of more than 60 experts from UN system, scientific and academic organizations, civil sector and private sector and submitted and examined by the Member States in the OEIWG.
So far two sessions of the OEIWG were held, in September 2015 and February 2016, where Member States were deliberating proposed indicators and terminology. Additional consultation was done in June 2016, and is planned for convergence in the work in advance of the third session of the OEIWG in November 2016. UNISDR, as a secretariat for the OEIWG, has supported deliberation of Member States in collaboration with other UN agencies and academia.
Related information and documents can be found on the web:
http://www.preventionweb.net/drr-framework/open-ended-working-group/"

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

"As the Sendai Framework stipulates, any scales and types of disasters should be addressed.

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The quantitative indicators should measure quality, introducing increment measurements for achievement judged by necessary criteria stipulated in the Sendai Framework.

More information can be found in the document prepared for the Second Inter-Sessional Informal consultations of the Chair (20-21 June 2016): http://www.preventionweb.net/documents/oiewg/Technical%20Collection%20of%20Concept%20Notes%20on%20Indicators.pdf"

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

The OEIWG will complete discussion by December 2016

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

No

When do you expect work to begin on developing a methodology and with which partners will your organisation work?

"The OEIWG is currently developing indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, which will eventually be SDG indicators .
We closely work with Members of the OEIWG, with which we expect NSO must have synergies and shared responsibilities to collect data."

How do you plan to collect the data?

In the past countries voluntarily provided UNISDR with data and information via online-based. We have established a comparable national disaster loss database, DesInventar (http://www.desinventar.net/index_www.html). Although the current coverage exceeds 89 countries, it is expected that by 2020 all countries will build/adjust national disaster loss databases according to the recommendations and guidelines of the OEIWG. We are planning to upgrade national disaster loss database with data collection tools using the latest technologies (cloud based, API) for disaster damage data at local level, which requires quality control and technical support for across all levels of governments. Ideally the system should use a single entity for the UN system, that can serve multiple purposes and can be used by across UN agencies.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Information on DRR strategies were collected from the biennial monitoring of progress in the Hyogo Framework for Action through the multi-stakeholder review (ended in 2015). The primary purpose of the tool is to assist countries to monitor and review their progress and challenges in the implementation of disaster risk reduction. A new online Sendai Framework Monitor will begin in 2017 and the first cycle of the biennial monitoring will be in 2017-2018. The Sendai Framework monitoring will be synchronized with SDG monitoring at the national level, to strengthen coherence and facilitate coordinated submission to ECOSOC and the UN General Assembly.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Each country takes primary responsibility in his data validation. UNISDR acts as a “clearing house” in charge of technical support, quality control, data aggregation, analysis of trends and patterns, and measurement of progress/reporting.

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If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

"The proposed methodology and collection is currently under deliberation in the OEIWG. This proposal is mainly based on UNISDR analysis, experience, and knowledge built in the period under the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015).

Reporting of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) Monitor and the succeeding Sendai Monitor under development is only global database collecting DRR policy information, despite non-mandatory basis. 140+ countries undertook at least one cycle of self-assessment of progress in implementing the HFA during the period 2005-2015. (60 countries at start in 2007)."

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Target number: 11.c

Indicator Number and Name: 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

Agency: UN-Habitat

Has work for the development of this work begun?

Yes, consultations and expert group meetings are planned for the next 4 months. A list of possible partners and targeted developing countries to contribute to this indicator development has been finalized.

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

”UN-Habitat will take the lead and will be inviting international experts from international selected agencies, selected national government and independent experts for the development of methodology and implementation of a global data collection system. So far statistical systems and experts from Kenya, Tanzania , Vietnam and Malawi have expressed interest in participating in the further development of this indicator”

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

“Selected countries have been invited to contribute to the pilot phase of further development of this indicator. Specifically countries are invited to offer the platforms for pilot testing of the questions that will cover the data collection of this indicator. In addition, NSOs will support and ensure that other line ministries that will be targeted for data and methodology development are fully included in the pilot phases.”

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

“Expert group sessions as well as other consultative processes with selected national statistical systems are ongoing as a starting point to build a list of partners and contributors. Two rounds of expert groups will be undertaken—virtual and face-to-face followed by closely working with a team of experts to pilot test the agreed questions and methodology in selected countries. A work plan for the capacity building will be developed and targeted to the countries with limited capacity. Translated tools and guides in several languages will be made available. UN-Habitat will monitor compliance for agreed standards and procedures.”

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

This indicator requires embedding into routine data collection processes, as such the methodology will be pilot tested in selected countries using internationally acceptable standards. The results of this exercise will ensure that the methodology for guiding and collection of data for this indicator will fulfill international standards.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

August 2017

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Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

No

When do you expect work to begin on developing a methodology and with which partners will your organization work?

The work on development of the methodology is already underway for this indicator. Selected UN agencies and international organizations/universities have agreed to contribute to this process. A further list of experts has been compiled.

How do you plan to collect the data?

Efforts will be made to collect the data for this indicator from routine national surveys. Hence, data for this indicator will be collected from household surveys and censuses, administrative registries, local governments and electoral offices where applicable.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

There two or three sources that need to be combined to measure this indicator and as such efforts will be made to bring together the various partners involved in tracking financial contributions , construction and employment monitoring. The indicator will be assessed from various dimensions including disaggregation by gender and ages where applicable. Detailed data on the various dimensions will hence come from various institutions. Each national government will have the primary responsibility on data collection and validation of this indicator following a programme of capacity strengthening to selected countries to ensure uniformity in the data collection processes globally. Support will be provided to countries where capacity challenges for data collection exist.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Every 3 years

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:
This indicator needs data to be collected at the city and national level, and each country will lead the responsibility for the validation of its own data, but using an internationally agreed standard and procedures. UN-Habitat will be in charge of technical support, quality assuarnce of data, data analysis of trends and patterns and measurement of progress.

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

Not every country has a comparable national database for the various targeted dimensions for this indicator with the same level of consistency. Hence more efforts will be placed in standardizing many of these systems of reporting.

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 12

Target number: 12.1

Indicator Number and Name: 12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies

Agency: UNEP

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?
Yes.
The 10YFP secretariat has completed the first round of the global survey on national sustainable consumption and production policies and initiatives, with the objectives of taking stock of sustainable consumption and production policies and initiatives led by governmental and public institutions worldwide. The survey identifies opportunities for scaling up and strengthening the capacity of the 10YFP to respond to the needs of countries in a more targeted manner. To date, nearly 50 countries, through their national focal points, and the European Union have contributed, reporting on more than 270 national sustainable consumption and production policies and initiatives led by governments and public institutions. The results are being analysed and a full report will be issued in 2017.

The 10YFP established in 2016 a Monitoring and Evaluation Task Force to develop the 10 YFP Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Framework which aims to guide and measure the collective impact of the framework and its partners in supporting the shift to Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) patterns worldwide. The M&E framework will be in line with the adopted Rio+20 document and will inform relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the achievement of associated targets, taking account of relevant SDG indicators, including 12.1.1. Detailed definition, interpretation and calculation methodologies, associated data aggregation and attribution consideration, as well as relevant international references will be described in a metadata sheet for each indicator. The impact indicators to be used in this 10YFP M&E framework will, wherever practical, relate closely to SDG indicators of targets whose achievement will be supported by activities under the 10YFP. A peer reviewed draft of this M&E framework, with input from leads and stakeholders in the 10YFP programmes, should be available in October.

These two ongoing 10YFP initiatives will also enable a better understanding of the methodology required to measure indicator 12.7.1.

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

1) UNEP-DTIE through the 10YFP secretariat (contact people: Charles Arden-Clarke, Charles.arden-clarke@unep.org; Cecilia Lopez y Royo, Cecilia.lopezyroyo@unep.org; Luc Reuter, luc.reuter@unep.org; Patrick Mwesigye)
2) 10YFP M&E task force members
3) UNEP-DEWA contact person Jillian Campbell jillian.campbell@unep.org

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?
No detailed plans at present. However, we will share the proposed indicator 12.1.1 and required datasets with the designated national focal points (NFPs) of the 10YFP, and could ask them to share them in turn with national statistical offices. We might also seek advice from UNSD on how we might do this directly with NSOs.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

The work will likely be undertaken in two stages: (i) enhancing already existing data sources to apply the current SDG indicator 12.1.1, and (ii) assessing the relevance of formulating an improved indicator to fully measure SDG target 12.1.

Stage 1: enhancing already existing data sources to measure the current SDG indicator 12.1.1: UNEP and the 10YFP will define the methodology to measure SDG indicator 12.1.1, including on definition, method of computation, interpretation, data sources and collection. This methodology will be further complemented by the results of the Global Survey on national SCP policies and initiatives and the lessons learnt of through the policy components of the EU-funded SWITCH project, in particular SWITCH Med which includes supporting the development of national SCP action plans. Data and lessons will also be drawn from earlier projects on mainstreaming SCP objectives in national policy frameworks, such as poverty reduction strategies, and national SCP action plans, primarily conducted in sub-Saharan Africa. UNEP may also review the need for the development/review of guidelines supporting the achievement of the indicator; i.e. the development of the national SCP action plans. UNEP has developed guidelines for design of national SCP strategies and action plans; these guidelines highlight how such plans and strategies can be developed in different ways including by being integrated in existing national development plans or national sustainable development strategies. 10YFP national focal points (NFPs) and National Statistical Offices will be consulted wherever possible, but the time frame and human resources available for this project will limit this consultation.

Potential stage 2: assessing the relevance of formulating an improved indicator for SDG target 12.1: SDG indicator 12.1.1 counts the number of national SCP action plans; however, the indicator does not address implementation aspects and objectives of the 10YFP and thereby of target 12.1 (e.g. capacity building, financial and technical assistance, knowledge sharing, stakeholder engagement and subsequent implementation of national SCP action plans). Using this information it may be relevant to consider formulating an improved indicator to fully measure SDG target 12.1

Furthermore, the current six 10YFP programmes also deliver support relevant to achieving a number of other SDG targets, in SDG 12 and beyond. The ongoing development of the 10YFP M&E framework in the course of 2016 will provide further insight on what the 10YFP will measure and how, as well as how it can support the achievement a range of SDG targets in a number of goals.

1st Stage (August 2016 – June 2017):

- August – December 2016: Provision of methodological specifications
- September 2016 – March 2017: Analysis of the results of the global survey on national SCP policies and initiatives
- March – April 2017: Review of the methodological specifications, in light of the results of the global survey on national SCP policies
- January-June 2017: definition of recommendations to build capacity on the indicator

Potential 2nd Stage (January 2017 – December 2020):

- January – June 2017: assess the relevance of formulating an improved indicator, and using data from 10YFP M&E framework development to enhance other SDG indicators.
- June 2017 – December 2020: if applicable, implement recommendations.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.
It may be necessary to agree a definition for an "SCP national action plan", and may be related to that key information that will need to be collected on implementation of the plan to enable monitoring of implementation.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?
By end 2020.

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Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?
Yes

If yes, please describe:
Data and lessons will also be drawn from earlier projects on mainstreaming SCP objectives in national policy frameworks, such as poverty reduction strategies, and national SCP action plans, primarily conducted in sub-Saharan Africa.

How do you plan to collect the data?
1) Send questionnaire to country

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.
This is a challenge in that different elements of and SCP national action plan are within the mandate of wide range of Ministries. In the first place UNEP will attempt to collect this data via the 10YFP NFPs, but direct contact with those Ministries, or via national statistical offices may also be necessary.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?
Yearly.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?
No. To be determined subsequently.

If yes, please briefly describe:

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Target number: 8.4 and 12.2

Indicator Number and Name:
8.4.1/12.2.1 Material footprint (MF), material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
8.4.2/12.2.2 Domestic material consumption (DMC), domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

Agency: UNEP

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?

Yes. UNEP is publishing a global material flow dataset which includes the MF and DMC. The database is part of the work of the Global Material Flows working group of the International Resource Panel (IRP). The database covers 180 nations, over a time period of 40 years (1970-2010). Data is available at the UNEP online data platform UNEP Live www.uneplive.unep.org on each country page in the section 'UNEP resources' under the category 'natural resources'.

Material Flows Accounting is a well-established methodology with a strong conceptual basis in physical accounting and economics. Although, UNEP does have time series data for many countries. More needs to be done to build the capacity of countries to compile material flow accounts, to report data and to be able to validate the existing data. UNEP proposes a two-pronged approach to capacity building: enhancing the accounting capabilities for DMC and MF within countries, while at the same time supporting the UNEP IRP in continuing to update the global database and encouraging countries to verify and adopt the dataset made available by UNEP to fill the gap until capacity is available in all regions and countries.

For detailed methodological information see: EUROSTAT (2013). Economy-wide material flow accounts. Compilation guide 2013.

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

UNEP, along with the EU, OECD and UNSD, are involved in this work. CISRO is also involved. The members of the IRP are also involved in developing the methodology and reviewing the database.

1) From UNEP: the 10YFP secretariat (contact people: Charles Arden-Clarke, Charles.arden-clarke@unep.org; Cecilia Lopez y Royo, Cecilia.lopezyroyo@unep.org) and UNEP-DEWA (Jillian Campbell jillian.campbell@unep.org)
2) From UNSD: The Economic Statistics Branch (Alessandra Alfieri, alfieri@un.org)
3) From EU: Statistical Office of the European Communities (Anton Steurer, Anton.Steurer@ec.europa.eu)
4) From OECD: Environment Directorate (Myriam Linster, Myriam.LINSTER@oecd.org)
5) From CSIRO: Heinz Schandl, Heinz.Schandl@csiro.au
6) Members of the IRP

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

National Statistical Offices are often responsible for the compilation of Material Flow Accounts. UNEP plans to work with the IRP to develop a global guidance document for material flow accounts (based on the Eurostat compilation guide). This approach will be piloted in countries outside of the EU and Japan. UNEP plans to also use the UNCEEA as a forum for discussing methodological issues and facilitating peer review.

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Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

The methodology has already been developed; however, more needs to be done in terms of making the methodology more accessible to all countries and in building capacity in countries and incorporating the views of countries with less developed statistical systems into the methodology.

Deliverables
Improved methodologies for countries (including less developed statistical systems)
By June 2017: A guidance document which simplifies the current EUROSTAT methods guides, and makes it more relevant for countries outside of the EU, (notably those which have economies where resource extraction sectors are more prominent). (Aligned with the SEEA framework.)
June 2017-June 2018: Piloting in countries
By June 2018: Review of the methodologies

Global database
By end 2017: Update and extension of the current UNEP material flow and resource productivity database in time for reporting to UNEA-3 in 2017.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

It is likely that UNEP would be interested in seeking approval from the UNSC of the methodology. (Or at least the methodology should be brought up for discussion at the UNSC – probably in 2018.)

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

By 2020

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

The EU member countries and Japan report material flow accounts which are directly used in the UNEP database. For countries in Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia, UNEP has constructed material flow accounts using data available in global databases (primarily, global databases which include official national data are utilized, including the UN COMTRADE database, the UN National Accounts database , FAO database and the IEA database; however, some non-official sources of data are also used, such as the United States Geological Services data and British Geological Survey). For Africa, UNIDO has pioneered material flow accounting using methodology consistent with the methodology that UNEP has employed.

How do you plan to collect the data?

Through the work of the IRP which includes data submitted by and collected from countries.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

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UNEP will continue to utilise the existing official databases maintained by UNSD and others. It is not practical to send questionnaires to countries to request duplicate information which they are already providing to the UN System.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Annually; however, the database will only be updated every few years up until 2020.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Through the IRP there is a validation process; however, the process for involving each country will be determined subsequently.

If yes, please briefly describe:

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Target number: 12.3

Indicator Number and Name: 12.3.1 Global Food Loss Index

Agency: FAO

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

No entities or countries were involved or consulted for the development of the estimation methodology. No stand-alone data collection tool is needed in the preliminary phase, country loss data are requested in the framework of the annual Agriculture Production Questionnaire.

NB. The guidelines for countries developed by the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics on Improved methods for estimating postharvest losses are can help countries developing national food loss surveys but are not a data collection tool to compile the SDG indicator.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

The methodology will be presented to as many national statistical offices as possible (through regional workshops) and the results of this peer review process will be taken into account.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

F.A.O. collects and/or imputes agricultural food losses and waste data in the framework of the Food Balance Sheets compilation. A new more statistically sound methodology for imputation of loss has been developed in 2016 and is being tested and refined. The new imputation model will generate annual loss imputations for each food commodity for all countries, for a number of relevant years, at the primary level of the supply-utilization account. The losses per commodity are aggregated by country using price-weighted quantities for every relevant year. A fixed-base volume index is calculated for each country for a given base period.

The country indices can be aggregated by geo-economic or other regional groupings using appropriate weights (i.e. price-weighted production quantities to reflect the countries' shares in the region). The same procedure can produce a global index.

The indicator's coverage is determined by the coverage of the Food Balance Sheets. The represented segments of the Food Supply Chain range from on-farm postharvest losses to losses and waste up to and not including the retail sector. Waste in the last segments of the chain, i.e. at retail and household levels are therefore not included in the indicator.

A different indicator and imputation method are needed to monitor Food waste at the retail and household levels.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

i) agreed concepts for food losses and waste (particularly what is included/excluded); ii)a clear segmentation of the production/supply chain to indicate the loss and waste parts; iii) split of SDG

indicator 12.3 into two distinct indicators, one for loss and one for waste covering different segments of the Food Supply Chain; as the data of each segment will be different.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

May 2017

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

The loss model works on the supply side of the food balance sheets (production & imports, basically). Agricultural production data are collected from each country through an annual questionnaire. The latest questionnaire now also includes a section on agricultural loss of the main primary food-related commodities. Trade data (specifically agricultural imports) are collected annually from each country through UNSD. Producer prices are likewise collected form each country by means of annual questionnaires.

How do you plan to collect the data?

Send questionnaire(s) to country, Obtain data directly from country database/website, in absence of data imputations are generated using the model previously described

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

"- Agricultural production data, postharvest losses and related producer prices, collected from National Statistical Office or Ministry of Agriculture/Animal Husbandry through annual questionnaires
- Agricultural import data are collected from the national customs offices through UNSD"

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Annually

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

A validation process has yet to be clearly defined with the concordance of countries; but, in general, any imputed agricultural production and import quantities (a high share of these data are official) , as well as the imputed loss quantities, will be shared with the countries for their review and 'approval' before the indicator is calculated. This can be achieved through regional workshops, remote video-conferencing/communication, missions to countries - with due consideration to costs and burdens.

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If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

The name and description of the indicator would have to perhaps be modified based on the agreed upon concepts and definitions and segmentation of the production/supply chain. In addition, the indicator would accordingly be split into two distinct indicators (one for loss, one for waste).

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Target number: 12.4

Indicator Number and Name: 12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

Agency: UNEP, UNSD

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?

Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

UNSD - Environment Statistics Section
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (BRS Secretariat)
OECD
Eurostat

UNSD consults with the BRS Secretariat, OECD, and Eurostat on the concepts and definitions, as well as on the structure and content of the respective questionnaires to promote harmonization of data at the international level. [see section 6.2.6
; data/metadata below]

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

The methodology has already been developed for the related statistics contained in the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire, but further refinements are needed.

Under the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, Parties are required to submit annual national reports, which include questions about the generation of hazardous and other wastes, as well as imports and exports of hazardous and other wastes destined for reuse, recycling or recovery operations or final disposal.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

The underlying statistics for this indicator are already collected at the international level by UNSD, BRS Secretariat, OECD and Eurostat (see section 6.2.6), however the concepts and definitions behind these statistics are not all described by internationally agreed methodologies and are not fully harmonized among these entities.

Conceptual and methodological problems of statistics on solid waste have been identified for a long time. International organisations (such as UNSD, OECD, Eurostat, BRS Secretariat, and UNECE) have been aware of these issues and have been discussing them, but due to the complexity of the subject it is common knowledge that more work needs to be done. UNSD and the BRS Secretariat plan to continue these discussions with the partner organizations to promote further understanding and harmonization.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

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When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

By end of 2017

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

UNSD Environment Statistics Section collects data from official national sources for water and waste statistics through its biennial UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire on Environment Statistics from non OECD/Eurostat countries. Data for OECD and Eurostat countries are collected through the biennial OECD/Eurostat Questionnaire that is consistent with the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire, so data are comparable. The terms and definitions used in both the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire and the OECD/Eurostat Questionnaire are mostly identical with those used by other sources, and where not, bridges or correspondence are developed where possible. For the number of responses to the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire reference should be made to Part I of the Background Document to the Report of the Secretary-General on Environment Statistics (E/CN.3/2016/27) (http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/47th-session/documents/BG-2016-27-EnvironmentStats-E.pdf)

The statistics collected by UNSD through the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire that can be used to produce this indicator are presented below. The number of responses to the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire for the year 2012 is in brackets for UNSD.

OECD/Eurostat also collects these statistics which are harmonized conceptually with those collected by UNSD therefore promoting internationally comparable data.

Countries that are Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal submit though the BRS Secretariat, an annual report on activities undertaken to meet certain obligations under the Convention. Data of relevance for developing the methodology for this indicator is:

- Amount of hazardous wastes generated
- Amount of hazardous wastes imported and exported for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal and the disposal method use.

The UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire uses the definition of hazardous waste provided in the Basel Convention. Furthermore, Parties have specific obligations to transmit notifications of national definitions of "hazardous wastes" that are additional to the wastes listed in the Annexes of the Convention, thereby expanding the scope of the Convention. The definitions of hazardous and other wastes therefore may differ from one country to another.

The data collected by the BRS Secretarial is not fully aligned statistically with those collected by UNSD. At the national level, the data is typically collected through the ministry of environment or other ministry in charge of waste management and not by the national statistical office.

The Basel Convention does not provide a definition of the term "treatment" but provides, in Annex IV to the Convention, a list of operations for the disposal and recovery of hazardous wastes.

Data on the generation of hazardous waste has been collected by the BRS Secretariat, however, the revised reporting format to be used as of 2016 provides that submission of data on waste generation is optional, which may reduce the number of submissions for this question.

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UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire Table R2

Below you can find the statistics collected by UNSD that can be used to produce this indicator, some of which are available on the UNSD website: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/environment/qindicators.htm. The number of responses for the year 2012 is in brackets for UNSD and OECD/Eurostat. Eurostat make them available on its website.

Related questionnaire statistics

- R2.2 Hazardous waste generated (23 to UNSD + 33 to OECD/Eurostat)
- R2.5 Hazardous waste treated or disposed of during the year (19 to UNSD + ??? to OECD/Eurostat) (R2.2 + Imports – Exports)
- R2.6-10 Amounts going to the different types of treatment:
  - Recycling (19 to UNSD + 31 to OECD/Eurostat)
  - Incineration (18 to UNSD + 31 to OECD/Eurostat)
  - Incineration with energy recovery (8 to UNSD + 31 to OECD/Eurostat)
  - Landfilling (18 to UNSD + 31 to OECD/Eurostat)
  - Other (12 to UNSD + ??? to OECD/Eurostat)

This SDG indicator is actually comprised of many different indicators.
For the first indicator, hazardous waste generated per capita, UNSD would need to obtain population data from another database.

Hazardous waste generated per capita = $\frac{\text{R2.2}}{\text{Population}}$

For the second indicator, proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment, UNSD collects all statistics needed.

The indicator 12.4.2 also uses the terms “waste treated” and “type of treatment”, which are not defined in the Basel Convention. Parties to the Basel Convention submit data on transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes for the purpose of disposal operations, listed in Annex IV, through their national reports. Clarification would therefore be required as to how the Parties to the Convention understand these terms and the kind of information should be collected with respect to this indicator. Following this clarification, it is suggested that through the collaborative efforts between UNSD and the BRS Secretariat, terminology of “treatment” will be aligned to the Basel Convention.
As disposal (landfilling) is not considered a treatment, and incineration with energy recovery is a subset of incineration, UNSD would propose to have the following two indicators.

Hazardous waste recycled = $\frac{\text{R2.6}}{\text{R2.5}}$

Hazardous waste incinerated = $\frac{\text{R2.7}}{\text{R2.5}}$

Because it can be difficult to be treated, hazardous waste is sometimes exported to another country to be treated. Therefore it is important to take that into account to calculate the proportion that is treated in the country. Of course this is not a perfect indicator, as exporting hazardous waste to have it landfilled in another country would increase the proportion of hazardous waste treated in the country where it was generated. Data on export of Hazardous Waste can be provided by the BRS Secretariat.
BRS Secretariat collects information on amounts of hazardous waste exported for disposal. This data could be factored into the methodology to obtain a balanced indication of proportion of hazardous treated.

How do you plan to collect the data?
Send questionnaire(s) to country
Other: OECD, EUROSTAT, BRS

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If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Data are already being collected every two years. [see section 6.2.6; data/metadata above]
Data is collected annually under the Basel Convention.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

To promote data quality assurance UNSD carries out extensive data validation procedures that include built-in automated procedures, manual checks and cross-references to national sources of data. Communication is carried out with countries for clarification and validation of data. UNSD does not make any estimation or imputation for missing values so the number of data points provided are actual country data. Only data that are considered accurate or those confirmed by countries during the validation process are included in UNSD's environment statistics database and disseminated on UNSD's website.

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

Data for the underlying statistics for this indicator are already collected from the countries (NSO and Ministry of Environment). Moreover, there is no intention to increase the frequency of the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire due to lack of resources and data, and the fact that the Questionnaire is aligned to that of OECD/Eurostat, which is also conducted every two years.

Data under the national reporting to the Basel Convention is collected on the annual basis. Given that from 2016 the submission of data on hazardous waste generation became optional, guidance on this issue as well as guidance on the interpretation of the terminology used in the indicator 12.4.2 to be aligned with the Basel Convention, will be sought from the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention which will take place in April 2017.

The collaborative efforts among UNSD, BRS Secretariat and other partners could focus on :

- Harmonization of terminology and encouraging cooperation at the national level between national statistical offices that submit data to the UNSD/UNEP questionnaire and the Ministries of Environment which submit data as part of the national reports under the Basel Convention to the BRS Secretariat.
- Both data sets should be viewed as complementary (e. g. in terms of number of countries reporting) and can be used for quality check.

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Target number: 12.5

Indicator Number and Name: 12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

Agency: UNSD, UNEP

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

UNSD - Environment Statistics Section
OECD
Eurostat
UNEP – BRS Secretariat (Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions)

UNSD consults with OECD, Eurostat and the BRS Secretariat on the concepts and definitions, as well as on the structure and content of the respective questionnaires to promote harmonization of data at the international level. [see section 6.2.6]

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

The methodology has already been developed for the related statistics contained in the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire, but further refinements are needed.

Data collected by the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaires on municipal waste recycling as a proxy, can be complemented by data submitted by the Parties to the Basel Convention through their national reports on those wastes that are subject to transboundary movements for the purpose of disposal operations.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

To produce this indicator, two statistics seem to be required: Total waste recycled and Total waste generation.
UNSD, through its UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire on Environment Statistics (waste section), collects data on Total waste generation. The definition of this statistic originates from the OECD/Eurostat Joint Questionnaire.
However, for the second statistic, Total waste recycled, no data are currently being collected. Data on waste recycled are collected as part of the treatment of municipal waste and hazardous waste. However, there is an overlap between the two. Moreover, non-hazardous industrial waste is not represented in these two categories.

The meaning of the term “recycling” will benefit from being clarified for the purpose of the Basel Convention: whether it is understood as only encompassing the recycling operations listed in part B of Annex IV (i.e. R-3 R5 operations) or whether it is understood as encompassing all operations falling within the scope of part B of Annex IV. Guidance from the Conference of the Parties will be sought in May 2017.

It would be necessary to continue the methodological development in collaboration with OECD and Eurostat if the objective is to have an indicator about the total waste recycling rate.

As a practical solution it is possible to use the municipal waste recycling rate as a proxy. Even though municipal waste represents only a small part of the total waste, especially in developing countries

where municipal waste collection is not available outside of the main cities, there are some advantages to using it. Data are already being collected by UNSD on municipal waste collected, municipal waste managed (municipal waste collected plus imports minus exports), and municipal waste recycled through the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire on Environment Statistics. Moreover, because municipal waste collected or municipal waste managed is easier to obtain than waste generation, the indicator wouldn't rely as much on estimates. Last but not least, statistics about the municipal waste recycling rate will help countries to assess whether they need to build new waste treatment facilities.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

UNSD Environment Statistics Section collects data from official national sources for water and waste statistics through its biennial UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire on Environment Statistics from non OECD/Eurostat countries. Data for OECD and Eurostat countries are collected through the biennial OECD/Eurostat Questionnaire that is consistent with the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire, so data are comparable. The terms and definitions used in both the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire and the OECD/Eurostat Questionnaire are mostly identical with those used by other sources, and where not, bridges or correspondence are developed where possible. For the number of responses to the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire reference should be made to Part I of the Background Document to the Report of the Secretary-General on Environment Statistics (E/CN.3/2016/27) (http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/47th-session/documents/BG-2016-27-EnvironmentStats-E.pdf)

The statistics collected by UNSD through the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire that can be used to produce this indicator are presented below. The number of responses to the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire for the year 2012 is in brackets for UNSD.

OECD/Eurostat also collects these statistics which are harmonized conceptually with those collected by UNSD therefore promoting internationally comparable data.

UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire Table R1 and R3

If the goal is to have an indicator representing all waste, then so far UNSD is only able to provide data for the total waste generation, but not for the total waste recycled.

- R1.8 Total waste generation (25 to UNSD + ??? to OECD/Eurostat)

$$\text{Indicator} = \frac{Total\ waste\ recycled}{R1.8}$$

If Municipal waste is used as a proxy, UNSD can provide the two underlying statistics for the indicator. However, the response rate to the questionnaire is very low due to the lack of resources and data in the countries. For the denominator, one can use the municipal waste managed or the municipal waste collected.

- R3.6 Municipal waste managed in the country (23 to UNSD + ??? to OECD/Eurostat)
- R3.7 Municipal waste recycled (18 to UNSD + ??? to OECD/Eurostat)

$$\text{Indicator} = \frac{R3.7}{R3.6}$$

Or

- R3.3 Municipal waste collected (40 to UNSD + ??? to OECD/Eurostat)
- R3.7 Municipal waste recycled (18 to UNSD + ??? to OECD/Eurostat)

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Indicator = $\frac{R3.7}{R3.3}$

How do you plan to collect the data?

Send questionnaire(s) to country,
Other: OECD/Eurostat from NSO and Ministry of Environment
With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Data are already being collected every two years. [see section 6.2.6]

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

To promote data quality assurance UNSD carries out extensive data validation procedures that include built-in automated procedures, manual checks and cross-references to national sources of data. Communication is carried out with countries for clarification and validation of data. UNSD does not make any estimation or imputation for missing values so the number of data points provided are actual country data. Only data that are considered accurate or those confirmed by countries during the validation process are included in UNSD's environment statistics database and disseminated on UNSD's website.

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

Data for the underlying statistics for this indicator are already collected from the countries (NSO and Ministry of Environment). Moreover, there is no intention to increase the frequency of the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire due to lack of resources and data, and the fact that the Questionnaire is aligned to that of OECD/Eurostat, which is also conducted every two years.

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Target number: 12.6

Indicator Number and Name: 12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports

Agency: UNEP, UNCTAD

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?
Yes.
SDG indicator 12.6.1 counts the number of companies publishing sustainability reports; however, the indicator does not address qualitative aspects of sustainability reporting or the adoption of sustainable practices by business, which is the main element addressed in SDG target 12.6.
The Member Governments of the GoF47 have formulated a request to its Secretariat, provided by UNEP and GRI, to support the development of metadata inputs for SDG indicator 12.6.1, in cooperation with UNCTAD. This request is also aligned with the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting's call on UNCTAD (that will join UNEP as co-lead in the work associated with indicator 12.6.1) to conduct further work with a view to identifying good corporate reporting practices on the SDGs and facilitation of harmonization of sustainability reporting.
In parallel, UNCTAD and UNEP have already embarked on a collaboration that is expected to provide substantive inputs for the development of an improved indicator that measures the contribution of companies to sustainable development across the SDGs. The collaboration seeks to determine global, cross-sector indicators for corporate sustainability reporting that connect corporate reporting with the SDG global indicator framework. The objective is to enhance comparability of current reporting approaches and methodologies and to allow for better alignment of corporate activities with the SDGs. The expected outcomes include, on the one hand, facilitating the integration of sustainable practices by companies (SDG 12.6) in alignment with the SDGs and, on the other, facilitating governments' task of follow-up and review of the SDGs through higher quality and comparable information emerging from corporate reports. The first results will be presented in an Issue Note for discussion at the 33rd session of the Intergovernmental Working Group on Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR) on 4th-6th October 2016.

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

1) UNEP-DTIE: Elisa Tonda, Head, Responsible Industry and Value-chain Unit, elisa.tonda@unep.org
2) UNCTAD: Tatiana Krylova, Head, Enterprise Branch, tatiana.krylova@unctad.org
3) GRI
4) Governments, in particular specific Governments of the Group of Friends of Paragraph 47 (GoF47)
5) Sustainable Stock Exchanges Initiative
6) Other non-governmental organisations working in the area of sustainability reporting
7) Business (to be included in the multi-stakeholder working group in Phase 2)

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?
The involvement of National Statistical Systems will be coordinated with the governments associated to this activity.

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Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

UNEP proposes to address the work in two Phases: (i) providing metadata to measure the current SDG indicator 12.6.1, and (ii) formulating an improved indicator and related metadata to fully measure SDG target 12.6.

The work will be co-led by UNEP and UNCTAD, in close collaboration with GRI, implemented within a multi-stakeholder working group including other UN agencies, governments and relevant non-governmental organisations. Business representatives will be systematically associated in the second Phase of the work, but businesses willing to support Phase 1 will be welcome.

Phase 1:

Development of metadata to measure indicator 12.6.1.

As a first step, UNEP proposes to formulate the necessary definitions of terms in indicator 12.6.1 (such as providing a definition of "sustainability reports"). Secondly, it is proposed that partners map the sources of information that currently provide related data. The mapping exercise must also provide solid specifications on the metadata used to populate each source of information.

In parallel, questionnaires will be submitted to governments (using the network of the GoF47 as a reference for this initiative) to gather feedback on the suitability of definitions and data sources. On this basis, it will be possible to assess existing sources of data (if any), the potential need to implement changes to existing sources or to develop new ones.

The outcomes of this work will provide the elements for the metadata to measure indicator 12.6.1 which will be submitted through UNEP to the IAEG-SDGs.

Phase 2:

Formulation of an improved indicator for SDG target 12.6 and developing the corresponding metadata.

The concrete work plan for the second Phase will be jointly agreed by the partners in the course of Phase 1.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

The potential need for new international standards will be assessed within a multi-stakeholder working group as described above.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

The work related to Phase 1 (see above) is expected to be completed by end of December 2016. The work in Phase 2 is expected to be finalised by end 2020.

The timelines for both Phases of work are as follows:

Phase 1:

August – September 2016:	Definition of terms in indicator 12.6.1
September – October 2016:	Mapping of data sources
October – November 2016:	Distribution of questionnaires to governments (through the support of GoF47) and feedback gathering and analysis
December 2016:	Formulation of metadata for indicator 12.6.1

Phase 2:

To be determined with partners by end 2016

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?
National Statistical Systems are currently not collecting data or metadata for this indicator. However, a number of relevant sources of information on corporate sustainability reporting have been developed, as described below.

If yes, please describe:
Indicatively, the following data sources will be taken into consideration, at a minimum:

- 'SDG Target 12.6 Live Tracker' of GRI
- GRI data registry: http://database.globalreporting.org/reports
- 'Sustainability Code Database' of the German Council for Sustainable Development
- Corporate Knights annual Global Indexes
- Registries, indexes and databases by industry regulators such as business associations and stock exchanges

How do you plan to collect the data?
The data collection methods will emerge from a multi-stakeholder consultative process as described above. Indicatively, the data sources listed above and other, similar sources are expected to contribute to the data collection.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.
The current indicator 12.6.1 does not involve multiple components.
However, and pending multi-stakeholder consultations, it is possible that an enhanced indicator emerging from Phase 2 might involve multiple components from different data sources. A description of how to eventually collect data for each of the components might therefore be necessary only for Phase 2.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?
Indicatively, it is expected that data is collected on an annual basis. Taking into account publication dates of sustainability reports, the proposal developed by end of 2016 will recommend an ideal time in the year to collect information on indicator 12.6.1.

For the improved indicator which will be developed during Phase 2, the frequency of data collection may be different and will emerge from the work of the multi-stakeholder working group as described above.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?
Yes (planned).

If yes, please briefly describe:
As described above (see Phase 1), governments associated to the multi-stakeholder working group will be consulted throughout the metadata development process on the suitability of the metadata and the collection method. It is expected that the final metadata will be validated by all associated governments.

In addition, UNEP is currently preparing the project "*Enhancing capacities to manage information from corporate sustainability reporting in Latin American countries*", which is planned to be implemented from 2017-2019. The project will support specific governments of the Group of Friends of Paragraph 47in implementing and measuring SDG target 12.6 by consolidating data from sustainability reporting at national level. Indicatively, the project could test data collection methods emerging from Phase 1. The project and Phase 2 of the methodological work will take place in parallel and both processes have strong potential to mutually provide valuable inputs, with the project constituting an opportunity to test the application of potential new indicators.

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Target number: 12.7

Indicator Number and Name: 12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans

Agency: UNEP

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?
Yes.
Thanks to the ongoing project on the 2016 Global SPP Review, National Focal Points in charge of SPP policies have been identified in 55 countries. A survey has been designed and shared with the national focal points to assess the progress of SPP policies among member States. The results of the Survey will allow us to better understand how we could measure indicator 12.7.1.

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

1) UNEP-DTIE: Farid Yaker, Programme Officer, SPP farid.yaker@unep.org, Martina Otto martina.otto@unep.org; Elisa Tonda elisa.tonda@unep.org
2) ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability and Korea Environmental Industry&Technology Institute (KEITI)
3) Aure Adell from Eco-Insitut Barcelona
4) Anastasia O'Rourke from Industrial Economics, Inc. Members of the 10YFP on SPP Multistakeholder Advisory Committee

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?
For the moment, we do not see a role for National Statistical Systems as the sub-indicators that will be surveyed are not part of the national systems. We would be pleased however, to share our work with representatives from the National Statistical Systems.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator
The work will be undertaken in the framework of a working group to be set up by the 10YFP SPP Programme. This Group would integrate the members of the 2016 Global SPP review Scientific Committee: ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability and Korea Environmental Industry &Technology Institute (KEITI), Aure Adell from Eco-Institut Barcelona and Anastasia O'Rourke from Industrial Economics, Inc.
The Group will receive methodological support from UNEP's SDG Information and Knowledge management Unit (Division of Early Warning and Assessment, Scientific Assessment Branch).
The Group will propose a set of measurable criteria and cut off values (composite index) that should allow to decide whether a country is implementing an SPP policy or not. These criteria will be derived from the results of the Global review survey and questionnaire as well as through further interaction with SPP stakeholders and policy makers in countries where SPP policies and action plans are being or will be implemented.
Examples of criteria: the SPP policy and action plans exist and are periodically reviewed, SPP criteria have been developed for X product groups, Y procurers have been trained on SPP, the legal framework includes SPP provisions, dedicated civil servants are in charge of implementing the policy, etc.
Approval of the concept note by the MAC – July-September 2016
Selection of a lead and signing of funding agreement – September-October 2016
Drafting of the Group's report – October-December 2016

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

N/A

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?
By December 2016

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?
No

If yes, please describe:

How do you plan to collect the data?
Questionnaire to country

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.
All individual components should be collected at the same source, ie focal points in charge of SPP policy implementation.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

This will vary depending on requirements. We favour a collection every three years on the occasion of the publication of our SPP Global Review

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

The methodology will include a process of data provision by countries and data validation by a specific group of independent experts associated to the 10YF on SPP and hopefully the UNSC.

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Target number: 12.8/4.7

Indicator Number and Name: 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 assessments.

Agency:
UNESCO
Section of Education for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship (ED/IPS/ESG)

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?
Yes.
The most important and relevant data collection mechanism that is currently in place for this indicator is the statutory monitoring process of the *UNESCO Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1974)*. The reporting guidelines for the 6th Consultation on the Recommendation (launched in June 2016) cover all key conceptual aspects of GCED and ESD, including climate change education, especially in the areas of policy, curricula, teacher education and student assessment, which correspond to the areas covered by the indicator.
The new reporting guidelines were revised by UNESCO in view of improving and simplifying their use, their relevance and alignment with the Global Indicator for Target 4.7. It is expected that these modifications, will also increase the country response rate.
The revised guidelines for country reports, which now include a questionnaire, were approved by the 199th Session of the UNESCO Executive Board and are currently being used for the collection of data, due to be submitted to UNESCO by the end of 2016.

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?
UNESCO Executive Board, Member States governments.
The UNESCO Institute for Statistics as key technical partner, the Global Education Monitoring Report (GEM) team and other UNESCO entities; the Global Alliance to Monitor Learning and the Technical Cooperation Group (including its participating member states) can provide support in further developing and fine tuning the methodology and data collection tool.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?
As the questionnaire to be used as data collection tool was approved by the UNESCO Executive Board, its members were able to consult with relevant line ministries and National Statistical Systems.
Through the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), the representatives of the member states, through the Technical Cooperation Group (TCG) on SDG-Education 2030 Indicators (TCG) established in May 2016 (Link to TCG: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Pages/tcg-meeting-may-2016.aspx), which include the National Statistical Offices, can be consulted in the fine tuning of the methodology. TCG Members are from the same 28 countries which are members of the IAEG-SDGs. In addition, there are a number of Observer countries, international and regional organizations and civil society representatives.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator
1. Identify established statutory monitoring mechanism to be used for data collection.
2. Conduct content and construct analysis of the identified UNESCO standard-setting instrument (1974 Recommendation) in light of the indicator.
3. Submit proposal of revised guidelines including questionnaire for data collection for approval of UNESCO governing body, to be used in next round of consultation on the implementation of the Recommendation.

4. Adoption of revised guidelines including questionnaire and calendar for consultation / data collection exercise
5. Data collection launched through Member States consultation.
6. National reports are received and analysed.
7. Develop Education for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship Education in policies, curriculum, teacher training and student assessment index (4.7 Index).
8. Report is submitted to UNESCO governing bodies.
9. Revise reporting guidelines towards next data collection exercise (4-year cycles).

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.
Guidelines for the preparation of reports by Member States on the application of the Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom (1974), to be adopted for each reporting cycle by the UNESCO Executive Board.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?
2016, then the process will be revised and fine-tuned for the next data collection cycle, every 4 years.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?
Yes.

If yes, please describe:
Each Member States completes the national report in consultation with relevant line ministries and authorities.

How do you plan to collect the data?
National reports from Member States submitted to UNESCO

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?
Every 4 years

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?
To be defined

If yes, please briefly describe:

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Target number: 12.b

Indicator Number and Name: 12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools

Agency: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?

Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

UNWTO, with the support of the UNSD, has set up the Working Group of Experts on Measuring Sustainable Tourism to advance Towards a Statistical Framework for Measuring Sustainable Tourism (MST). The Working Group of Experts reports to UNWTO's Committee on Statistics and Tourism Satellite Account and to the UN Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting (UNCEEA).

The Working Group of Experts met on 20-21 Oct 2016 with more than 50 representatives from Member States' National Statistical Offices, National Tourism Administrations, and Ministries of Environment, as well as subnational administrations, the private sector, academia, civil society, tourism observatories and multilateral organizations (EEA, Eurostat, OECD, UNEP, UNSD, UNWTO, World Bank).

Before the formation of the Working Group of Experts, UNWTO's Committee on Statistics and Tourism Satellite Account (composed of 12 elected Member States and 1 representative each from UNWTO's Associate Members and Affiliate Members, and with the additional participation of 7 Member States as well as representatives from multilateral organizations—Eurostat, UNEP, UNSD and WTO—and private sector) produced a note that UNWTO submitted to the IAEG-SDGs on time for its 3rd meeting in Mexico City (available here). Here it was recommended that "For Target 12.b, the currently proposed indicator should be adapted to focus on measurement of the stage of implementation of the SEEA and TSA frameworks".

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

The Working Group of Experts on Measuring Sustainable Tourism agreed that advancing Towards a Statistical Framework for Measuring Sustainable Tourism is a high priority.

It also highlighted the role of such a standards-based statistical framework to support the credibility, comparability and outreach of data and various measurement and monitoring programmes pertaining to sustainable tourism, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators.

The Group agreed that the core rationale for developing a statistical framework is to support the measurement of sustainable tourism in its various dimensions (economic, environmental and social) and at the relevant spatial levels (global, national, sub-national) by providing a common language and organizing structure for exploiting the richness of data already available (from statistical frameworks and infrastructures, administrative sources, etc.) and for identifying additional data that may be needed.

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

A statistical framework for sustainable tourism is the natural evolution of and complement to the standing statistical standards on tourism statistics: the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), based on the System of National Accounts (SNA), and the International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics (IRTS). The starting foundation towards such a framework involves bridging the economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable tourism through linking two UN standards: the TSA and the System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA).

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

The Working Group of Experts on Measuring Sustainable Tourism has explicitly identified the need to link the work Towards a Statistical Framework for Measuring Sustainable Tourism to the work on SDG indicators. This relates to both to the indicators identified by the IAEG-SDGs for targets 8.9 (8.9.1 and 8.9.2), 12.b (12.b.1) and 14.7 (14.7.1) as well as to develop a "tourism theme" of complementary indicators monitoring elements not covered in the existing indicators for targets 8.9, 12.b and 14.7 and for monitoring the contribution of tourism in other targets where tourism is not explicitly mentioned but relevant.

The Working Group of Experts, with UNWTO as its secretariat, will work on a proposal to make the indicator 12.b.1 statistically operational and to allow for implementation in countries ensuring comparability and feasibility. This proposal will be rooted in the statistical framework for sustainable tourism under development. A proposal will as be made for data collection into an international database.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

The Working Group of Experts on Measuring Sustainable Tourism agreed to advance Towards a Statistical Framework for Measuring Sustainable Tourism. A first version of the methodological document will become available in the first half of 2017.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

It is expected that in the course of 2017 a first version of the methodological document for a statistical framework for measuring sustainable tourism could be produced and some consultation rounds.

More specifically in relation to the indicator 12.b.1, if a focus on measurement of "agreed monitoring and evaluation tools" is accepted by the IAEG-SDGs (focusing) then an agreed compilation methodology could be ready in 2017 as the relevant conceptual methodological work is largely available (TSA:RFM 2008 and SEEA 2012), possibly in the first half and coinciding with UNWTO's International Conference on Tourism Statistics on 21-23 June 2017 (Manila, The Philippines).

If this focus is not accepted, additional methodological work on defining "sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans" will have to be carried, possibly stretching beyond June 2017.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

If the indicator is to focus on determining the presence of sustainable development policies and action plans then it would not be possible to collect the information via a National Statistical System but rather via regular liaison and engagement with tourism departments and similar agencies at national level. In addition to the draw-backs from not having a statistical basis or infrastructure, and to the

difficulty and time consuming process of attempting to reach an internationally definition of "sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans", there are implementation challenges—like the difficulty to avoid a bias in the responses as most respondents will be more inclined to give socially desirable answers (e.g. "yes" to the presence of such strategies/policies/plans) and the difficulty to verify responses as this information lies outside of the statistical system.

If the indicator is to focus on measurement of agreed monitoring and evaluation tools then connection to a National Statistical System will be present since it will reflect ongoing assessment of the extent to which statistical frameworks are being implemented at national level. This work is ongoing. The remaining questions are answered assuming that the indicator will focus on measurement of agreed monitoring and evaluation tools and thus be statistically based.

If yes, please describe:

Many countries presently compile Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) and SEEA based accounts.

How do you plan to collect the data?

Through an international questionnaire, possibly to become part of UNWTO's current international questionnaire on tourism statistics that feeds its international dataset.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Annually

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

In line with UNWTO established procedure for data collection from countries.

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Target number: 12.c

Indicator Number and Name: 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

Agency: UN Environment, in collaboration with IMF and OECD

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?
Yes. The IMF has a recent publication, How Large Are Global Energy Subsides? https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2015/wp15105.pdf, on total volume of subsidies and % of GDP at the global level (which are divided into pre-tax and post-tax subsidies).

The IMF has used a price gap approach to determining the level of subsidies. This method of calculating fuel subsidies would be easy to replicate at the national level in order to indirectly estimate national fuel subsidies. However, there may be some political sensitivity in terms of including national level data in the SDG database on this indicator as it is currently named. In this situation, it may be preferable to call this indicator "price-gap between international fuel prices and the average domestic fuel price" in order to reflect precisely what is being measured. The IMF compiles sub-indicators related to pre-tax subsidies, global warming, local air pollution, other vehicle externalities and foregone consumption tax revenue,

The OECD measures all mechanisms used to support fossil fuel consumption. This inventory approach may be more difficult to roll out at a global level. However, countries may wish to consider using the inventory approach for national level monitoring.

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?
UN Environment, IMF and the OECD are the primary entities involved. However, the methodology will also be shared for comments with relevant stakeholders.

1) From UN Environment: Economy Division (contact people: Joy.Kim@unep.org), and from the Science Division (Jillian Campbell jillian.campbell@unep.org)
2) From OECD: XXX
3) From IMF: XXX

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

The methodology will be peer reviewed by country experts prior to being circulated to the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on the Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, widely known as the IAEG-SDG, for review and comments.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator
The methodology has already been developed; however, there are some differences in views on how fossil fuel subsidies should be measured. UN Environment will bring experts together in order to propose a final methodology by end 2017.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

The submission of a guidance document on calculating fossil fuel subsidies would elevate the status of this indicator. The manual would outline how national statistical systems could use the current IMF and OECD methodology to better measure their own national fossil fuel subsidies. Additionally, the manual would define the precise definition of the data to be included in the SDG global database.

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

A preliminary methodology and data can be available by end 2017.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?
Yes.

If yes, please describe:

The OECD maintains a database for their 34 members. The IMF maintains a country database of more than 150 countries which can be downloaded from:
http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/survey/so/2015/NEW070215A.htm

How do you plan to collect the data?
The data flows are will be considered in the context of the methodological development in order to determine if the existing IMF dataflows are sufficient for measuring this indicator.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.
Currently, the data sources include data which is already compiled by the International Energy Agency, the USA Energy Information Agency, OECD, the IMF, British Petroleum and the World Bank. These are currently brought together by the IMF; however, as mentioned the data flows will be considered as the methodological work on this indicator progresses.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?
Annually

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?
Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:
UN Environment can facilitate this validation as part of a validation process that is being developed for the indicators for which UN Environment is custodian.

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 13

Target number: 13.1

Indicator Number and Name: 13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies

Agency: UNFCCC

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? No

How do you plan to collect the data?

Mandates under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

"Current and on-going (pre and post-2020):
National adaptation plans <http://unfccc.int/6057.php>;
Submitted National Communications <http://unfccc.int/7742.php>;
National adaptation programmes of action <http://unfccc.int/7567.php>;
Intended nationally determined contributions <http://unfccc.int/8766.php>

Post-2020: Adaptation communications"

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

No

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

"Please note amendments to indicators for this target, by agencies supporting the implementation of Goal 13, as presented a the Mexico IAEG meeting:

13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies

Amended indicator 13.1.1 proposed by WMO: Reduced number of countries without operational climate services that support development and management at the local and regional level as well as national and local disaster risk reduction strategies

Note: Indicator 13.1.2 removed (same as indicator for target 1.5, which would remain)

Additional indicator proposed by UNFCCC: Number of countries with policies/strategies/plans and institutions in place which increase their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emission development in a manner that does not threaten food production"

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target number 13.2

Indicator Number and Name: 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)

Agency: UNFCCC/WMO

Background

Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), all Parties shall formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national/regional programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change and to facilitate adequate adaptation, while taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances. These policies and measures should be appropriate for the specific conditions of each Party and should be integrated with national development programmes.

The Convention established several processes to foster transparency and accountability of countries' actions to address climate change. Under Article 12, all Parties are asked to submit national inventories and national communications (NCs) to report on the implementation of the Convention. This reporting is required at different levels of stringency and with varying frequency for different Parties.

The Paris Agreement[2] builds upon the Convention and – for the first time – brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so. As such, it charts a new course in the global climate effort. The Paris Agreement's central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Additionally, the agreement aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change. To reach these ambitious goals, appropriate financial flows, a new technology framework and an enhanced capacity building framework will be put in place, thus supporting action by developing countries and the most vulnerable countries, in line with their own national objectives. The Agreement also provides for enhanced transparency of action and support through a more robust transparency framework.

The Paris Agreement requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs)[3] that it intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions. All Parties should further strive to formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies to provide a context and integrated long-term view to their NDCs. Also, each Party should, as appropriate, submit and update periodically an adaptation communication,[4] which may include its priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions. The adaptation communications will be recorded in a public registry maintained by the secretariat.

[2] The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016. Further information about the Paris Agreement may be found at < http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9485.php>

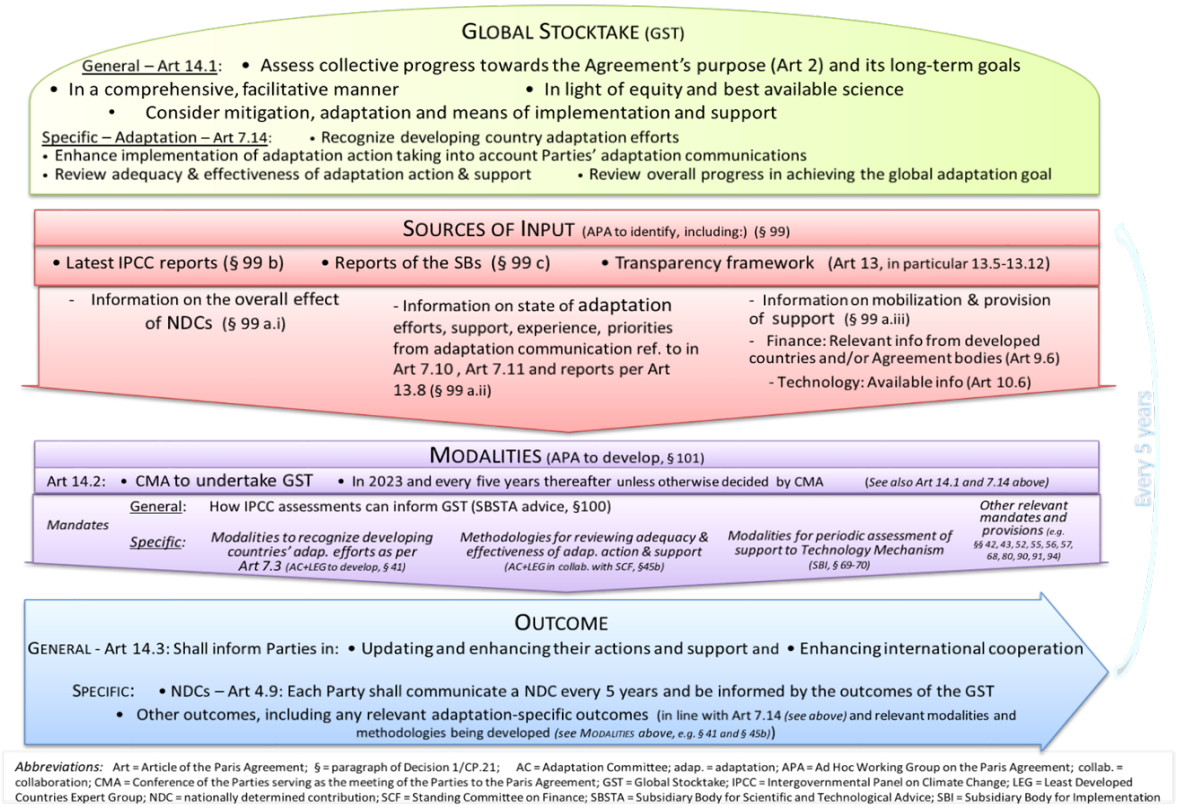
[3] Negotiations are ongoing under the APA process to develop to develop further guidance on features, information and accounting for NDCs.

[4] Negotiations are ongoing under the APA process to develop further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication.

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

In order to provide a clear understanding of climate change action and tracking of progress towards achieving Parties' individual NDCs and adaptation actions the Paris Agreement also established an enhanced transparency framework[5] for action and support, building on and enhancing the existing transparency arrangements under the Convention.

In addition, Parties will periodically (every five years starting in 2023) take stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Agreement and its long-term goals through a global stocktake. Negotiations are ongoing to develop the modalities for and identify the sources of input to the global stocktake. An illustration of mandates and provisions relevant to the global stocktake is shown below. The COP will also convene a facilitative dialogue among Parties in 2018 to take stock of the collective efforts of Parties in relation to progress towards the long-term goal referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Agreement, and to inform the preparation of nationally determined contributions pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Agreement.



Abbreviations: Art = Article of the Paris Agreement; § = paragraph of Decision 1/CP.21; AC = Adaptation Committee; adap. = adaptation; APA = Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement; collab. = collaboration; CMA = Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement; GST = Global Stocktake; IPCC = Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; LEG = Least Developed Countries Expert Group; NDC = nationally determined contribution; SCF = Standing Committee on Finance; SBSTA = Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice; SBI = Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Information in already communicated INDCs[6] shows a clear and increasing trend towards introducing national policies and related instruments for low-emission and climate-resilient development. The

[5] Negotiations are ongoing under the APA process to develop to develop the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework.

[6] Note that as per paragraph 22 of Decision 1/CP.21 Parties are invited to communicate their first NDC no later than when the Party submits its respective instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession of the Paris Agreement; if a Party has communicated an INDC prior to joining the Agreement, that Party shall be considered to have satisfied this provision unless that Party decides otherwise.

national determination has enabled Parties to shape their efforts in line with their circumstances, with several already recognizing related sustainable development and socioeconomic co-benefits.

While the level of ambition and degree of advancement of national climate policies vary, most Parties' INDCs build on and/or are embedded in existing climate change and/or development strategies, policies and legislation, owing to ongoing national sustainable development or climate change processes as well as experience with implementing the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol. Several Parties have highlighted the need to further integrate climate change related objectives into national economic and social development plans in this context.

Continuous, consistent, and accurate GHG concentration measurements at local, national, and global scales have value beyond their original role as the harbinger calling attention to the climate change challenge.

The mitigation component of NDC is informed by the country's greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory. These are produced according to the statistical methods outlined in the 2006 Guidelines of the IPCC Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC TFI) and have associated uncertainties. There is a need in the countries to reduce the uncertainty of the emission inventories and help to improve emission estimates. There is also a strong need for information that can guide emission reduction activities on sub-national and sectoral level.

To ensure that commitments made by countries are met, WMO and its partners have initiated the development of an Integrated Global GHG Information System (IG3IS). The IG3IS will serve as an international coordinating mechanism to establish and propagate consistent methods and standards to help assess emission reduction actions. By combining accurate atmospheric measurements with enhanced socioeconomic activity data and model analyses we can meet the overarching goals of IG3IS to:

§ reduce uncertainty of emission inventory reporting;
§ locate, quantify and prioritize previously unknown emission reduction opportunities, and
§ provide national and sub-national governments with timely and quantified information to inform their mitigation strategies and support assessment of progress towards their mitigation goals.

An effective IG3IS will provide on-going, observation-based information on the relative success of GHG management efforts on policy-relevant scales and the response of the global carbon cycle to a warming world. Information provided through IG3IS can be considered as another transparency mechanism to support Paris Agreement.

Launched in 2009, the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), is a global partnership of governments, UN entities, and international organizations led by WMO, to guide the development and application of science based climate information to support better decision-making in climate sensitive sectors including agriculture, water, health, disaster risk reduction, and energy. GFCS vision is to enable better management of the risks of climate variability and change and adaptation to climate change, through the development and incorporation of science-based climate information and prediction into planning, policy and practice on the global, regional and national scale.

Commitment to the five pillars of the GFCS is essential for the provision of climate services in support of decision-making in the climate sensitive sectors.
The five pillars are 1) User Interface Platform: a structured means for users, climate researchers and climate information providers to interact at all levels; 2) Climate Services Information System: the mechanism through which information about climate (past, present and future) will be routinely collected, stored and processed to generate products and services that inform often complex decision-making across a wide range of climate-sensitive activities and enterprises; 3) Observations and Monitoring: to ensure that climate observations and other data necessary to meet the needs of end-

users are collected, managed and disseminated and are supported by relevant metadata; 4) Research, Modelling and Prediction: to foster research towards continually improving the scientific quality of climate information, providing an evidence base for the impacts of climate change and variability and for the cost-effectiveness of using climate information; and 5) Capacity Development: to address the particular capacity development requirements identified in the other pillars and, more broadly, the basic requirements for enabling any Framework related activities to occur.

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?
Yes, as part of the implementation of the Paris Agreement. The negotiations will provide for the information that can be used to assess the progress towards the target along this indicator.

As part of the implementation of the GFCS, action on the Development of National Climate Service Plans has been agreed by the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services (IBCS). An analysis of NDCs submitted by UNFCCC parties as of April 2016 found that all included adaptation components requiring information on key impacts and vulnerabilities associated with meteorological and oceanic phenomena addressed by WMO, including flooding, sea level rise, heat waves, and drought or desertification. Furthermore, 35% of the NDCs analyzed included specific references to climate services. Priority areas and sectors identified in the adaptation component of the communicated NDCs include water, agriculture, health, ecosystems, infrastructure, forestry, energy, disaster risk reduction, food security, coastal protection, and fisheries. These areas include all priority areas addressed by the GFCS implementation plan. WMO and the GFCS are taking steps to strengthen the incorporation of climate services in National Adaptation Plans and monitoring the implementation of climate services across all WMO Member countries.

The concept paper for IG3IS was developed and approved by WMO Executive Council in 2016. The United Kingdom, Switzerland and Australia already make use of “top-down” analyses to guide improvements to their “bottom-up” emission inventory reporting. These practices are to be documented and included in the update of the emission inventory guidelnes.

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?
Parties are currently developing further guidance on features, information and accounting for NDCs; further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication; the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework; as well as the modalities for and sources of input to the global stocktake.

Conclusion of this work will provide the methodology/data collection tools that are required to assess progress towards target 13.2 and indicator 13.2.1.

The GFCS has a Partner Advisory Committee composed of 17 UN and international entities, scientific and Humanitarian agencies. This provides a substantial grouping of international organizations relevant to SDG 13. WMO’s eight technical commissions, addressing issues related to climate, hydrology, oceans, agricultural meteorology, and basic hydro-meteorological systems and instrumentation, engage hundreds of experts in all aspects of weather, water and climate. The WMO co-sponsored Global Climate Observing System (GCOS), programme, defines requirements for the global observing system needed to support climate research, climate services and climate policies, in particular UNFCCC. These requirements underpin assessments by the IPCC and support understanding of changes to the climate system needed for the global stocktake.

Experts nominated by WMO Members are working on development of the best practices to support IG3IS implementation. A number of developing countries are working on the proposals to Green Climate Fund to implement IG3IS on national basis.

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What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?
As outlined above, relevant matters are currently being negotiated under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement by Parties.

The National Statistical Offices are expected to play a substantial role in monitoring impacts, which is essential for tracking the efficacy of climate change adaptation measures.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator
Parties, are currently developing further guidance on features, information and accounting for NDCs; further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication; the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework; as well as the modalities for and sources of input to the global stocktake.

Negotiations under the UNFCCC take place during official sessions and through mandated intersessional activities.

Government agencies such as National Meteorological and Hydrological services involved in weather and climate related provision of information and emergency warnings will be consulted along with the GFCS Partner Advisory Committee. The same approach will be considered for development of the IG3IS.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.
Parties, are currently developing further guidance on features, information and accounting for NDCs; further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication; the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework; as well as the modalities for and sources of input to the global stocktake.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), co-sponsored by the WMO and UNEP, at the invitation of the UNFCCC, is preparing refinements to the reporting methodologies for national greenhouse gas inventories. Top-down practices developed through IG3IS will be incorporated in the updated emission inventory guidelines.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?
The work on further guidance on features, information and accounting for NDCs; further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication; the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework; as well as the modalities for and sources of input to the global stocktake is likely to be finished at COP 24 in December 2018.

The IPCC methodological work is due to be completed by 2020.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

If yes, please describe:

How do you plan to collect the data?
Data collected through mandates under the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement, as outlined in the attached annex.

Information will be submitted in agreed formats by Parties to the UNFCCC under the existing mandates, and as of 2020 under the enhanced transparency framework. The modalities for the global

stocktake are still being developed through negotiations under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement, as well as the sources of input. These are expected to define how the information will be obtained and considered.

Greenhouse gas observations are coordinated by the Global Atmosphere Watch Programme of WMO. The programme defines the best measurement practices, which are regularly updated by expert community. There data on GHG are made freely available through the World Data Centre for Greenhouse Gases operated by Japan Meteorological Agency. National Meteorological Services also operate numerical weather forecast models that can be run in inverse mode to deduct emissions.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here:
Current and on-going (pre and post-2020):

- Nationally determined contributions (every 5 years) <http://unfccc.int/8766.php>;
- Adaptation components (as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a national adaptation plan, a nationally determined contribution as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2, and/or a national communication)
- National Communications (every four years) <http://unfccc.int/7742.php>;
- Biennial and Biennial Update Reports (every two years) <http://unfccc.int/7550.php>, <http://unfccc.int/8722.php>;
- GHG Inventory database and national inventory submissions (annual)
  <http://unfccc.int/3800.php>
  <http://unfccc.int/9492.php>
- National adaptation plans <http://unfccc.int/6057.php>;
- National adaptation programmes of action <http://unfccc.int/7567.php>;
- NAPs annual progress reports, as reported to UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies/COP;
- Databases that can be found on NAP central, including a database of policies <http://www4.unfccc.int/nap>.

Further detail is provided in the attached annex.

Data related to the GFCS national climate service developments will be collected by National Meteorological and Hydrological Services and consolidated by the WMO and its international partners in the PAC. The same mechanism will be used to assess the number of the national IG3IS projects

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?
See above

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?
From the inception, Annex I Parties were required to have their information subject to a review.[7] In 2007, as a result of the agreed outcome under the Bali Action Plan, non-Annex I Parties were also to be subject to a less onerous review process.[8]

Under the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement, information submitted by each Party shall undergo a technical expert review.

However, the review process may not be fully aligned with this indicator.

[7] See Decision 1/CP. 17. The biennial reports of developed country Parties are subject to an International Assessment and Review. Annex I to decision 2/CP.17 includes the detailed guidelines for their preparation.
[8] Decision 1/CP.16

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Data collected under the GFCS will be collected and validated under internationally agreed standards by the WMO.

Countries are encouraged to use measurement guidelines and common standards for GHG measurement. Data submissions are evaluated by the staff of the World Data Centre. Countries will be recommended to follow best practices for inverse modelling as well to ensure global consistency.

If yes, please briefly describe:

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:
Please note revisions to this indicator, as agreed by agencies supporting the implementation of Goal 13:
'*Amended indicator 13.2.1 proposed by UNFCCC and WHO: 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 emission development in a manner that does not threaten food production or sustainable development (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other).*'

Data contributing to this indicator will be provided by the GFCS and by the WMO efforts to monitor the capacity of national meteorological and hydrological services and their partners to provide countries with climate services that meet internationally agreed standards.

This workplan will be further developed in collaboration with other relevant agencies, as appropriate.

Annex listed below provided to IAEG-SDG Members:

Annex to 13.2.1: compilation of reporting

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target number: 13.3

Indicator Number and Name: 13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula

Agency: UNFCCC

Background
Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), all Parties shall formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national/regional programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change and to facilitate adequate adaptation, while taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances. These policies and measures should be appropriate for the specific conditions of each Party and should be integrated with national development programmes.

The Convention established several processes to foster transparency and accountability of countries' actions to address climate change, including on capacity-building, including education, training and public awareness and actions undertaken following support received. The Paris Agreement[9] requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs)[10] that it intends to achieve.

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?
Partially, through activities under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement.

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?
This may include the various organizations, as outlined below, that are directly engaged with relevant activities under the UNFCCC process.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator
To be developed when data sources are more clearly defined.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?
If yes, please describe:

How do you plan to collect the data?
Through extracting relevant information from reports and material prepared as mandated under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, along with data as available from other relevant organisations. Sources under the UNFCCC process include:

[9] The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016. Further information about the Paris Agreement may be found at < http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9485.php>
[10] Negotiations are ongoing under the APA process to develop to develop further guidance on features, information and accounting for NDCs.

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Current and on-going (pre and post-2020):

- Developing countries: Biennial Update Reports and National Communications (actions undertaken following support received on capacity-building, including education, training and public awareness <http://unfccc.int/8722.php> <http://unfccc.int/7742.php>;
- National Communications <http://unfccc.int/7742.php> (support provided on capacity-building, including on education, training and public awareness);
- Developed and developing countries: Synthesis report on the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries (prepared annually);

Specific relevant decisions include:
Decision 15/CP.18, eight-year Doha work programme on Article 6 of the UNFCCC (2012 – 2020) aims to enhance the implementation of all elements of Article 6 of the Convention – education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information and international cooperation –.

- paragraph 22 (f) Promote and enhance the inclusion of climate change in school curricula at all levels and across disciplines. Efforts could be made to develop materials and promote teacher training focused on climate change at the regional and international levels where appropriate.
- Paragraph 22 (g): Integrate climate change learning into the curricula of institutions that provide formal education and training at all levels and support non-formal and informal education on climate change, training of trainers programmes and the development of educational, training and public awareness materials in accordance with national circumstances and the cultural context.

Decision 19/CP.20 The Lima Ministerial Declaration on Education and Awareness-raising

- paragraph 2: Parties reaffirmed their commitment to promote and facilitate, at the national and, as appropriate, at sub regional and regional levels, and in accordance with national laws and regulations, and within the respective capacities, the development and implementation of educational and public awareness programmes on climate change and its effects, of public access to information on climate change and its effects and of public participation in addressing climate change;
- paragraph 3: Encourage governments to develop education strategies that incorporate the issue of climate change in curricula and to include awareness-raising on climate change in the design and implementation of national development and climate change strategies and policies in line with their national priorities and competencies;

Paris Agreement Article 12: Parties shall cooperate in taking measures, as appropriate, to enhance climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information, recognizing the importance of these steps with respect to enhancing actions under this Agreement.

Decision /CP.22, paragraph 5: Invites Parties to enhance cross-sectoral coordination among all ministries dealing with climate change and ministries with responsibilities for education, training, public awareness and international cooperation.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here:
As detailed above.

In addition, various organizations are directly engaged with relevant activities under the UNFCCC process.

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The UN Alliance on Climate Change Education, Training and Public Awareness was launched in 2012. There are 13 member organizations of the UN Alliance on Climate Change Education, Training and Public Awareness: FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNDPI, UNFCCC, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNITAR, UNU, WHO, WMO and UN Women.

Many Parties are now implementing climate change education through the Global Action Programme on Education for Sustainable Development, with the goal of generating and scaling up education and learning to accelerate progress towards sustainable development, contributing to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the post-2015 development agenda.[1112]

International cooperation has supported some Parties in integrating climate change education into their educational policies and programmes as well as into school activities. For example, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) ran a set of country programmes to strengthen the capacity of educators, education planners and policymakers. Twelve country programmes have been implemented: in Bangladesh, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Mauritius, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Philippines, South Africa and Tuvalu. In addition, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) country offices continue to support Parties in integrating environmental and climate change issues into national curricula.[13]

Many Parties have cooperated in the creation of international networks through the United Nations University Regional Centers of Expertise on Education for Sustainable Development, which are hosted by higher education institutions and involve local and municipal authorities, local communities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector. The Global Universities Partnership on Environment for Sustainability is a flagship programme of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Environmental Education and Training Unit. Currently, its network has nearly 800 university partners around the world, supporting the mainstreaming of environment and sustainability in higher-education systems through curriculum innovation, knowledge-sharing, training and South–South and North–South cooperation.[14]

The 2016 Global Education Monitoring Report 'Education for People and Planet' presents disaggregate data on education. Chapter 1 is dedicated to environmental sustainability and climate change climate change issues.[15]

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?
As detailed above

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?
If yes, please briefly describe:
To be developed

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

This workplan will be further developed in collaboration with other relevant agencies, as appropriate, and in consideration of indicators under SDG Targets 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*

[11] FCCC/SBI/2016/6, Paragraph 13
[12] http://en.unesco.org/gap
[13] FCCC/SBI/2016/6, Paragraph 15
[14] FCCC/SBI/2016/6, Paragraph 16
[15] http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002457/245752e.pdf

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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' and 12.8: '*By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature*'.

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target number: 13.3

Indicator Number and Name: 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

Agency: UNFCCC

Background
Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), all Parties shall formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national/regional programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change and to facilitate adequate adaptation, while taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances. These policies and measures should be appropriate for the specific conditions of each Party and should be integrated with national development programmes.

The Convention established several processes to foster transparency and accountability of countries' actions to address climate change. Under Article 12, all Parties are asked to submit national inventories and national communications (NCs) to report on the implementation of the Convention. This reporting is required at different levels of stringency and with varying frequency for different Parties.

The Conference of the Parties (COP), by its decisions 2/CP.7and 4/CP.12, requested the secretariat to produce annually a synthesis report on activities undertaken to implement the framework for capacity-building in developing countries. The annual synthesis report summarizes available information on institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building according to the scope of needs and priority areas for capacity-building in developing countries outlined in the framework, including capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer. The information refers to capacity-building activities reported in national reports submitted by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention and Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other Parties between January and December each year.

The COP, by its decision 19/CP.18, adopted the common tabular format for "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" including a table for information on the provision of capacity-building support. Each Party included in Annex II to the Convention shall provide information, to the extent possible, in this table on how it has provided capacity-building support that responds to the existing and emerging capacity-building needs identified by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention in the areas of mitigation, adaptation and technology development and transfer.

The Paris Agreement[16] requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs)[17] that it intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions. All Parties should further strive to formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies to provide a context and integrated long-term view to their NDCs. Also, each Party should, as appropriate, submit and update periodically an adaptation communication,[18] which may include its

[16] The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016. Further information about the Paris Agreement may be found at < http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9485.php>
[17] Negotiations are ongoing under the APA process to develop to develop further guidance on features, information and accounting for NDCs.
[18] Negotiations are ongoing under the APA process to develop further guidance in relation to adaptation communications.

priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions. The adaptation communications will be recorded in a public registry maintained by the secretariat.

As part of the Adoption of the Paris Agreement, the COP at its twenty-first session established the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) to address gaps and needs, both current and emerging, in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhancing capacity-building efforts, including with regard to coherence and coordination in capacity-building activities under the Convention (1/CP.21, paragraph 71). The Paris Committee on Capacity-building manages and oversees the 2016–2020 workplan, which encompasses nine capacity-building related activities (1/CP.21, paragraph 73).

The COP, by its decision 16/CP.22, invited the PCCB, in managing the 2016–2020 workplan, to take into consideration previous work undertaken on indicators for capacity building. The PCCB will meet for the first time during the Bonn Climate Change Conference, in May 2017. One of the activities included in the 2016–2020 workplan refers to promoting the development and dissemination of tools and methodologies for the implementation of capacity-building.

No specific indicator is provided in the above-mentioned decisions to measure the impact of implemented capacity-building activities.

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?
Compilation of relevant data sets is underway.

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator
To be developed when data sources are more clearly defined.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

If yes, please describe:

How do you plan to collect the data?
Through extracting relevant information from reports and material prepared as mandated under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, along with data as available from other relevant organisations.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here:
Current and on-going (pre and post-2020):

- Developing countries: Biennial Update Reports and National Communications (actions undertaken following support received on capacity-building, including education, training and public awareness <http://unfccc.int/8722.php> <http://unfccc.int/7742.php>;

- Developed countries: Biennial Reports <http://unfccc.int/7550.php>, National Communications <http://unfccc.int/7742.php>

Support provided on capacity-building, including on education, training and public awareness:

- Developed and developing countries: Synthesis report on the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries (prepared annually);
- Reports of the annual in session dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention;
- Report on progress achieved by Parties, admitted observer organizations and other stakeholders in implementing Article 6 of the Convention (at SBI 44, May 2016);
- Submissions from IOs and UN agencies.

Post 2020: Developed and developing countries:

- Communications on actions and measures on capacity building to implement the Paris Agreement, including through regional, bilateral and multilateral approaches.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?
See above

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?
No

If yes, please briefly describe:

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:
This workplan will be further developed in collaboration with other relevant agencies, as appropriate.

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target number: 13.a

Indicator Number and Name: 13.a.1 Mobilized amount of US dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment.

Agency: UNFCCC in consultation with OECD

Background:
Developed countries have committed to a goal of mobilizing $100 billion a year in climate finance by 2020 from a wide variety of sources to address the needs of developing countries, and intend to continue this goal through to 2025. Before 2025, Parties to the UNFCCC shall set a new collective quantified goal from a floor of USD 100 billion per year. Discussions on the $100 billion a year climate finance goal under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement are ongoing, and Parties have not yet agreed on an explicit means of reporting on the $100 billion a year finance goal, or a common methodology for this. Many Parties are still not reporting explicitly on the $100 billion a year finance goal through their national reports under the UNFCCC. There is also no clear picture of mobilised finance, from various sources, however estimates and flows have been compiled. Relevant progress is outlined below, including proposals from developed country Parties on how they are planning to reach the USD 100 billion goal.

The Green Climate Fund[19] (GCF) was created by Parties to the UNFCCC in 2010, designed as an operating entity of the Convention's financial mechanism. It allocates resources to low-emission and climate-resilient projects and programmes in developing countries. The GCF focusses in particular on the needs of societies that are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and African States. Initial resource mobilization has raised USD 10.3 billion and is ongoing.[20] The initial capitalization of the GCF of USD 10.3 billion can be seen as substantive progress towards operationalization.

In Paris, the COP through Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 114, strongly urged developed country Parties to scale up their level of financial support, with a concrete roadmap to achieve the goal of jointly providing USD 100 billion annually by 2020 for mitigation and adaptation while significantly increasing adaptation finance from current levels and to further provide appropriate technology and capacity-building support.

In response to the above mentioned mandate, developed country Parties submitted a roadmap[21] to the USD 100 billion to the UNFCCC during COP 22, which took place in 2016 in Marrakech. COP welcomed this submission with appreciation and took note of the information contained therein.

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?
Partially

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?
UNFCCC Secretariat in consultation with OECD.

As outlined above, National governments as Parties to the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement are still negotiating on this point, and have not yet agreed on an explicit means of reporting on the $100 billion a year finance goal, or a common methodology for this.

[19] < http://www.greenclimate.fund/home>
[20] <http://www.greenclimate.fund/about-gcf/global-context#history>
[21] < http://www4.unfccc.int/Submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/261_295_131233554162587561-Roadmap%20to%20the%20US$100bn%20%28UNFCCC%29.pdf>

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?
To be developed

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator
Discussions on the $100 billion a year climate finance goal under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement are ongoing, and Parties have not yet agreed on an explicit means of reporting on the $100 billion a year finance goal, or a common methodology for this. Many Parties are still not reporting explicitly on the $100 billion a year finance goal through their national reports under the UNFCCC. There is also no clear picture of mobilised finance, from various sources, however estimates and flows have been compiled. Relevant progress is outlined below, including proposals from developed country Parties on how they are planning to reach the USD 100 billion goal.

The Green Climate Fund[22] (GCF) was created by Parties to the UNFCCC in 2010, designed as an operating entity of the Convention's financial mechanism. It allocates resources to low-emission and climate-resilient projects and programmes in developing countries. The GCF focusses in particular on the needs of societies that are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and African States. Initial resource mobilization has raised USD 10.3 billion and is ongoing.[23] The initial capitalization of the GCF of USD 10.3 billion can be seen as substantive progress towards operationalization.

In Paris, the COP through Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 114, strongly urged developed country Parties to scale up their level of financial support, with a concrete roadmap to achieve the goal of jointly providing USD 100 billion annually by 2020 for mitigation and adaptation while significantly increasing adaptation finance from current levels and to further provide appropriate technology and capacity-building support.

In response to the above mentioned mandate, developed country Parties submitted a roadmap[24] to the USD 100 billion to the UNFCCC during COP 22, which took place in 2016 in Marrakech. COP welcomed this submission with appreciation and took note of the information contained therein.

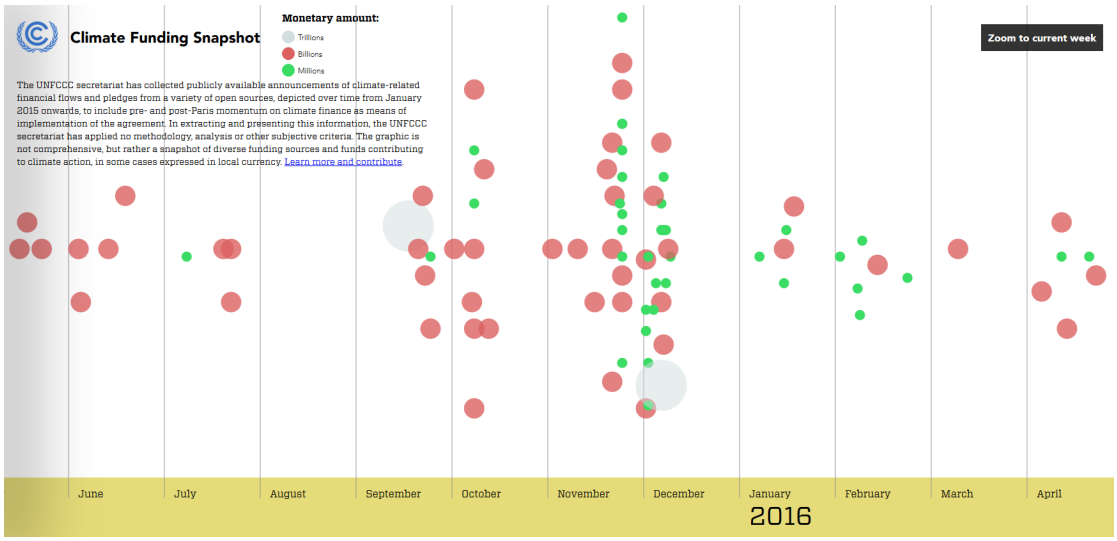
Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.
A common definition of what counts towards the USD 100 billion goal and common reporting methodology still needs to be developed.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?
Based on negotiations under the UNFCCC, this indicator and its methodology could be further updated prior to 2020. The UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance's recently published 2016 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows[25] presents estimates of overall flows from developed to developing countries, available information on domestic climate finance and South–South cooperation, as well as the other climate-related flows that constitute global total climate finance flows. The Standing Committee on Finance considers the implications of these flows, including composition, purpose and emergent trends relevant to the UNFCCC objectives, including the new goals set out in the Paris Agreement, however, it does not have a specific mandate to track progress towards the USD 100 billion goal. Further useful sources of information regarding the tracking of climate finance may be found on the UNFCCC and Green Climate Fund websites:

[22] < http://www.greenclimate.fund/home>
[23] <http://www.greenclimate.fund/about-gcf/global-context#history>
[24] < http://www4.unfccc.int/Submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/261_295_131233554162587561-Roadmap%20to%20the%20US$100bn%20%28UNFCCC%29.pdf>
[25] <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/standing_committee/items/8034.php>

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

UNFCCC Climate Funding Snapshot[26]:



Snapshot of GCF capitalization, November 2016[27]

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?
No

If yes, please describe:

How do you plan to collect the data?
Through extracting relevant information from reports and material prepared as mandated under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, along with data as available from other relevant organisations. To be developed when data sources are more clearly defined.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.
Countries who are Party to the UNFCCC report through National Communications[28] (every four years), Biennial Reports[29] (every two years, developed countries); and Biennial Update Reports[30] (developing countries**,** reporting on constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including a description of support needed and received). Under the Paris Agreement,

[26] <http://unfccc.int/climatefunding/>
[27] <http://www.greenclimate.fund/projects/portfolio>
[28] <http://unfccc.int/7742.php>
[29] <http://unfccc.int/7550.php>
[30] <http://unfccc.int/8722.php>

developed country Parties shall biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information, including, as available, projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing country Parties.[31] Other Parties providing resources are encouraged to communicate such information biennially on a voluntary basis.[32] Developed country Parties were strongly urged to scale up their level of financial support, with a concrete roadmap to achieve the goal of jointly providing USD 100 billion annually by 2020 for mitigation and adaptation while significantly increasing adaptation finance from current levels.[33]

Since 1998 the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) has monitored aid targeting the objectives of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change using the so-called "Rio markers". These markers initially focused on mitigation, but since 2010 there has been complementary reporting of climate-related finance for adaptation. The climate markers indicate donors' policy objectives in relation to each aid activity. A "principal objective" (mitigation or adaptation) score is given when promoting the objectives of the UNFCCC is stated in the activity documentation to be one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity. In other words, the activity would not have been funded but for that objective. Activities marked "significant" have other prime objectives, but have been formulated or adjusted to help meet climate concerns. The markers allow an approximate quantification of aid flows that target climate objectives. In marker data presentations the figures for principal and significant objectives should be shown separately and the sum referred to as the "estimate" or "upper bound" of climate-change-related aid.

At the request of the French and Peruvian UNFCCC COP presidencies, the OECD prepared a study in 2015 of "Climate Finance in 2013-14 and the USD 100 billion goal" in collaboration with the Climate Policy Institute. This report built on progress towards developing common climate finance definitions and accounting methodologies enabled by a group of 19 bilateral climate finance providers, multilateral development banks, the International Development Finance Club and OECD initiatives. It applied a transparent accounting framework to the most recent data available and presented preliminary partial estimates of mobilised private climate finance, in the form of private co-financing data associated with public finance interventions. The lessons learned from conducting this exercise may be helpful in informing efforts to further improve the transparency and comprehensiveness of climate finance measuring, tracking and reporting.

At COP21, developed country Parties were strongly urged to scale up their level of financial support, with a concrete roadmap to achieve the goal of jointly providing USD 100 billion annually by 2020 for mitigation and adaptation while significantly increasing adaptation finance from current levels.[34] Against this backdrop, developed country Parties prepared and submitted a Roadmap to the USD 100 billion, mentioned in the background section of this document. This Roadmap was underpinned by quantitative analysis by the OECD based on climate finance pledges made by countries and multilateral development finance institutions.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?
To be developed

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?
If yes, please briefly describe:
To be developed

[31] Paragraph 5, Article 9 of the Paris Agreement
[32] Paragraph 5, Article 9 of the Paris Agreement
[33] Decision 1/CP.21, Adoption of the Paris Agreement, para 115.
[34] Decision 1/CP.21, Adoption of the Paris Agreement, para 115.

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If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:
This workplan will be further developed in collaboration with other relevant agencies, as appropriate.

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target number: 13.b

Indicator Number and Name: 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

Agency: UNFCCC in consultation with OECD

Background
Parties to the Paris Agreement recognize the specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as provided for in the Convention, as referred to in the preamble of the Agreement, with particular mention of small island developing States and Parties most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change throughout the Agreement in Articles relating to adaptation, mitigation, finance, capacity building, transparency, and nationally determined contributions. Decision 1/CP.21 on the adoption of the Paris Agreement makes special reference to the needs of small island developing States in relation to finance and transparency.

Various activities under the UNFCCC process and the Paris Agreement provide support towards raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including through finance, technology and capacity-building including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

OECD also collects relevant data from donors on their aid flows to all countries

Overview of activities and reporting:

Capacity building
A synthesis report on activities undertaken to implement the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the UNFCCC is produced annually by the UNFCCC secretariat, under the COP. The synthesis report summarizes available information on institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building according to the scope of needs and priority areas for capacity-building in developing countries outlined in the framework, including capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer. The information refers to capacity-building activities reported in national reports submitted by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention and Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other Parties between January and December each year.

The COP, by its decision 19/CP.18, adopted the common tabular format for "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" including a table for information on the provision of capacity-building support. Each Party included in Annex II to the Convention shall provide information, to the extent possible, in this table on how it has provided capacity-building support that responds to the existing and emerging capacity-building needs identified by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention in the areas of mitigation, adaptation and technology development and transfer.

As part of the Adoption of the Paris Agreement, the COP at its twenty-first session established the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) to address gaps and needs, both current and emerging, in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhancing capacity-building efforts, including with regard to coherence and coordination in capacity-building activities under the Convention (1/CP.21, paragraph 71). The Paris Committee on Capacity-building manages and oversees the 2016–2020 workplan, which encompasses nine capacity-building related activities

(1/CP.21, paragraph 73). The COP, by its decision 16/CP.22, invited the PCCB, in managing the 2016–2020 workplan, to take into consideration previous work undertaken on indicators for capacity building. The PCCB will meet for the first time during the Bonn Climate Change Conference, in May 2017. One of the activities included in the 2016–2020 workplan refers to promoting the development and dissemination of tools and methodologies for the implementation of capacity-building.

National adaptation plans

The UNFCCC COP 16 established a process to enable least developed country Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs), building upon their experience in preparing and implementing national adaptation programmes of action, as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs (decision 1/CP.16, para 15). The initial guidelines for the formulation of NAPs as adopted by the COP are contained in decision 5/CP.17, annex. Non-LDC SIDS may also avail themselves of the process. The COP mandated the LEG to provide technical guidance and support to the process to formulate and implement NAPs in the LDCs (decision 5/CP.17, para 13). Formulation and implementation of NAPs is funded through the GCF (decision 1/CP.21, para 46). Activities to enable NAPs are also funded through the LDCF and the SCCF (decision 12/CP.18). Countries submit their completed NAPs as well as other outputs of the process through NAP Central <http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx>.

Adaptation knowledge to action[35]: Role of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP)

The adaptation knowledge to action function of the Nairobi Work Programme can contribute to Target 13.b in several ways:

- The NWP contributes to advancing adaptation action through knowledge by providing knowledge support to Parties, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States. Its activities are geared towards integrating the consideration of vulnerable communities in addition to gender issues, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, where appropriate.
- Synthesizing the latest information and capturing knowledge on key adaptation issues addresses various thematic areas that inform adaptation planning and action in countries. Thematic areas include human health, ecosystems and water resources, human settlements, economic diversification and indicators of adaptation and resilience and cross-cutting areas of local, indigenous and traditional knowledge and gender issues. Synthesis work to be undertaken on human settlements and adaptation includes a specific reference to the "unique challenges and scale differences in urban, rural and remote settlements, in particular in small island developing States and least developed countries".
- Fostering science–policy–practice collaboration to close knowledge gaps. The Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative (LAKI) aims to address knowledge barriers that impede the implementation and scaling up of adaptation action in the context of various sub regions and thematic domains (e.g. different sectors and areas of vulnerabilities). During 2015 and 2016, five sub-regional priority-setting workshops were organized for the following sub regions: Andean, Gulf Cooperation Council, Southern Africa, Hindu Kush Himalayan, Indian Ocean island countries. The following least developed countries have been covered under the LAKI to date: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal and Zambia. Regarding small island developing States, Comoros, Maldives, Seychelles and Mauritius also fell under the purview of the LAKI. An additional workshop is planned to take place in 2017.[36]

[35] See more at <http://unfccc.int/nwp>.
[36] See more at <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/Pages/Item.aspx?ListItemId=23181&ListUrl=/sites/nwp/Lists/MainDB>.

- Disseminating knowledge and fostering learning to boost adaptation action at all levels. The Adaptation Knowledge Portal, for example, is an online platform that provides wealth of information and knowledge on adaptation to climate change, such as case studies, tools and knowledge resources in thematic areas. This space also provides access to numerous papers synthesizing information.[37]

Specifically in relation to Target 13.b.1, NWP activities aim to reach out to organizations representing indigenous and traditional communities, gender constituencies and youth organizations.[38]

The NWP engages with a growing network of non-Party stakeholders to share their experience and expertise. The NWP has fostered a diverse network of partners. 340 international, regional, national and non-governmental organizations, including research institutions, universities and private sector companies have already joined the NWP as partners.39 Their role is to contribute to the generation and dissemination of information and knowledge that would inform and support adaptation policies and practices, particularly in least developed countries and small island developing States. These non-Party stakeholders are often pioneers in the field of adaptation at national or local levels, and include many organizations operating in direct support of national governments and institutions.

Addressing residual climate impacts: Work under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and its Executive Committee[40]

The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM) is relevant to Target 13.b in the following ways:

- The WIM is the main vehicle under the UNFCCC to address, in a comprehensive, integrated and coherent manner, potential impacts of climate change not addressed through planned adaptation in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.
- One of the key mandated functions of the Mechanism is to enhance action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change so as to enable countries to undertake actions related to, among others, assessing the risk of loss and damage; identifying options and designing and implementing country-driven risk management strategies and approaches; involving vulnerable communities and populations.[41]
  The Executive Committee of the Mechanism guides the implementation of the functions of the Mechanism.

In this context, the Paris Agreement recognizes the following areas of cooperation and facilitation to enhance understanding, action and support. The areas below help raise the capacity for effective climate change-related action across a continuum of planning as well as contingency planning:

- Early warning systems;
- Emergency preparedness;
- Slow onset events;[42]
- Events that may involve irreversible and permanent loss and damage;
- Comprehensive risk assessment and management;
- Risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling and other insurance solutions;
- Non-economic losses;

[37] See more at <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwp/Pages/Home.aspx>.
[38] See more at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/sbsta/eng/02e.pdf> on page 6-7 and at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/sbsta/eng/l22.pdf>.
[39] See more at <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/Pages/Partners.aspx>.
[40] See more at <http://unfccc.int/6056>.
[41] See decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 5(c) and decision 3/CP.18, paragraph 6.
[42] According to decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 25, slow onset events include sea level rise, increasing temperatures, ocean acidification, glacial retreat and related impacts, salinization, land and forest degradation, loss of biodiversity and desertification.

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- Resilience of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems.

Modalities through which the Executive Committee facilitates efforts by countries in enhancing these actions include: organization of technical meetings and events; synthesizing information; development of user-friendly knowledge resources, including online products; provision of technical guidance and support through technical expert groups.

Specifically related to Target 13.b.1, the least developed countries and small island developing State groups are each allocated with one dedicated seat each among the 20 membership slots of the Committee. Currently the Committee comprises five members from the least developed countries and four from small island developing States, through whom perspectives of the least developed countries and small island developing States are well-reflected in undertaking the work of the Committee.[43]

The Executive Committee, in implementing its workplan, also takes into account, in a cross-cutting manner, particularly vulnerable developing countries, segments of the population that are already vulnerable owing to geography, socioeconomic status, livelihoods, gender, age, indigenous or minority status or disability, and the ecosystems that they depend on.

Gender and climate change

Gender and climate change is a dedicated agenda item under the COP that has generated decisions specifically addressing issues of gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment, including through activities aimed at increasing the participation and representation of women under the UNFCCC process and by introducing a goal of gender-responsive climate policies and action.[44] The Lima work programme on gender has been in place since November 2014 and has recently been extended to November 2019.[45] In addition, there are over 50 decisions and conclusions under the COP and subsidiary bodies that address or refer to the need to specifically support and/or involve women in climate policies and action, including references to support to women in countries that are particularly vulnerable to climate change.[46] In the Paris Agreement, Parties confirmed that capacity-building and adaptation actions should be gender-responsive,[47] while also acknowledging that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, including gender equality and the empowerment of women.[48]

Specifically related to 13.b, the Lima work programme on gender encourages Parties, relevant observer organizations and the secretariat to assist in training, awareness-raising and capacity-building for women on topics related to gender and climate change, as wells as building skills to effectively participate in UNFCCC meetings, with a particular focus on training and capacity-building for delegates from Parties that are particularly vulnerable to climate change.[49]

A gender action plan is to be developed in 2017 and may include additional activities that would be relevant to target 13.b.

The local communities and indigenous peoples' platform

In 2015, Parties to the UNFCCC established a platform for local communities and indigenous peoples (decision 1/CP.21 paragraph 135), in recognition of the need to strengthen the knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change. The platform will support sharing experiences and best practices on mitigation and adaptation, and ultimately lead to increased climate action. The platform allows

[43] More information on the work of the Executive Committee is available at <http://unfccc.int/7543>.
[44] See decisions 36/CP.7, 23/CP.18, 18/CP.20 and 21/CP.22.
[45] See decisions 18/CP.20 and 21/CP.22
[46] See informal document GCC/DRC/2015/1 <http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_jun_2015/application/pdf/gcc_drc_2015_1.pdf>
[47] Adaptation, Article 7(5) and capacity-building, Article 11(2)
[48] Paris Agreement, preamble.
[49] Decision 18/CP.20, paragraphs 6 – 8, decision 21/CP.22, paragraphs 7 – 9.

indigenous peoples and local communities to take a central role in strengthening the knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts to address and respond to climate change. A representative from the indigenous peoples organisations will co-moderate the first open multi-stakeholder dialogue with the Chair of the SBSTA to discuss ways to effectively operationalize the platform.[50] The dialogue will take place in May 2017 Further information is available at <unfccc.int/adaptation>.

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?
Compilation of relevant data sets is underway.

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?
UNFCCC in consultation with OECD

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?
Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator? If yes, please describe:

How do you plan to collect the data?
Data from the under the UNFCCC process will be collected through extracting information from the official reports and documents from Parties and/or mandated activities under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.

OECD also collects data from donors on their aid flows to all countries. In most cases, data are available at project level, and the projects are classified both by the sector assisted and in terms of whether climate mitigation or adaptation was an objective. These data may be exploited to provide information on the amount of support by developing country, though further work would be needed to define which projects would qualify, and to determine the degree to which further disaggregation by type of beneficiary might be feasible.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here:
Current and on-going (pre and post-2020):

- Nationally determined contributions (every 5 years) <http://unfccc.int/8766.php>;
- Adaptation components (as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a national adaptation plan, a nationally determined contribution as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2, and/or a national communication)
- National Communications (every four years) <http://unfccc.int/7742.php>;
- UNFCCC annual progress reports on NAPs;
- Developing country NAP documents <http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx>.
- Databases that can be found on NAP central, including a database of policies http://www4.unfccc.int/nap
- OECD data on aid projects as described in the previous section.

[50] See more at <http://unfccc.int/adaptation>.

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With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

- UNFCCC NAP annual progress reports are compiled annually
- NAPs are submitted by developing country Parties once completed, and will be updated periodically
- Databases on NAP Central are updated on an ongoing basis.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator? If yes, please briefly describe:
Data presented in the annual progress report is reviewed by the LEG and the secretariat.

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:
This workplan will be further developed in collaboration with other relevant agencies, as appropriate.

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

Goal 14

Target number: 14.1

Indicator Number and Name: 14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density

Agency: UNEP in cooperation with IOC-UNESCO

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?
Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

1) Index of Coastal Eutrophication (ICEP):
    a. IOC-UNESCO (contact: Henrik Enevoldsen, Acting Head, IOC Ocean Science Section and Head, IOC Science and Communication Centre on Harmful Algae, h.enevoldsen@unesco.org)
    b. Sybil P. Seitzinger, Study Lead, International Geosphere-Biosphere Program (IGBP), Stockholm, Sweden, sybil.seitzinger@igbp.kva.se
    c. Emilio Mayorga, Study Collaborator and Data Point of Contact, University of Washington (UW), Seattle, USA, mayorga@apl.washington.edu
    d. GESAMP-UN Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection
    e. UNEP-DEPI (contact: Christopher Cox, Christopher.cox@unep.org)
    f. UNEP-DEWA (contact: Jillian Campbell, jillian.campbell@unep.org)
2) Floating Plastic debris Density:
    a. IOC-UNESCO (contact: Julian Barbiere, J.barbiere@unesco.org, Kirsten Isensee, k.isensee@unesco.org)
    b. UNEP-DEPI (contact: Heidi Savelli, Programme Officer, Marine Litter Heidi.savelli@unep.org)
    c. Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans (contact person: Kanako Hasegawa, kanako.hasegawa@unep.org)

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

1) Index of Coastal Eutrophication (ICEP): testing phase of the agreed draft methodologies in pilot countries in 2017 (for Chlorophyll-a concentration as an indicator of phytoplankton biomass) and data collection from countries in 2018-2020 (for Chlorophyll-a concentration as an indicator of phytoplankton biomass) and from 2021 onwards (for ICEP).
2) Floating Plastic debris Density: testing phase of the agreed methodologies in pilot countries in 2017 (for beach litter) and data collection from countries in 2018-2020 (for beach litter) and from 2021 onwards (for Floating Plastic debris Density). UNEP Live may provide a platform for country involvement with regard to data.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

1) Index of Coastal Eutrophication (ICEP): inputs of nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus and silica, in different forms) from rivers, and corresponding nutrient-ratio sub-indicator. There is broad consensus that this indicator will not be operational for several years. At the Mexico Meeting, a provisional sub-indicator has been proposed to replace ICEP: Chlorophyll-a concentration as an indicator of phytoplankton biomass. This is a core indicator of the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans and is collected by national monitoring mechanisms for Regional Seas Conventions Programmes (RSCP). However, different Regional Seas have

different methodologies. It is widely monitored by HELCOM, OSPARCOM, MAP and NOWPAP. In-situ sampling and remote sensing methodologies are already in place. The methodology will develop from the Global NEWS 2 model output for river nutrient exports (loadings) to the coast (Beusen et al, 2009; Mayorga et al, 2010; Seitzinger et al, 2010), and the application of the nutrient-ratio (ICEP) indicator of coastal eutrophication potential using these nutrient loadings (defined in Garnier et al, 2010; applied for the TWAP LME project using the Global NEWS 2 data). The GEF-GNC Project has developed a nutrient management toolbox that incorporates the Global NEWS modelling for basin-scale assessments of nutrient loading to the receiving environment. Building on the baseline information contained in the TWAP assessment and other marine pollution assessment, a technical expert meeting bringing together relevant institutional partners will be organized at the end of 2016/beginning of 2017 with aim of finalizing the indicator methodology and protocols for collecting data at national scale. The alternative sub-indicator will be used in the short-term, and the methodology for ICEP will be developed and made ready by 2020.

2) Floating Plastic debris Density: the second sub-indicator refers to modelled macro and micro plastics distribution in the ocean. Relative quantities of floating micro (<4.75mm) and macro- (>4.75mm) plastics in large marine ecosystems are measured based on a model of surface water circulation and the use of proxy inputs (shipping density, coastal population density, area of impermeable catchment i.e. urban areas with rapid run-off). The Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans have agreed on beach litter as their indicator for marine litter, and this is the alternative proposal that has been submitted to the IAEG-SDGs at its 3rd Meeting. Some of the Regional Seas have included floating plastics in their monitoring programme (OSPAR, MAP). Monitoring guidelines on beach litter and floating plastics were also developed by UNEP and IOC-UNESCO and published in 2009. The consultative process may include webinars, sessions during relevant meetings including the 43rd GESAMP Meeting (Nairobi, November 2016), the Global Regional Seas Meeting, Third Global Land-Oceans Connections Conference, SDG 14 Conference (Fiji, June 2017) and other large-scale marine litter meetings scheduled for 2017, which will bring together experts to agree on furthering the work on indicators within the framework of the Global Partnership on Marine Litter (GPML). In addition, building on the baseline information contained in the TWAP assessment and other marine pollution assessments, a technical expert meeting bringing together relevant institutional partners will be organized at the end of 2016/beginning of 2017 with aim of furthering the indicator methodology and protocols for collecting data at national scale. An ongoing discussion is led by the University of Hawaii and NASA involving e.g. UNEP on remote sensing technologies that could be relevant for marine litter. The methodology on beach litter will be ready by 2017, and the final indicator on Floating Plastics debris Density will be made ready by 2020.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.
Standards for accuracy of parameters to measure plastics and other types of litter, for the minimum parameters to measured, temporal and spatial coverage.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

1) ICEP: by end 2017 for alternative sub-indicator Chlorophyll-a and by end 2020 for ICEP.
2) Floating Plastic debris Density: by end 2017 for alternative sub-indicator on beach litter and by end 2020 for Floating Plastic debris Density.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?
No

If yes, please describe:

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

How do you plan to collect the data?

- Send questionnaires to countries
- Obtain data directly from country database/website
- Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity
- Satellite images, remote sensing (marine litter: once progress has been made in the above mentioned initiative, we envisage that some data may be available via remote sensing).

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

1) ICEP: data on Anthropogenic Non-Point nutrients sources from agriculture can be generated from global FAO databases and national databases; Point sources from sewage discharges will be derived from national sources. Hydrology and physical factors will be derived from the Global NEWS model datasets. Smaller-scale watershed data will need to be derived from national sources.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

1) ICEP: to be determined (data collection for alternative sub-indicator on Chlorophyll-a will start in 2018; data collection for ICEP will start in 2021).
2) Floating Plastic debris Density: Once developed, biannually (data collection for alternative sub-indicator on beach litter will start in 2018; data collection for Floating Plastic debris Density will start in 2021).

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?
Yes - planned

If yes, please briefly describe:

1) ICEP: to be determined (a strategy for data collection for alternative sub-indicator Chlorophyll-a concentration will be ready by early 2018; a strategy for data collection for ICEP will be ready by early 2021).

Floating Plastic debris Density: to be determined (a strategy for data collection for alternative sub-indicator on beach litter will be available by early 2018; a strategy for data collection for Floating Plastic debris Density will be ready by early 2021).

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

Target number: 14.2

Indicator Number and Name: 14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches

Agency: UNEP in cooperation with IOC-UNESCO

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?
Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

1) UNEP-DEPI: contact person Ole Vestergaard (ole.vestergaard@unep.org)
2) IOC-UNESCO: contact person Julian Barbiere (J.barbiere@unesco.org)
3) Regional Seas coordinators and national experts engaged in RSP Working Group on common indicators

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?
Testing phase of the agreed draft methodologies in pilot countries in 2018 and data collection from countries from 2021 onwards.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

1) First draft of methodologies: background paper (existing data/methods to measure the indicator, potential methods to measure the indicator, recommendations) by September 2016
2) Possible consultations and review of the background paper at the 18th Global Meeting of the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans (Seoul, Korea, September-October 2016)
3) Technical meeting with experts linked to MSP Conference (March 2017)
4) Review and feedback on paper at the SDG 14 Conference (Fiji, June 2017)
5) Finalization of draft methodologies by December 2017
6) Testing phase of agreed methodologies in pilot countries in 2018
7) Finalization of methodologies by end 2020
8) Strategy for data collection in early 2021
9) Data collection from countries from 2021 onwards.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.
Identification and validation of markers to assess implementation of ecosystem-based management frameworks building on existing national plans related to integrated coastal zone management, marine spatial planning, marine protected areas, marine resource management plans and other related area-based management initiative. In a second step, the development of spatially derived tracking system to assess changes in national/regional adoption and implementation of agreed defined principles of ecosystem approach.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?
By end 2020.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?
Yes

If yes, please describe: proposed reporting on national progress towards Regional Seas ICZM protocols; need marker of actual implementation of ICZM plans.

How do you plan to collect the data?

- Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity
- Regional Seas regular reporting to UNEP

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.
Inputs will be required from other maritime sectors, e.g. fisheries (FAO), transport (IMO), national planning agencies.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?
3-5 year cycle

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?
Yes - partially

If yes, please briefly describe:
Partially through Regional Seas mechanism, but needs strengthening. Probably need for a common national reporting format across regions.

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Target number: 14.3

Indicator Number and Name: 14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

Agency: IOC-UNESCO in cooperation with UNEP

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?
Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

- IOC-UNESCO: contact person Julian Barbiere (J.barbiere@unesco.org) and Kirsten Isensee (k.isensee@unesco.org).
- IOC-UNESCO is hosting the secretariat of the Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network (GOOS) and is one of the parent organizations of the Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network (GOA-ON). GOOS and GOA-ON are closely linked and during the past 4 years a set of chemical and physical parameters was identified to obtain information on the increasing acidity (decreasing pH) of the oceans. The Executive Council of GOA-ON, an international group of experts and intergovernmental/international organizations, meets at least once a year to further develop and define the parameters and to improve guidelines to measure the impact of ocean acidification on marine life.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?
Testing phase of the agreed draft methodologies in pilot countries in 2017 (potentially with the Regional Seas).

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator
Global consultations reflecting the current human and technical capacity with regard to ocean acidification were conducted during the past three GOA-ON workshops. The chemical and physical theoretical basis is provided by peer-reviewed literature e.g. Dickson (2007) and in the GOA-ON Requirements Plan (available at www.GOA-ON.org). The set of parameters to measure and observe ocean acidification at the global level is defined by GOA-ON and GOOS. The interactive map and related metadata give some indication where and what is measured globally. (http://www.goa-on.org/GOA-ON_Activities.html). The meeting of the working group (covering 45 Countries) on ocean acidification in October will focus on how to measure the impact of ocean acidification. Discussions between the major partners leading and cooperating for this indicator as well as scientists will define the final time frame and give instructions on the parameters needed to be measured, including frequency and accuracy, at the global and regional level. Capacity development and technical transfer workshops are envisaged for 2017-2019. The short-term chemical indicator (pH) will be complemented by the indicator for the measurement of the impact of ocean acidification (on coral reefs, phytoplankton, etc.) by 2020. The next steps of the methodology will be worked with the statistical unit in UNEP (DA project contribution).

- First draft of methodologies: background paper (oceanographic data collection and analysis (IOC-UNESCO)/existing statistical methods to measure the indicator (UNEP), potential methods to measure the indicator, recommendations) by September 2016
- Review of the background paper at the OAICC conference in October 2016
- Technical meeting with experts in late 2016
- Finalization of draft methodologies by December 2016
- Testing phase of agreed methodologies in pilot countries in 2017 (potentially with Regional Seas)

- Finalization of methodologies by end 2020.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.
Standards - for accuracy of parameters to measure ocean acidification, for the minimum parameters to measured, temporal and spatial coverage.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?
By end 2020.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?
No

If yes, please describe:

How do you plan to collect the data?
- Obtain data directly from country database/website
- Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.
Inputs will be required from other maritime sectors, e.g. fisheries (FAO), transport (IMO), national planning agencies.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?
Biannually

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?
Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:
This process needs further development, e.g. during the technical meeting to take place autumn 2016.

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Target number: 14.6

Indicator Number and Name: 14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

Agency: FAO

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

The indicator has been developed by the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department. The FAO intergovernmental Committee on Fisheries will be appraised of the methodological work at its next meeting in July 2016.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

The indicator will be based on FAO's biannual survey on CCRF implementation which compiles country responses by Members on IUU fishing action plans and on ratification and implementation of the FAO Port State Measures Agreement and the FAO Compliance Agreement. It will be up to the relevant Ministry responsible for fisheries that provides the survey to FAO to coordinate with the National Statistical Authority.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

"This indicator is calculated on the basis of the efforts being made by countries to implement key international instruments aiming to combat IUU fishing, as reported in a given year of the survey.
Indicator variables
1. Development and implementation of national plan of action (NPOA) to combat IUU fishing in line with the IPOA-IUU
2. Ratification and implementation of the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures
3. Ratification and implementation of the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement
Indicator calculation
The weight given to each of the variables in calculating the indicator value for each country are as follows:
- Variable 1 – 40%
- Variable 2 – 40%
- Variable 3 – 20%

Scoring
The absence of an NPOA and the lack of ratification of the binding Agreements will automatically result in a "zero" score for the respective variables, unless there is evidence that efforts to address the matter are being made (in which case some points are awarded). For each variable, the maximum score will be obtained if implementation is also present, as reported. As this indicator would be reported in the biannual CCRF survey, difference in score as compared to the preceding year of the previous survey response will reflect the progress made during the survey periods."

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

2017

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Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

FAO's biannual survey on CCRF implementation already compiles responses by Members on the above mentioned instruments.

How do you plan to collect the data?

Send questionnaire(s) to country

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Biannually

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

After processing the CCRF questionnaire and computing the indicator, the score shall be communicated to each country for final validation before reporting to the IAEG.

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Target number: 14.7

Indicator Number and Name: 14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries.

Agency: FAO

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?
Yes, however recognising the previous articulated misgivings surrounding the relevance of the current indicator (14.7.1) to SDG Target 14.7 (by the World Bank and FAO), FAO is taking a two pronged approach with its enquiries on i) what is possible to reflect the currently recognised indicator (14.7.1), and ii) what is possible to deliver related information into a surrogate indicator/s that would more reflect the Target, that SIDS Countries would be able to, and pleased to use in their national reports. The ultimate objective of any national economic performance indicator is that it is able to reflect broad-based and sustained progress in *living standards*, a concept that encompasses wage and non-wage income as well as economic opportunity and quality of life.

To discuss further point i), FAO has concentrated its efforts on understanding the value of income from fisheries as a whole, recognising that the division of income from 'sustainable' and 'non sustainable' fisheries is likely to be problematic in a) defining stability through time, b) obtaining differential financial data under current statistical collection mechanisms, and c) long-term collection of income from fisheries would likely reflect the sustainability of the venture, as the income itself would likely change reflecting the availability of resources (when prices were standardized).

These enquiries initially have involved trying to get a clear picture of the wishes of SIDS Countries, as the current indicator was defined and decided in a full UN Member process, not solely through the wishes of SIDS or least developed countries. In this regard FAO (to date) refers to statements in the SAMOA Pathway:
58 (l) To enhance the capacity of small island developing States to sustainably use their fisheries resources and develop fisheries-related industries, *enabling them to maximize benefits from their fisheries resources and ensure that the burden of conservation and management of ocean resources is not disproportionately transferred to small island developing States*;
45 (d) To address remaining gaps in capacity for *gaining access to and managing climate finance*.

FAO has also been advised by members of FFA that the information required for this indicator should reflect:

i) Changes in the 'value' and 'share' by SIDSs (and LDCs) of the economic benefit from UNFSA stocks (highly migratory/straddling stocks which are, by definition, found in the high seas adjacent to the EEZ, as well within the EEZ); and
ii) Changes in sustainable economic benefits from coastal fisheries.

FAO has also searched potential sources of information, that could be used to inform delivery of such an indicator, looking at:

- FAO Capture Production database;
- System of National Accounts (SNA) in SIDS;
- Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries Questionnaire Responses;
- Census information from SIDS;
- Pacific Forum Leaders Scorecards;
- Tuna fisheries stock and social/economic status reports; and through
- System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA),
- Supplementary data highlighted through discussions with other relevant data holders and agencies.

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Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

FAO staff (Rome HQ). In regards technical competency the following FAO staff have had significant input (Cristina Ribeiro, Stefania Vannuccini, Daniela Ottaviani, Francesco Tubiello, Sangita Dubey, Marie VanderDonckt, [NSA including SEEA], Marc Taconet, Rebecca Metzner plus Joseph Catanzano (fishery economist in FIAP). FAO Regional and country offices were sent requests in regards the wishes of SIDS.

Mr Bob Gillett (author of Gillett, R. (2016). Fisheries in the Economies of Pacific Island Countries and Territories. Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Noumea, 520 pages).

Mr Paul Ladd and Ms Dunja Krause from UNRISD.

Forum Fisheries Agency: Michael Batty and Tim Adams.

Secretariat of the Pacific Community Demography and Sensus Section Mr Phil Bright.

Experts on System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA, http://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/seea.asp): Mr Carl Obst (http://sustainable.unimelb.edu.au/people/carl-obst).

This list will expand with continued work, as the process for development of 14.7.1 only started in December 2016.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

National Statistical Systems hold standardised records (e.g. Value Added Fisheries data) that can be examined to look for a GDP ratio or examined to look at standardise value trends through time.

Although there are standards that set how to treat all this situations, the issues with the available information include:

- The conflating of fisheries data with data other sectors (including other natural resource sectors). In the System of National Accounts (SNA), fisheries is included in Broad industry group of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries thus only countries with satellite accounts can provide data on the Value Added of Fisheries
- The fact that some fisheries value goes in/out in relation to fisheries access agreements to foreign flagged fleets;
- The lack of local catch values from small scale fisheries. Small-scale, non-commercial fisheries, especially near-shore subsistence fisheries, although recognized as fundamental for social, cultural, and food security reasons, are often not accounted for in official statistics thus not accounted for in the estimate of the value added for the fishing sector;
- Missing recreational fishery data or recreational fishing and related service activities in the SNA being accounted for in a different Economic Group and thus the economic impact in the Tourism the sustainable management of resources can have it's not captured through the indicator;
- Lack of clear split between aquaculture and wild fishery production in some cases;
- There is also a problem in getting a consistent time series as countries have data sets that are not comparable across time and/or in function of the data recorded.

Such issues are not insurmountable but will require capacity investment to have work completed to the available statistics, to standardise what is available and interpolate where there is missing data using simple modelling techniques.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

FAO will continue to liaise with other agencies and interested countries/parties to prepare a proposal that will be tabled before the next IAEG Meeting in March 2017.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

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In principle, no new standards should be needed/sought. Either through the SNA-Satellite accounts of by its relationship with the System of Environmental Economic Accounting Central Framework (SEEA-CF), international statistical standard are already available.

FAO is working on a number of related SEEA products (water, energy and forestry) and would likely present a methodological paper as a technical note (with collaborators) to describe the process, while ensuring all definitions are compliant as would be required by the UN Statistical Commission.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?
There is no set date as yet

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?
Yes, and these have been, and are continuing to be compiled by FAO. If the 'Fisheries as a percentage of GDP' would be the final indicator to be adopted, these data these have largely been compiled by FAO. This is true for at least 118 countries that have reported these to UNSD (although fewer SIDS). It might be very well that some countries do list an NA for data on the Fishing and aquaculture industry, but do not report these to UNSD. This has to be further investigated.

If yes, please describe:
Data from National accounts series. Also, data on fishing and aquaculture would need additional validation work before becoming publishable, this point requires further investigation from FAO (ESS) side. Further data processing would still be required to render the data fully comparable over time as data may draw on different ISIC and SNA revisions.

Start and end year value of the VA_Fi-to-GDP ratio by country (country list 120 including 18 SIDS datasets that have a range of start and end datasets, maximum time-series 1989-2015). Care needed as time span is not identical for all countries. Also the data on VA_fi and by extension the ratio VA_FI/GDP may not be fully comparable between start period and end period for some countries as they may draw on different ISIC and SNA revisions. Further data processing would be required to render the data fully consistent over time. Also, data on fishing and aquaculture would need additional validation work before becoming publishable. This collated data file offers a potential of National accounts series. The current country coverage is a lower bound, with additional geographical breakdown also possibly available for some countries.

How do you plan to collect the data?
TBD

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.
TBD

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?
TBD

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?
TBD

If yes, please briefly describe:

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Target number: 14.a

Indicator Number and Name: 14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology

Agency: IOC-UNESCO in cooperation with UNEP

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?
Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?
IOC-UNESCO: contact person Julian Barbiere (J.barbiere@unesco.org) and Kirsten Isensee (k.isensee@unesco.org).

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?
Testing phase of the agreed draft methodologies in pilot countries in early 2017 and data collection from countries from 2018 onwards.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator
The development and populating of the indicator 14.a.1 will be conducted as part of the preparation of the Global Ocean Science Report (GOSR) launched by IOC Member States in 2014. The GOSR was established to assist local and national governments, academic and research institutions, as well as international organizations and donors, in making informed decisions on future research investment. It will summarize information about the status of ocean research, investment in research infrastructure and human capacity. As national investment can vary among the different nations depending on the GDP, proxies as science output, technical and human capacities will be used to illustrate research investment. Preliminary information has been gathered in the form of national surveys and is being analysed to quantify research investment, research capacity and infrastructure, in particular human resources and the facilities/laboratories/field stations, as well as special equipment available in each nation, and each region respectively. This baseline information will be published through the IOC GOSR in 2016.More information available: http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/ioc-oceans/sections-and-programmes/ocean-sciences/global-ocean-science-report/

- First draft of methodologies: background paper (existing data/methods to measure the indicator, potential methods to measure the indicator, recommendations) by September 2016
- Review of the background paper in October 2016
- Technical meeting with experts in late 2016
- Finalization of draft methodologies by December 2016
- Testing phase of agreed methodologies in pilot countries in early 2017
- Finalization of methodologies by end 2017
- Strategy for data collection in early 2018
- Data collection from 2018 onwards.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.
Besides the direct information obtained for investment, proxies, which will indicate investment in a globally comparable way are and have to be developed and approved by intergovernmental processes.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?
By end 2017.

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Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?
No

If yes, please describe:

How do you plan to collect the data?
- Send questionnaire to country
- Obtain data directly from country database/website
- Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.
Existing data bases comprising information about technical infrastructure used for ocean science already exist, and have to be connected. These data together with information obtained via a IOC survey (to send out every 5 years) will be open access at a IODE portal.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?
The data collection will be a continuous process, especially for information which are submitted to existing online portals e.g. JCOMMOBS. Data collection via questionnaires will be conducted every 5 years.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?
Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:
IOC member states have the possibilities to check data before they are published; further existing data will be compared to the newly collected one to detect mistakes.

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Target number: 14.b

Indicator Number and Name[51] 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

Agency: FAO

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?
Yes. The indicator is based on a new section on small-scale fisheries inserted in the 2015/2016 version of the questionnaire on the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and related instruments (CCRF questionnaire). This questionnaire is distributed to members and observers (regional fishery bodies (RFBs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs)) of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) every two years.

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?
The indicator for SDG target 14.b directly refers to questions of the CCRF questionnaire and uses a methodology formulated through the FAO Task Force on Small-Scale Fisheries. Membership of COFI is open to all Members of FAO. Currently, COFI has 133 members[52].
During the 32nd Session of COFI, agreed that the data submitted through the CCRF questionnaire could be used by Members for reporting on sustainable development goals (SDGs) indicators and Aichi Biodiversity Targets[53].

In relation to data collection tools, at its 31st Session in 2014, COFI commended the work undertaken by FAO to develop a web-based version of the CCRF questionnaire on the implementation of the Code and welcomed the substantial increase in response rates of Members, regional fishery bodies and non-governmental organizations. In line with a COFI request in 2014, FAO further developed the web-based system, together with the related data processing tools and usability features.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?
As illustrated above, the indicator directly refers to three questions included in FAO questionnaire. The CCRF questionnaire is send to all FAO members[54] and completed by the relevant national authorities, primarily the fisheries administrations, with the appropriate involvement of national statistical systems. The CCRF questionnaire is also send to COFI observers, namely regional fishery bodies and non-governmental organizations.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator
In line with a COFI request in 2014, FAO reviewed the CCRF questionnaire, taking into account developments in global fisheries and aquaculture and comments provided by respondents. In view of the importance attached to small-scale fisheries by COFI Members and the endorsement by COFI of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) in 2014, five structured questions on small-scale fisheries were added to the 2015/16 version of the questionnaire.

Target 14.b is focusing on access to resources and markets for small-scale fisheries, in line with the Rio+20 outcome document para, 175. In order to guarantee secure access, an enabling environment is

[51] see http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf
[52] www.fao.org/unfao/govbodies/gsbhome/committee-fi/en/
[53] See COFI report http://www.fao.org/3/a-mr484e.pdf
[54] http://www.fao.org/legal/home/membership-of-fao/en/

necessary which recognizes and protects small-scale fisheries rights. Such an enabling environment has three key features:

1. Appropriate legal, regulatory and policy frameworks,
2. Specific initiatives to support small-scale fisheries and
3. Related institutional mechanisms which allow for the participation of small-scale fisheries organizations in relevant processes.

The indicator variables are therefore chosen from three (see detailed questions in Annex 1) of the five questions on small-scale fisheries of the CCRF questionnaire to reflect these three aspects. The national indicator is calculated based on these questions specifically focusing on actual efforts of promoting and facilitating access rights to small scale fisheries.

Variable 1. Existence of instruments that specifically target or address the small-scale fisheries sector
Variable 2. Ongoing specific initiatives to implement the SSF Guidelines
Variable 3. Existence of mechanisms enabling small-scale fishers and fish workers to contribute to decision-making processes

The unit of measurement of the indicator is a score on a scale of 0 to 1, computed through scores and weights assigned to the three questions. The weight given to each of the variables in calculating the indicator value for each country is as follows:

Variable 1. 40%
Variable 2. 30%
Variable 3. 30%

Responses termed “no” in all three questions will result in a “zero” score for the composite indicator. Maximum score will be achieved if all questions are answered “yes”. Differences in score as compared to the preceding year will reflect the progress made. For more details see Annex 2.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?
Preparatory work is completed and first results in terms of answers to the three questions on which the indicator is based became available during the 32nd session of COFI in July 2016.
On that occasion COFI also agreed that the data and information submitted through the questionnaire could be used by Members for reporting on sustainable development goals (SDGs) indicators. The importance of the ongoing processes related to Agenda 2030 on SDGs was also highlighted and COFI took note of the upcoming UN Conference to support the implementation of SDG 14 to be held in New York in June 2017. COFI encouraged FAO to continue to support the preparatory process and also to support Members in the preparation of national reports on the relevant SDG targets.
In the COFI Bureau meeting in December 2016, the use of the COFI Bureau as a way to adopting the methodologies for Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries related SDG indicators and during the next COFI Bureau meeting, in April 2017, the methodology for indicators 14.b.1 will be presented and will be subject to approval on behalf of the Member States.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?
Yes

If yes, please describe:
National Statistical Systems already collect fisheries-relevant data, with a focus on production, employment, and trade. For the 2016 report on the CCRF questionnaire, 115 Members (58 percent of FAO Members) responded to the questionnaire, setting an all-time record in response rate.

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92 Members and the EU[55] responded to the section on small-scale fisheries of the CCRF questionnaire. Responses for the three questions relevant for the indicator are summarized below and available in more detail in Annex 3:

- 77, 74, 73 and 69 percent of Members reported having introduced or developed respectively regulations, policies, laws, plans or strategies specifically targeting or addressing SSF.

- In relation to specific initiatives to implement the SSF Guidelines, 47 percent of the Members responded positively whilst 42 percent reported that they intended doing so in the future. Initiatives already in place were most prominently related to activities supporting SSF actors actively participating in sustainable resources management (84 percent), implementing capacity development of fisheries organizations and other stakeholders (72 percent) and promoting social development, employment and decent work (67 percent).

- Mechanisms through which small-scale fishers and fish workers can contribute to decision making processes have been reported to exist by 85 percent of the respondents. The most common ones include mechanisms for involving small-scale fishers in fisheries management (79 percent) and fisher/fish workers' representatives into advisory/consultative bodies to the Ministries/Departments of Fisheries (77 percent). Out of the Members who responded to have these mechanisms in place, 67 percent reported encouraging the active participation of women.

How do you plan to collect the data?
The data is collected through the web-based CCRF questionnaire on a biannual basis. Considering the agreement by COFI in 2016 that it is envisaged to develop an online tool to compile the indicator for SDG target 14.b using the data provided by countries on the three relevant questions of the CCRF questionnaire, also on an annual basis.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.
The indicator components are all included in the CCRF questionnaire which is filled in by FAO Members.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?
Through the FAO COFI the data is currently collected on a biannual basis. However, considering the agreement by COFI in July 2016 that the data and information submitted through the Code questionnaire could be used by Members for reporting on sustainable development goals (SDGs) indicators this frequency could be increased to an annual routine.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?
Yes, planned.

If yes, please briefly describe:
An online tool is planned to compute the indicator, based on the data provided by countries in the web-based CCRF questionnaire. The indicator will be submitted to countries for final validation before reporting.

Annexes listed below provided to IAEG-SDG Members:
Annex 1: CCRF questionnaire questions used for SDG target 14.b indicator
Annex 2: Indicator calculation methodology
Annex 3: Relevant reporting on the COFI questionnaire from the 32nd COFI session

[55] The EU responded on behalf of its Member States in this section.

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Target number: 14.c

Indicator Number and Name:
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 Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources

Agency:
OLA/DOALOS

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?
Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?
Members of UN-Oceans, an inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues consisting of 23 UN-System organizations and the International Seabed Authority (see UN-Oceans website for list of members at www.unoceans.org), have initiated consultations in developing this indicator, including preparing metadata. Members of UN-Oceans work through face-to-face meetings supplemented by virtual meetings (teleconferences, videoconferences etc.). UN-Oceans has agreed that OLA/DOALOS will serve as focal point for Indicator 14.c.1 and, in that capacity, will consolidate data and any other relevant information, as provided by its members and other relevant international organizations, as appropriate and necessary, to be submitted to the IAEG-SDGs.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?
At this stage, involvement of National Statistical Systems is not expected.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator
The methodology for this indicator will be developed through consultations among UN-Oceans members. To date, UN-Oceans members have decided to compile ocean-related instruments relevant to the implementation of 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. The lists of such instruments are to be provided by the members of UN-Oceans. Once the compilation of such instruments is completed and the format of reporting is agreed on, UN-Oceans members will be requested to collect data on the status and implementation of these instruments. In the future, consideration could be given to the possibility to involve other international organizations relevant to ocean affairs and the law of the sea.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.
To be determined at a later stage.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?
No specific indication is available at this moment. Every effort will be made to provide necessary information within a reasonable timeline, taking also into account possible deadline for providing such information as requested by IAEG-SDGs. It is recalled that this is a new indicator, and further extensive work is needed for developing the methodology and collecting necessary data.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

If yes, please describe:

As noted above, this is a new indicator and only one component of the indicator (on ratifications and accessions of treaties) is being collected, but not by any National Statistical System (NSS). With respect to the other component of the indicator (i.e. implementation of international instruments), we are not yet aware of such data or metadata being collected by NSSs at this stage. However for some UN-Oceans members, information on implementation of legal instruments is currently being collected by national sectoral agencies (other than NSSs).

How do you plan to collect the data?
As indicated above, information on one component of this indicator, in particular information on ratifications and accessions to treaties is already available or will continue to be collected by relevant depositaries. Mechanisms for collection of other components, in particular on implementation of instruments, include, among others, notifications to depositaries, as well as responses by Member States to questionnaires, and voluntary and/or mandatory reporting by Member States. Data reported by UN-Oceans members will be consolidated by OLA/DOALOS as the focal point for Indicator 14.c.1.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.
See response above.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?
Periodically (data, in particular on status of ratifications or accessions to treaties, is to be updated as new information becomes available, either through national authorities or through relevant intergovernmental organizations). To take into account the difference of frequency for data collection with respect to the implementation of relevant international instruments currently in place for some members of UN-Oceans, the periodicity of data collection will be further discussed by UN-Oceans members.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

If yes, please briefly describe:

Data is expected to be directly provided to UN-Oceans members by the relevant ministries and other government agencies. At this stage, a separate data validation process by countries is not deemed to be necessary.

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degredation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 15

Target number: 15.3

Indicator Number and Name: 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.

Agency: UNCCD

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

The UNCCD has formed an Inter-Agency Advisory Group on indicator 15.3.1 composed of UNCCD, FAO, CBD, UNFCCC, UNEP and UNSD to develop the methodology and data options for this indicator. The focal points of this Advisory Group will also consult with their technical partners and data providers as part of this work.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

Once a complete methodology package has been finalized, the Advisory Group will explore modalities of working with national statistical systems to validate and refine the methodology.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

"In February 2016, the UNCCD and its key partners convened a meeting with over 60 experts from organizations, institutions, governments and the private sector to discuss the methodologies and data sets needed to monitor progress towards SDG target 15.3, in particular the indicator 15.3.1. At this expert meeting, there was a general consensus on the use of three sub-indicators: i) land cover, ii) land productivity and iii) carbon stocks, above and below ground; and that these sub-indicators need to be further contextualized with other national data and information. Subsequent to the expert meeting, the UNCCD submitted a revised metadata document contained in the SDG 15 compilation of 04 March 2016 and established the Inter-Agency Advisory Group on SDG indicator 15.3.1.

From June to December 2016, the UNCCD, in consultation with the Advisory Group, will assemble a team of international experts to produce Good Practice Guidance for deriving indicator 15.3.1, including a harmonized approach to data options at the national, regional and global levels. A comprehensive metadata document will then be presented to the IAEG-SDGs for its review in early 2017."

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

"An international standard for the sub-indicator on land cover exists (ISO 19144-2:2012); the Land Cover Meta Language (LCML) provides a common reference structure for the comparison and integration of data for any generic land cover classification system. LCML is also used for defining land-cover/ecosystem functional units by the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA).

The other two sub-indicators on land productivity and carbon stocks will require new international standards to be approved by the appropriate body."

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

Early 2017.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

"For some countries, data on land cover are being collected by National Statistical Systems; for most countries, land cover data is spread among different statistical fields (agriculture, environment, forestry, etc.) and related relevant agencies or ministries.

For the sub-indicators on land productivity and carbon stocks, data collection remains with specialized institutions at the national and regional levels."

How do you plan to collect the data?

Send questionnaire(s) to country, Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity, Satellite images, remote sensing, UNCCD national reports

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

The sub-indicators will require multiple data sources. National official data sources will be used to the greatest extent possible, complemented by default data derived from Earth observation and geospatial information. The three sub-indicators are part of the UNCCD’s mandatory reporting which will begin in 2018.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Every four years.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

In the absence of or to complement national official data sources, countries would validate default data, a process which has already been established as part of the UNCCD national reporting.

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degredation and halt biodiversity loss

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

The sub-indicator on land cover will also be used to assist in monitoring a number of other SDG targets and the Advisory Group is working with others, such as the UNSD on SEEA, to ensure a consistent methodology and classification system for the SDG indicator framework.

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Target number: 15.3

Indicator Number and Name: 15.3.1 - sub-component on soil organic carbon

Agency: FAO

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

International Soil Information Institutions of the Global Soil Partnership (GSP); currently 60 countries, to be extended to 135 countries where there are national focal points nominated by governments.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

It will be recommended through a methodological specification and good practice recommendation to exchange and clarify the approaches, metadata and results with the national statistical offices. Linkages with these institutions already were formally established through FAO Statistics. Nevertheless, the GSP secretariat will advise to the GSP national soil focal points to address and coordinate action with these institutions.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

The GSP, advised by the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils (ITPS), is currently establishing a global soil information system including an indicator-based monitoring system denominated SoilSTAT. This includes soil carbon (concentrations and stocks, status and trends). Currently, it is expected that the system being designed be implemented through the International Network of Soil Information Institutions (INSII). A guidance manual containing the specifications for the indicator will be agreed upon with all partners. According to GSP Pillars on Information and Data and on Harmonisation, all relevant specifications for the development of the global soil data infrastructure will be defined and explained in detail, in coordination with other FAO products and services, and in attention to the use of similar definitions and concepts under the SDG process.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

"IPCC (2006) contains the most relevant definitions, especially with regard to reference values usable for Tier 2 and 3 GHG reporting.
Beyond this, the GSP will agree with all partners on a consistent methodical indicator framework for soils.
With regard to the technical soil infrastructure, data transfer and provision of national reporting data will be standards-based (ISO and OGC for the exchange of digital spatial data sets). An extended ISO 28258 will be the core model for exchanging soil data."

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

2017

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degredation and halt biodiversity loss

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

Data are already being collected in various countries. The process is domain-specific and hardly communicated with national statistics. FAO intends to mediate this process largely by developing and implementing SoilSTAT as part of the FAOSTATs family but also by other means. FAOSTAT is embedded in a standardized exchange of national agro-environmental data through national designated statistical offices.

How do you plan to collect the data?

Obtain data directly from country database/website, Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity, Satellite images, remote sensing

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

The global soil information system will have multiple components. A guidance manual with indicator specifications is expected to be agreed among all countries (currently 135). The system design follows the architecture of modern web-based systems (e.g. GEOSS). However, data repositories will be established for centralized components.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

Because the system is designed to be country-driven, uncertainty assessments and validation at national level will be recommended. Cross-validation between different approaches is foreseen as well.

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

"Among others, with regard to the sub-indicator soil organic carbon, it has been formally agreed between FAO, UNCCD and other partners that the GSP, hosted by FAO, and with regard to the UN-statistical system approaches, will develop operational solutions to the cover soil organic carbon component under the SDG reporting scheme.
This will be disseminated at the technical and scientific level in March 2017 during a joint conference organized between the IPCC and GSP-ITPS. Quality assurance of the methodological approach adopted, and products developed will be provided by the GSP scientific Body, the ITPS.

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Target number: 15.8

Indicator Number and Name: 15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species

Agency: IUCN

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- IUCN Invasive Species Specialist Group
- Biodiversity Indicators Partnership
- Convention on Biological Diversity
- University of Auckland, New Zealand
- Monash University, Australia
- Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA), Italy
- IUCN World Commission on Environmental Law.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

National Statistical Systems, via relevant government departments, will be involved in the development of the methodology through their engagement in the mechanisms listed above. Thus, they will serve as be sources of data and information.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

This is an existing indicator (McGeoch et al. 2010) that measures the adoption of national legislation relevant to the prevention or control of invasive alien species. It is in the process of being expanded to incorporate an element reflecting "adequate resourcing". This indicator was first calculated in 2010, dating back to the 1950s, but there has not yet been a global update since then. Plans are to update this baseline, enhance it and make it available for global, regional and national use.

The indicator measures the management response to alien invasive species globally, by tracking invasive alien species legislation for control and prevention at national and international levels. The more countries with invasive alien species and biosecurity -related legislation, the greater the global commitment to controlling the threat to biodiversity from invasive alien species. The larger the number of invasive alien species -relevant international policies, and the greater the level of national commitment to these, the greater the global commitment to controlling invasive alien species. The more international agreements a country is party to, the more strongly committed the country is to controlling invasive alien species.

Ten multinational environment-related agreements were used to quantify trends in the adoption of invasive alien species -related policy. National legislation related to the prevention, management and

control of invasive alien species was recorded including year of enactment, type of legislation (prevention, management etc.), and the data analysed to calculate the indicator.

The global trend in policy response has been positive for the few last decades and, since the publication of GBO3, the adoption of policies against invasive alien species has significantly increased. As reported in 2010, 55% of the 191 countries (in 2010) that are Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) have overarching national legislation to prevent, control and/or limit the spread and impact of invasive alien species, and most CBD Parties were signatory to at least one of ten other multilateral agreements that cover invasive alien species in some form. Among these countries, 8% are signatory to all 10 international agreements (McGeoch et al. 2010).

For example, the Council of Europe has been developing and adopting codes of conduct addressing some key pathways (e.g. horticulture, botanic gardens, zoos, hunting, or fishing) of invasive alien species. Moreover, once the European regulation on invasive alien species is fully adopted, it will have major implications for neighbouring countries, but also at a world scale, as the European institution is a major partner for global trade.

The projection of the current trend of adoption of national policies on invasive alien species projects a non-significant increase by 2020, with a slowing of the rate of increase in the proportion of countries adopting such legislation. The adoption of national and international policies on invasive alien species is a first step to combatting the spread of invasive alien species.

This indicator is utilised for assessing progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 9 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020: “by 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment” (CBD 2014, Tittensor et al. 2014), and was used as an indicator towards the CBD’s 2010 Target (Butchart et al. 2010). The indicator is maintained by the IUCN Species Survival Commission’s Invasive Species Specialist Group and collaborators.

The indicator is also relevant to a number of other Goals and Targets including SDG Targets 2.4, 3.d, 6.6, 14.2, and 15.5.

Caveats include the fact that the adoption of legislation does not necessarily indicate the existence of regulations or policy to implement the legislation or how successful such implementation has been on the ground. There still remains a need for further indicator refinement to make this link clearer. In addition, legislation does not necessarily capture all efforts against invasive alien species that are happening at the national level.

The methodology being used for the further development of this indicator is based on the approach used in the development of the indicator “*Trends in policy responses, legislation and management plans to control and prevent spread of invasive alien species”* developed within the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership framework in 2010. For computing ‘adequate resourcing’ by the countries, the team in consultation with international experts is identifying proxies that can be used to generate the information required to measure adequate resourcing by countries to manage the threat of invasive alien species.

These metadata are based on http://www.bipindicators.net/iaslegislationadoption, supplemented by the references listed below.

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BUTCHART, S. H. M. et al. (2010). Global biodiversity: indicators of recent declines. Science 328: 1164–1168. Available from http://www.sciencemag.org/content/328/5982/1164.short.

CBD (2014). Global Biodiversity Outlook 4. Convention on Biological Diversity, Montréal, Canada. Available from https://www.cbd.int/gbo4/.

MCGEOCH, M.A., et al. (2010). Global indicators of alien species invasion: threats, biodiversity impacts and responses. Diversity and Distributions 16: 95-108.

TITTENSOR, D. et al. (2014). A mid-term analysis of progress towards international biodiversity targets. Science 346: 241–244. Available from http://www.sciencemag.org/content/346/6206/241.short.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

This will not require new international standards.

However, the indicator is based on existing, precisely defined concepts and terms. Specifically, an alien species is a species introduced by humans – either intentionally or accidentally – outside of its natural past or present distribution, however not all alien species have negative impacts, and it is estimated that between 5% and 20% of all alien species become problematic. It is these species that are termed 'invasive alien species'. Thus, an invasive alien species (IAS) is a species that is established outside of its natural past or present distribution, whose introduction and/or spread threaten biological diversity.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

End 2016

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

National Statistical System portal is being used to link to national resources for country statistics and legislation. Specifically, data for this indicator are produced by identifying any national legislation relevant to controlling invasive alien species for each country (currently implemented for 196 Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity). Legislation is considered relevant to the prevention of alien species introductions or to control of invasive alien species if it applied to multiple taxonomic groups and was not exclusively intended to protect agriculture. If two separate sets of legislation within a country cover plants and animals, the date of the more recent legislation is used. Invasive alien species -related legislation is implemented through national Ministries of the Environment and a variety of other ministries and agencies. Thus national accession into relevant multinational environment-related agreements serves as the underlying data for this indicator.

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The indicator is derived from national accession into relevant multinational environment-related agreements, and so there are no differences between global and national figures.

How do you plan to collect the data?

Data and information is being collated through comprehensive Literature searches, accessing national websites, databases such as ECOLEX, Country profiles on the CBD Website, InforMEA website; consultation with country experts. All data and information is subjected to a verification process once it is structured.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

The Indicator team has developed a template for the collection of the various components of data, that will facilitate analysis. All information recorded is referenced and source information stored in folders for future reference

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Every 2 years.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

The Indicator team has access to a network of country editors (invasive alien species experts) who are supporting the development of verified inventories of introduced and invasive species. This network of country editors is being used to verify country data and information.

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Target number: 15.9

Indicator Number and Name: 15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

The indicator is based on the commitment by Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to:

- Develop national targets using the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Targets, as a flexible framework. Aichi Target 2 reads "By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems";
- Review, and as appropriate update and revise, their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including by integrating their national targets into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans; and
- Monitor and review the implementation of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans in accordance with the Strategic Plan and their national targets and to report to the Conference of the Parties through their fifth and sixth national reports and any other means to be decided by the Conference of the Parties

Accordingly the indicator is informed by an agreed monitoring and reporting process which is nearly universal (196 Parties) with the possibility for other Governments to participate in the reporting process.

2. Current work taking place on the indicator.

Draft guidelines for the sixth national report to the Convention on Biological Diversity have been prepared and were considered at meetings of SBSTTA-20 and SBI-1 (https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbstta/sbstta-20/official/sbstta-20-13-en.doc; https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbstta/sbstta-20/official/sbstta-20-13-add1-en.doc; https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbi/sbi-01/official/sbi-01-11-en.doc; https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbi/sbi-01/official/sbi-01-11-add1-en.doc). The recommendation from these meetings will be considered at COP-13 (December 2016).
Meanwhile, an online reporting tool has been developed (https://chm.cbd.int/) and countries have been notified of the possibility to enter the formulation and rationale for their national targets including the target corresponding to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 as well as to self-assess the level of progress made in achieving the national target (https://www.cbd.int/doc/notifications/2016/ntf-2016-038-online-reporting-en.pdf).

3. Plan to develop the methodology and international standard
a. Highlight the process to develop methodology/standards

National targets are formulated in accordance with national priorities and circumstances and may therefore not be comparable. However, an assessment of progress towards the national target based on a standardized scale and guidance on its application on the one hand as well as the requirement for countries to relate their national target and the progress made to the global target and the national contribution that would be required to achieve the global target provide a good degree of comparability and enable the aggregation of national information.

b. Other agencies/organisations involved in this development

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degredation and halt biodiversity loss

UNEP-WCMC has been commissioned to examine options for analysing national progress reported on the Aichi biodiversity Targets or corresponding national targets. A feasibility study was presented at the meeting of the Ad hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (Geneva, Switzerland, 14-17 September 2015) (https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/ind/id-ahteg-2015-01/information/id-ahteg-2015-01-inf-06-en.doc).

c. Describe the process of testing the methodology and when this will begin

The approach has been tested initially by extracting information from the 64 national reports available in time for analysis in GBO-4 (see page 131 of https://www.cbd.int/gbo/gbo4/publication/gbo4-en.pdf) and this analysis has been updated for SBI-1 drawing on information from 166 fifth national reports (see pages 5 and 20 of https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbi/sbi-01/official/sbi-01-02-add2-en.doc) and further updated for COP-13 on the basis of 180 fifth national reports and 99 revised or updated NBSAPs (see page 5 of https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-13/official/cop-13-08-add2-en.doc). The methodology is described on pages 3-4 of https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbi/sbi-01/official/sbi-01-02-add2-en.doc.

d. Timeframe

March 2016: online reporting tool formally opened
May 2016: guidance provided by SBSTTA-20 and SBI and reporting guidelines and analytical approach
December 2016: guidance finalized through decisions from COP-13
31 December 2018: proposed deadline for the submission of sixth national reports

4. How will the work be reported back to the IAEG-SDGs and, possibly, the Statistical Commission?
(If applicable at this time)

Information entered and published in the online reporting tool is publicly available and visible in a mapping tool (https://www.cbd.int/reports/map/ , https://www.cbd.int/reports/map/?filter=AICHI-TARGET-02). It can therefore be reported at any time.

5. What is the plan for the global reporting mechanism for the indicator?
a. How will the data be collected?

Through submissions of sixth national reports and information published in the online reporting tool.

b. Which regions will be covered?

All regions, all Parties to the CBD, other Governments can also publish information.

c. When will data collection begin?

Data collection has begun.

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degredation and halt biodiversity loss

Target number: 15.a and 15.b

Indicator Number and Name: 15.a.1/15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem (partial Tier III)

Proposed sub-indicators:
15.a.1
- *i. Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem.*
- *ii. Public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem.*

15.b.1
- *iii. Official development assistance on forest conservation and sustainable forest management.*
- *iv. Public expenditure on forest conservation and sustainable forest management.*

Agency: UN Environment, OECD, UNDP/BIOFIN and UNSD

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?
Yes. OECD maintains the International Development Statistics database which covers bilateral and multilateral overseas development assistance (ODA). The proposed sub-indicators i. and iii. are already considered Tier I and OECD has data which can be used to monitor these sub-indicators.

For sub-indicators ii. and iv., Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts (EPEA) are included in the System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA). Additionally, the UNDP/BIOFIN initiative (the Biodiversity Finance Initiative) has data on public expenditure on biodiversity in more than 40 countries. BIOFIN is a global partnership addressing the biodiversity finance challenge in a comprehensive manner and it includes a methodology for measuring biodiversity expenditures.

Neither the classification of environmental activities in the SEEA or in the BIOFIN is an exact match for the classification proposed in 15.a.1 and 15.b.1; however, an expert group under the UN Committee on Environmental Economic Accounting (UNCEEA) is currently being established to look into a standardization of a classification system for biodiversity expenditures. This working group will be able to provide a linkage table between the classification system and the proposed sub-indicators.

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?
The UNCEEA working group on standardization of protection expenditures will be directly involved in refining the methodology for this indicator. This includes:

1) From UN Statistics Division:
2) From UNDP/BIOFIN
3) From UN Environment Science Division (Jillian Campbell, jillian.campbell@unep.org and Thierry Oliveira, Thierry.oliveira@unep.org)
4) From OECD:

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

Many national statistical offices are represented in the UNCEEA. Additionally, the UNDP/BIOFIN initiative works directly with national stakeholders.

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degredation and halt biodiversity loss

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator
The methodology for public expenditure on biodiversity has already been developed. In order to monitor the sub-indicators described above there are two outstanding issues:

1) Harmonization of expenditure classifications which are mapped to the sub-indicator 15.a.1.ii and 15.b.1.iv
2) Putting in place a mechanism to compile data from countries.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

There is already an international standard.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

The methodology and a mechanism for data collection will be agreed during 2017.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?
Yes.

If yes, please describe:

UNDP/BIOFIN has data for more than 40 countries. However, data collection will need to be expanded beyond the BIOFIN project countries.
As mentioned, for the ODA related sub-indicators, the OECD already has an existing data collection programme.

How do you plan to collect the data?
Data collection will be discussed by the UNCEEA working group described above.
As mentioned, for the ODA related sub-indicators, the OECD already has an existing data collection programme.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.
OECD collects ODA data. The compilation of public expenditure data is still being discussed.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?
Annually

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?
Data will be provided by countries for the public expenditure sub-indicator. Only official sources will be used. The OECD has a procedure for validation of ODA data.

If yes, please briefly describe:
The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) has internal validation procedures. For more information see: **http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/**

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

Goal 16

Target number: 16.1

Indicator Number and Name: 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause

Agency: OHCHR

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

OHCHR (headquarters and field presences in conflict situation contexts), WHO, UNODC, UNMAS and DESA Population Division (the last two organisations indicated that they will participate in the Praia Working Group created to work on this indicator), UN Peace Building Support Office and UN Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support.

At its 47th session, the UNSC welcomed the support of the Praia Group for the relevant development of indicators for targets of Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals (E/2016/24-E/CN.3/2016/34)

United Nations
Members of the Praia working group on indicator 16.1.2 (information communicated by the National Statistical Office of Cabo Verde): Human Security Report - Andrew Mack; Independent Researcher (New York University/Congo Research) – Francesca Bomboko; Institut National de la Statistique du Niger - Amadou Garba Halimatou; INEGI México – Oscar Jaimes Bello, Adrián Franco Barrios, Garcia Velazquez Maria del Pilar; Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics – Khalid Abu Khalid; PRIO - Håvard Mokleiv Nygård; Small Arms Survey – Irène Pavesi; Saferworld – Thomas Wheeler; UNDP – Alexandra Wilde, Sarah Lister;

Other potentially involved organizations/entities include: Casualty Recorders Network, Human Rights Data Analysis Group, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Uppsala Conflict Data Program and Centre for the Study of Civil War (UCDP Battle-Related Deaths Dataset; One-sided Violence Dataset and Non-state Actor Dataset), International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), ACLED, Global Peace Index, Aid Worker Security Database. Other organization may be identified in the process.

In terms of consultative process, OHCHR started consulting organizations and experts on a bilateral basis. Given the complementary in their data collection work and mandates in relation to indicator 16.1.2 (and 16.1.1 on homicide rates), OHCHR consulted WHO and UNODC on the present submission. The process envisaged for developing the indicator and its methodology will be discussed during a first meeting of the Praia Working Group (see above members list) in Paris, 4-6 July 2016.

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

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

National statistical systems will be involved in the development of the methodology in the context of the work of the Praia Group and in other relevant consultations that will be organized for the same purpose. Involvement of national statistical systems will also concern data collection, as multiple data sources will be necessary for the compilation of the indicator.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

As mentioned above, a first meeting of the Praia working group created to work on this indicator will be held in Paris on 4-6 July 2016. The meeting will provide an opportunity to discuss with partners and experts, including representatives from national statistical systems, about respective work and data collection, and identify definitional, methodological and practical issues to be considered in developing the methodology. The meeting will help specify further the process to be followed for developing the methodology.

Among the issues that the work will have to address, we can mention for instance:
- defining and identifying relevant conflict situations and conflict related deaths (direct and indirect);
- disaggregating data by characteristics of victims and perpetrators (e.g. civilians, combatants, women, children, humanitarian workers,), and by causes of death;
- developing verification criteria and minimum standards for data quality; and
- reconciling multiple data sources (e.g. administrative records of justice and health authorities, casualty recording by national and international civil society organisations and human rights mechanisms, population surveys by statistical offices) as well as lack of data in many contexts.

Using recommendations from the first meeting of the Praia Group, it is proposed to undertake a thorough survey of initiatives and available standards, definitions, data collection and dissemination methods, that have been used to compile relevant components of the indicator. This mapping will seek to cover data collection undertaken by a wide range of actors, including governmental agencies, civil society organisations, UN and other international agencies and entities (e.g. International Commissions of Inquiry).

The results of the survey will be discussed at a second expert consultation, involving members of the Praia Group and other relevant national and international stakeholders. A report outlining the main conclusions and recommendations of the meeting for the compilation of the indicator will be produced and shared for further consultations and inputs.

Using these outcomes, guidance will be developed to strengthen data collection, dissemination and exchange practices and further collaboration between national and international stakeholders. This guidance should enable UN agencies, including OHCHR, WHO and UNODC, in consultation with relevant partners, to compile and release consistent estimates of indicator 16.1.2. This guidance will also be reflected in the handbook to be developed and submitted by the Praia Group to the UN Statistical Commission.

Capacity building activities, exchanges on good practices and development of a network of data providers and related data validation processes, both at national and international levels, are also planned as part of the development of this indicator.

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

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

The methodology to be developed will rely and build primarily on existing international legal and statistical standards, including international human rights law and the International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (ICCS). If new international standards will have to be developed (none are currently anticipated), they will be proposed to the UNSC through the Praia Group, and if applicable, through the mechanism overseeing the ICCS.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

Towards the end of 2017

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

There are data (and to some extent metadata) already being collected at national and international levels. It relates to administrative records, casualty recording and population surveys implemented through country-level processes, involving justice and health authorities, statistical offices, human rights mechanisms, civil society organizations, UN and other international organizations. Mapping available data and metadata will be part of the survey exercise mentioned previously.

How do you plan to collect the data?

- [x] Send questionnaire(s) to country
- [x] Obtain data directly from country database/website
- [x] Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity
- [x] Other: big data

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

As described earlier, different data sources will enter in the compilation of the indicator. Different questionnaires to collect necessary data are already sent to countries by UN agencies. These questionnaires may have to be reviewed in light of the needs identified for this indicator. With a concern not to add new burdens on countries, we will seek to obtain data directly from available database/website. In conflict-setting however, the lack of operational or accessible recording capacity commands to use other data collection mechanisms, even if only temporary or as a complement to existing recording systems. The work on casualty recording carried out in the framework of UN operations (e.g. Peacekeeping operations, Commission of Inquiry), in collaboration with governments and civil society organizations, should therefore constitute an important data source. In addition, data made available by civil society organizations carrying out media and other global monitoring (e.g. big data) will also have to be assessed for their usefulness in compiling components of the indicator.

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

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Annually

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

It is planned to develop data validation processes both at national and international levels. In identified conflict situations, capacity building activities and collaboration among relevant stakeholders at country level will be promoted. Data validation with international organizations and experts will be also sought for and particularly important in contexts of insufficiently solid data collection capacities at country level.

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Target Number: 16.4

Indicator Number and Name: 16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current USD)

Agency: UNODC

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?

Yes. A number of technical consultations have been held with experts from national statistical offices, international agencies and individual experts. As a result, a preliminary network of relevant agencies and parties has been identified, jointly with possible venues to develop the methodology.

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

At national level, a plurality of agencies need to be involved, including National Statistical Offices, Central Banks and Financial Information Units; at international level, relevant agencies may include UNCTAD, UNSD, European Commission, Eurostat, OECD; international experts from the academia and from relevant NGOs will also be involved as a number of relevant research initiatives have been developed outside official statistics.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

A Task Force of interested and relevant parties will be established and representatives of National Statistical Systems will form its main constituency. It will be important to involve national experiences that have implemented methodologies in associated areas, such as estimates of illegal economy and/or tax evasion. A mix of expertise is needed to develop the methodology for estimating IFFs, including from crime statistics, national accounts, financial and balance of payment statistics. Interested countries will be identified through consultation with the network of UN-CTS National Focal Points. This network is formed of national representatives - appointed by Member States – from either National Statistical Offices or other government agencies directly involved in the production and dissemination of statistical data on crime and criminal justice.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

Four steps are envisaged:

1. Establish Task Force to develop methodology to estimate Illicit Financial Flows (TF-IFFs) to review and discuss existing methodologies, develop an operational definition of IFFs for statistical purposes, explore methodological approaches on IFF and identify ways to test them.
2. Conduct pilot studies in interested countries to test suitable methodologies to measure selected components of IFFs.
3. Review results of the testing and identify next steps to refine the methodology, also in view of broadening the scope to additional IFFs components
4. Conduct second round of pilot studies and finalise the methodology to estimate IFFs, together with guidelines for implementation respectively for national, regional and global estimates.

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Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

Once finalised, the methodology will be submitted to National Statistical Systems through the network of UN-CTS National Focal Points for their review.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

Subject to the availability of financial resources, the methodological work on the indicator is expected to be completed by mid-2019.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

No.

If yes, please describe:

How do you plan to collect the data?

Data on IFFs and related variables will be collected at national level through existing channels of data collection.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

Computing IFFs requires estimates on a number of interlinked variables, as for example illegal economic activities. Data collection will gather data on all relevant components, with the exclusion of those already available from other national sources (e.g. National Accounts).

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

The UN-CTS is implemented annually, though periodicity of national data is expected to be highly variable.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

UNODC has an established policy to ask Member States to validate the compiled data through their identified national institutions. Comments received from Member States if any are dealt with and resolved through one to one communication with the responsible entities in the Member States before data are published.

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

Target number: 16.6

Indicator Number and Name: 16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services

Agency: UNDP

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

"The main source of data for indicator 16.6.2 is, or will be, a perception survey run by the national statistics office. As elaborated below, such surveys are conducted in an increasing number of countries, differentiated for various services; and may include a number of measures of service quality, which may include physical facilities in which the service was accessed, whether the service met expectations, timeliness, quality and comprehensiveness of information provided, professionalism and courtesy of public officials, responsiveness to queries or complaints, relevant outcomes, affordability/ value for money and specific issues of accessibility for targeted population groups, e.g. physical accessibility or availability of information in minority languages.

The methodological development for this indicator will be advanced considerably during the second annual meeting (in Paris from July 4/6, 2016) of the UNSC's Praia City Group on governance statistics, which came into being specifically to meet the need for an organised official-statistical response to the measurement of SDG 16. (This will be elaborated at (c) below.) However, there is already a significant foundation and extensive experience on which to build, in two main respects: described at (a) below, the harmonized survey module on governance, peace and security (GPS) already being widely applied by national statistical offices (NSOs) – primarily in Africa under the auspices of the Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa (ShaSA), but as far afield as Peru, annually for the last decade, ad Vietnam; and described at (b), the extensive empirical work and published scientific analysis in the survey-based measurement of GPS conducted for years by Afrobarometer the other regional Barometers, Gallup's repeated World Value Surveys, and others.

(a) The substantial SHaSA GPS experience since 2013 confirms the technical and methodological feasibility and substantive validity of the proposed survey-based indicators for indicator 16.6.2, in comparative and differentiated respects. Among twenty African countries that have committed to the GPS programme, 9 countries have already undertaken the surveys at least once, after institutionalizing the NSO role in the production of GPS statistics at country level. This has enabled the leveraging of their official mandate and legitimacy, as well as their expertise, scale of operation, training, documentation, and sustainability.. Moreover, the SHAsA program has recently workshopped and then documented the country experiences in running the survey, including the challenges that have been encountered with the survey design and in the execution of the survey itself. Since detailed questions on the GPS module ask specifically about rates of access to, and trust in, services/institutions, the GPS-SHaSA experience can thoroughly inform the development of the methodology for 16.6.2. : Questions cover respondents perceptions and experiences of public service (in general), courts of justice, police, public hospitals and clinics, public schools, tax/customs authorities, social security system, state media, Parliament, army, President, Prime Minister (where applicable), Mayor (where applicable). The analyses permit disaggregation by gender, region, income and other relevant demographic variables.

The GPS-SHaSA methodology also provides for triangulation of survey-based data with statistical information from official administrative sources. To this end, some of the implementing NSOs have convened inter-departmental committees to formulate schedules and mechanisms the annual information gathering.

(b) In addition to existing NSO experiences, questionnaire design on this theme, as well as disaggregation and other analyses, have been extensively tested and implemented in highly regarded academic and private-sector perception surveys, which include the Afrobarometer and the other Barometers and Gallup's broad-coverage World Value Survey. Regional Barometers (e.g. 19 countries in Africa in 2014 amongst 36 in total since the Afrobarometer process started, 10 Arab states in the Arabbarometer, 18 Latin American states in the Latinobarometer, 13 Asian states with three surveys and a further five with at least one survey each) ask about experience of accessing essential government services, including public schools, public clinics and hospitals, registration offices (birth certificate, driver's licence, passport, voter's card, permits, etc), water, sanitation and electricity. Questions also ask about ease of access, including the need for bribes, gifts or favours. The World Values Survey asks respondents in 60 countries (for the 6th Wave, 2010-2014) about confidence in institutions including the armed forces, the police, the courts, government and parliament. There are also questions on the extent to which government should take responsibility to ensure that everybody is provided for. Moreover, Gallup's World Poll conducts representative surveys face to face in over 140 countries covering the emerging and developed world, including questions on confidence in the judicial system, in the local police, in the military and in government. Edelman's Trust Barometer breaks down questions of trust amongst a range of institutions.
(c) The Praia City Group on Governance Statistics has established a working group taken from its membership to develop the methodology and data collection tools for 16.6.2. This working group includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics (US Department of Justice); DFID, French Institute of Research for Development. Hungarian Central Statistics Office, INEGI Mexico, ECOWAS, OECD, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, UNDP, UN Women, PRIO and Statistics South Africa. Institut National de la Statistique du Cameroun, Institut National de la Statistique du Niger, OECD, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, the Philippine Statistics Authority, Statistiques Tunisie, Statistics South Africa and UN Woman. The tasks of this working group set out in its UNSC-approved roadmap are to produce an initial metadata sheet for the indicator that will be provided to the Praia Secretariat; develop the methodology for the indicator; provide a final metadata sheet for the indicator, informed on the methodology proposed; revise the proposed metadata sheet and methodology informed by the recommendations derived by the consultations.

UNDP is actively considering the bolstering of its internal capacities to support data collection on the global level."

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

See 6.2.1(b) above. National statistical offices are involved in the development of the methodology through their membership of the Praia City Group on Governance Statistics, in many instances based on their prior experience in this particular area.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

The process for development of the methodology will be guided by the Praia City Group on Governance Statistics, drawing on the extensive NSO, academic and private-sector experiences.

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Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

The applicable standards are being developed by the Praia Group and will put forward to the IAEG-SDG. Approval procedures by UNSC are not foreseen yet.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

End of 2017

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

Among twenty African countries that have committed to the GPS programme, 9 countries have already undertaken the surveys at least once, after institutionalizing the NSO role in the production of GPS statistics at country level.

How do you plan to collect the data?

Send questionnaire(s) to country

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Annually

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

See 6.2.1 (a) and (b) for mention of the processes in certain countries and regions, upon which the Praia City Group will draw.

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Target number: 16.7

Indicator Number and Name 16.7.1 – Proportions of positions (by age group, sex, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distribution)

Agency: UNDP

Contact Person:
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Email address:
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Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

The methodological development for this indicator will be advanced considerably during two technical meetings of the Working Group to be held in 2017 (the first one in Oslo, in April 2017, and the second one tentatively planned to be held in Praia, in September 2017.)

The Group will be able to draw upon a significant body of experience, in at least three respects. First, existing data collection initiatives in this area will be reviewed to help define a simple typology of 'public institutions' i.e. to help identify a core set of institutions/bodies making up 'the legislature, public service and judiciary' that are common to (or comparable) across countries and regions. Second, a review of existing sources on labour statistics will help find a simple way to classify positions in public institutions (e.g. by grade level / 'decision-making positions') which can be readily applied across all countries. Finally, a review of existing data collection initiatives will help identify a 'core minimum' for the demographic breakdown of positions in public institutions (e.g. by 'population groups'), while keeping in mind that demographic categorizations will need to be readily applicable to BOTH staffing of public institutions AND national populations, to allow for the calculation of ratios comparing the composition of the national population and the composition of public institutions, as envisaged by the indicator language.

Amongst international organizations directly involved in the production of similar statistics, which will be consulted in developing the methodology / data collection tools for this indicator:

- **The World Bank** is involved in the regular production of statistics on the representation of women in constitutional courts worldwide [World Bank, Women, Business and the Law Report (2016)]
- **UNODC** regularly compiles statistics on judges, police personnel and prison staff, disaggregated by sex [UNODC, Crime and criminal justice statistics database (2014)]
- **UNWomen** has previously collected statistics on women's representation (as % of all judges) in supreme, constitutional and regional courts, and on the sex of the Chief Justice in countries worldwide [UNWomen, Progress of the World's Women: In Pursuit of Justice (2011-12)]
- The **European Commission** (EC) regularly produces statistics on the sex of selected officials in key 'decision-making positions' in the judiciary – namely top positions in Supreme Courts,

Supreme Administrative Courts, Constitutional Courts, and Public Prosecutor's Offices. With regards to the civil service, the EC also produces statistics on the composition (male vs. female) of the first and second highest administrative levels (as defined in the country) in Ministries or government departments, at national/federal level [EC Database on Women and Men In Decision-Making (WMID) (2016)]

- The **Inter-Parliamentary Union** (IPU) regularly produces statistics on the number (and %) of women and youth in both the Lower Houses and Upper Houses/Senates of countries worldwide [Women in National Parliaments database and Report on Youth Participation in National Parliaments (2016)]. Furthermore, the IPU, in collaboration with UNDP, also produced a global report in 2012 which presented data on parliamentary staff in each parliament [IPU/UNDP, Global Parliamentary Report – The Changing Nature of Parliamentary Representation (2012)]
- The **OECD** is exploring ways of gathering information on a broader range of characteristics than only gender (age, occupation and education; possibly extended to disability and income/wealth) for members of national legislatures. Some preliminary data for OECD countries could be available by end-2016. This will be useful to inform recommendations by the Working Group on more sophisticated disaggregation of positions in public institutions (in the medium-/long-term) beyond a 'core minimum' applicable to all countries during this initial phase.
- The **ILO** regularly produces statistics on employment, disaggregated by sex and institutional sector (i.e. public vs. private sector), by occupation (following the official classification standard ISCO-08 used by statistical services to sort/classify jobs and persons into occupations) and by position/grade [ILO, ILOSTAT Database of Labour Statistics]
- The **OECD** (with **ILO**) is launching a new data collection initiative (February 2017) on the composition of the workforce in the central/federal government according to five criteria: i) occupation (NOT position); ii) education; iii) age; iv) length of service; and v) gender. In addition to data on all staff in central government, data by the same breakdown will be collected for three core ministries (Interior, Finance and Justice) and three sectorial ministries (Education, Health and Environment).
- **UNDP** (via its Global Project on Gender Equality in Public Administration – GEPA) is currently mapping available data on women in public administration at country-level, in all regions (disaggregated by ministry/agency, by decision-making positions and/or pay grades, by employment status i.e. full-time vs. temporary/part-time status, etc.) This mapping aims to inform the establishment of a global tracking mechanism on gender in public administration.
- The last two initiatives (by the OECD/ILO and UNDP) will be useful to inform recommendations by the Working Group for more sophisticated disaggregation of positions in public institutions (in the medium-/long-term) beyond a 'core minimum' applicable to all countries during this initial phase.
- While no existing global database was found on ethnic representation of public institutions, several individual NSOs do collect official statistics on the representation of ethnic groups (e.g. Kenya), indigenous people (e.g. New Zealand), persons from a visible minority group (e.g. Canada), or persons with a distinct national identity (e.g.UK) in their public service.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

National statistical offices are involved in the development of the methodology through their membership of the Praia City Group on Governance Statistics.

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Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator?

See above

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.
Standards are being developed by the Praia Group and put forward to the IAEG-SDG.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?
End of 2017

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

(•) Yes

( ) No

If yes, please describe:

Data is already being collected from National Statistical Offices on the following:

1) **Workforce in the judiciary:**
    - Number/sex of judges/magistrates (through the UNODC Crime & Criminal Justice Database)
    - Number (and %) of women justices in constitutional courts (through the World Bank's Women, Business and the Law biennial report)
    - Sex of the following officials in key 'decision-making positions' in the Judiciary: Supreme courts: President and members; Supreme administrative courts: President; Constitutional courts: President; Public prosecutor: Public prosecutor or equivalent position(s) – collected by the European Commission (EC) Database on Women and Men In Decision-Making (WMID), for 35 EU countries

2) **Workforce in the legislature:**
    - The number (and %) of women in all parliamentary chambers of a given country -- both Lower House and Upper House/Senate (through the IPU Women in National Parliaments database)
    - Number (and %) of youth in national parliaments -- both Lower House and Upper House/Senate (through the IPU's biennial Report on Youth Participation in National Parliaments)

3) **Workforce in the public service:**
    - Employment by sex and institutional sector (public vs. private), in the ILOSTAT database on labour statistics
    - Female share of employment in senior and middle management (%) (based on ISCO-08), in the ILOSTAT database on labour statistics [current classification however includes occupations in both the public and private sectors]
    - % Male vs. % Female staff occupying the first and second highest administrative levels (as defined in the country) in Ministries or government departments, at national/federal level; and the sex of the President of the Supreme audit organisation

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– in the European Commission (EC) Database on Women and Men In Decision-Making (WMID), for 35 EU countries

How do you plan to collect the data?
Please check all that apply and for each component of the indicator.

- [x] Send questionnaire(s) to country
- [x] Obtain data directly from country database/website
- [x] Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity
- [ ] Satellite images, remote sensing
- [ ] Other:

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?
Annually

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

- ( ) Yes
- (•) No

If yes, please briefly describe:

General Comments
If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

1) The Working Group will recommend the adoption of an *incremental approach* for this indicator: A) Identifying a few key positions across the legislature, public service and judiciary to focus on initially (e.g. 'decision-making positions') and B) Identifying a 'core minimum' for demographic disaggregation (e.g. sex and age), which can later be expanded.

2) Worthwhile to note that Indicator 16.7.1 is *an important complementary indicator for target 10.2* ("By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status"). Target 10.2 has only one indicator, which measures *economic* exclusion only (Indicator 10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities). Indicator 16.7.1 adds value to the measurement of this target by also capturing the social/political inclusion dimensions of the target.

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Target number: 16.7

Indicator Number and Name: Indicator 16.7.2: Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

Agency: UNDP

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

"The methodological development for this indicator will be advanced considerably during the annual meeting of the Praia Group on governance statistics which will be held in Paris from July 4/6, 2016. The Group will be able to draw upon a significant body of experience, in two main respects.

Firstly, the harmonized survey module on governance, peace and security (GPS), including perceptions and experiences of the responsiveness of decision-making at various levels, has been administered by nine African national statistical offices (NSOs) under the Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa (ShaSA), as well as NSOs as far afield as Peru, annually for a decade, and Vietnam. Published results include detailed disaggregation. This GPS experience confirms the technical validity and methodological feasibility of the proposed survey-based indicators for indicator 16.7.2. The process has institutionalized the production of GPS statistics at country level by NSOs - leveraging their expertise, official mandate and legitimacy. The SHaSA programme also provides for interdepartmental collaboration under NSO leadership to gather administrative data for triangulation, e.g. on institutional representativeness. Moreover, the SHAsA program has documented the country experiences in running the survey including the challenges that have been encountered in the survey methodology and in in the execution of the survey itself which will inform the development of the methodology for 16.7.2.

Secondly, private-sector surveys like the sixty-country Gallup World Values Survey have directly applicable items, sustained over several years; and relevant items and trends are also to be found in the regional Barometers. Published scientific analyses including disaggregation are available to inform methodological discussion.

The Praia City Group on Governance Statistics has established a working group taken from its membership to develop the methodology and data collection tools for 16.7.2. This working group includes ECOWAS, OECD, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, UNDP, UN Women, PRIO and Statistics South Africa. The tasks of this working group, established in its UNSC-approved roadmap, are to produce an initial metadata sheet for the indicator that will be provided to the Praia Secretariat; develop the methodology for the indicator; provide a final metadata sheet for the indicator, informed on the methodology proposed; revise the proposed metadata sheet and methodology informed by the recommendations derived by the consultations.

UNDP is actively considering the bolstering of its internal capacities to support data collection on the global level."

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

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

National statistical offices are involved in the development of the methodology through their membership of the Praia City Group on Governance Statistics.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

See above.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

Standards are being developed by the Praia Group and put forward to the IAEG-SDG.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

End of 2017 at the latest.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

See 6.2.1. - Praia City Group on Governance Statistics

How do you plan to collect the data?

Send questionnaire(s) to country, Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Annually

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

No

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

The extensive NSO experience-base in survey-based GPS measurement, and the Praia City Group considerations for this measure, will be of use to developing survey-based complementary indicators

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Target number: 16.10

Indicator Number and Name: 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

Agency: OHCHR

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

"UN organizations/entities: Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; International Labour Organization; International human rights mechanisms

Members of the Praia working group on indicator 16.10.1: ECOWAS - Gbogboto Bundu Musa ; Institut National de la Statistique du Niger - Amadou Garba Halimatou ; Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics – Khalid Abu Khalid; Statistics South Africa - Isabelle Schmidt; INEGI (Mexico) (tbc)

Other potentially involved organizations/entities include regional and national human rights mechanisms and additional National Statistical Offices and civil society organizations

In terms of consultative process, OHCHR started consulting organizations and experts on a bilateral basis. OHCHR is partnering with UNESCO and ILO, which provided inputs for the present submission. The process envisaged for developing the indicator and its methodology will be discussed during a first meeting of the Praia Working Group (see above members list) in Paris, 4-6 July 2016."

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

"National statistical systems will be involved in the development of the methodology in the context of the work of the Praia Group and in other relevant consultations that will be organized on the same topic. Different national stakeholders (e.g. national statistical offices, human rights institutions) will be identified and take part in data collection efforts depending on country context and institutional framework. Among the issues to be addressed in the development of the methodology for this indicator are the following:

1. Lack of common/consistent definitions, methodologies and practices
2. Data disaggregation by characteristics of victims/perpetrators and type of abuses
3. Protection of human rights (e.g. data confidentiality)
4. Reconciling data from various sources (avoiding duplication of records)
5. How to expand data coverage and strengthen capacity at country level to enable OHCHR, UNESCO, ILO and other relevant international mechanisms to produce consistent global figures"

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

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

"As mentioned above, a first meeting of the Praia working group created to work on this indicator will be held in Paris on 4-6 July 2016. The meeting will provide an opportunity to discuss with partners and experts, including representatives from national statistical systems, about respective work and data collection, and identify definitional, methodological and practical issues to be considered in developing the methodology. The meeting will help specify further the process to be followed for developing the methodology.

Based on the results of the Praia working group meeting, conduct an in-depth technical review of the existing definitions, methodologies, dissemination practices and data sources currently used to measure violence against journalists, human rights defenders and trade unionists, their compatibility with the proposed SDG indicator and suitability for global reporting. Starting from the data currently collected by OHCHR, UNESCO and ILO, this review will seek to cover data collection carried by multiple actors, including national statistical offices and other governmental agencies, national human rights institutions and civil society organisations.

The results of this mapping exercise will be discussed at subsequent expert consultations, involving the members of the Working Group on the SDG indicator 16.10.1 created under the Praia Group on Governance Statistics, OHCHR, UNESCO and ILO and other relevant stakeholders. These consultations will help develop guidance on definitions, methods and practices relevant to the compilation of this indicator. It will also provide common standards, tools and recommendations to reconcile data coming from multiple sources; strengthen data coverage; and ensure implementation of statistical and human rights standards in these data collection efforts.

In line with the mandate of the Praia Group, this process will seek to be inclusive and to further collaboration between stakeholders at national and international levels. Guidance and collaboration developed should enable OHCHR, UNESCO and ILO, to compile and release consistent figures on indicator 16.10.1. The tools developed will be reflected in the handbook to be prepared and submitted by the Praia Group to the UN Statistical Commission.

Capacity building activities, exchanges on good practices and development of a network(s) of experts and stakeholders, both at national and international levels, are also planned as part of the development of the indicator and its validation process."

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

The methodology to be developed will rely and build primarily on existing international legal and statistical standards, including international human rights law and the International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (ICCS). If new international standards will have to be developed (none are currently anticipated), they will be proposed to the UNSC through the Praia Group, and if applicable, through the mechanism overseeing the ICCS.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

Towards the end of 2017

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

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

Available data is currently being collected from a variety of national sources, including national human rights institutions, Ministry of Justice/Labour, and civil society organizations. Mapping available data and metadata will be part of the survey exercise mentioned in 6.2.3.

How do you plan to collect the data?

Send questionnaire(s) to country, Obtain data directly from country database/website, Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity, Build on existing databases and mechanisms supported by OHCHR, UNESCO and ILO as part of their mandates

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

The methodology for collecting data from different data sources is still being developed.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Annually

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

A data validation process will be developed building on existing validation practices followed by OHCHR, UNESCO and ILO and the international mechanisms they service in conformity with their respective mandates.

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

A statistical definition of Trade Unionist is already being used in agreement with ICLS to compile data on trade union density (ILO).

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

Target number: 16.b

Indicator Number and Name: 16.b.1 and 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

Agency: OHCHR

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

"UN organizations/entities: Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes, UN Women

Members of the Praia working group on indicator 16.b.1: - Independent Researcher (New York University/Congo Research) – Francesca Bomboko; Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (Colombia) - Diana Carolina Nova Laverde; French Institute of Research for Development – François Roubaud; INEGI México – Oscar Jaimes Bello, Adrián Franco Barrios, Garcia Velazquez Maria del Pilar; Institut National de la Statistique du Niger - Amadou Garba Halimatou ; Statistiques Tunisie - Lotfi Hrizi, Nadia Touihri; OECD - Marco Mira D'Ercole; Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics – Khalid Abu Khalid; Bureau of Justice Statistics (U.S. Department of Justice) – Allen Beck; Statistics South Africa - Isabelle Schmidt; UN Women – Sara Duerto Valero

Other potentially involved organizations/entities include: European Union Fundamental Rights Agency; Focal points of national statistical offices of the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of the Criminal Justice System; other experts that will be identified later

In terms of consultative process, OHCHR started consulting organizations and experts on a bilateral basis. OHCHR participated in the UNODC meeting of Global Focal Points of the Surveys on Crime Trends and Operations of the Criminal Justice System (UN-CTS) in May 2016. One of the recommendations was adding questions on experience/perception of discrimination to the existing section on victimization survey to take advantage of the existing annual data collection through identified and active focal points in each country. Among other things, the discussion highlighted comparability issues and needs for more targeted sampling frame to capture the different grounds of discrimination. The process envisaged for developing the indicator and its methodology will be further discussed during a first meeting of the Praia Working Group (see above members list) in Paris, 4-6 July 2016."

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

"National statistical systems will be involved in the development of the methodology in the context of the work and consultations organized within the Praia Group framework and in the context of other relevant consultations on country level work and experience in implementing victimization surveys and other data collections relevant to the compilation of the indicator. Among the issues to be addressed in the context of this work, we can mention for instance:

- measurement of experience versus perception of discrimination and related validity and comparability issues;
- Use of specialized discrimination surveys versus discrimination modules within a general or other purpose survey;
- Surveying/accessing population groups who may be marginalized and/or at risk of discrimination;
- Guaranteeing implementation of human rights and statistical standards in data collection work.

Based on a mapping of national, regional and international surveys on measurement of discrimination (as stand-alone applications or as a part of victimization or general purpose surveys), representatives of national statistical systems will be consulted on above mentioned as well as additional related issues, such as: grounds and areas of discrimination covered; cognitive testing; screening and sampling techniques; inclusion of 'hard to reach' / potentially 'left behind' group; training of interviewers; and capacity building at country level."

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

"As mentioned above, a first meeting of the Praia working group created to work on this indicator will be held in Paris on 4-6 July 2016. The meeting will provide an opportunity to discuss with partners and experts, including representatives from national statistical systems, about respective work and data collection, and identify definitional, methodological and practical issues to be considered. The meeting will help specify further the process to be followed for developing the methodology. Based on the results of the Praia meeting, it is envisaged to:

- conduct an in-depth technical review of the methodologies currently applied by national statistical systems to measure experience/perception of discrimination, their compatibility with the proposed SDG indicator and suitability for global reporting;
- convene follow-up expert consultations, in coordination with Group Praia to discuss the main findings of the methodological overview of surveys on experience/perception on discrimination;
- based on conclusions and recommendations of these follow-up consultations, develop guidance for producing harmonized statistics on experience/perception of discrimination relevant to the compilation of indicator 16.b.1;
- Support, through capacity building, the implementation and integration of the developed module/questionnaire on the experience/perception of discrimination in existing or new country population surveys.
- Report on indicator 16.b.1 building on existing data collection and exchange programmes at national, regional and international level"

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

The methodology to be developed will rely and build primarily on existing international legal and statistical standards, including human rights law and the International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (ICCS). If new international standards will have to be developed (none are currently anticipated), they will be proposed to the UNSC through the Praia Group, and if applicable, through the mechanisms overseeing the ICCS.

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

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

Towards the end of 2018 (depending on scope of methodology)

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

Some national statistical systems and regional organizations are collecting data for some of the components of this indicator (i.e. specific grounds of discrimination such as gender, age, indigenous, migrants, etc.). OHCHR has started a mapping of initiatives applied to measure experience/perception of discrimination, their compatibility with the proposed SDG indicator and suitability for global reporting. The main findings and preliminary recommendations from this technical review will be presented to an expert meeting. For the list of organizations and experts, see response to 6.2.1.

How do you plan to collect the data?

Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Annually

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

At this stage, we are not in the position to describe the process of data validation that will be followed, but this will be discussed in due course within the Praia Group and with national statistical systems representatives which will be responsible for implementing the envisaged population surveys.

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

Goal 17

Target number: 17.5

Indicator Number and Name: 17.5.1 - Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Agency: UNCTAD

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Some preliminary work has been done. See UNCTAD Development and Globalisation: Facts and Figures (17.5) for presentation of preliminary results: http://stats.unctad.org/Dgff2016/partnership/goal17/target_17_5.html

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

The UNCTAD Investment Policy Monitor has been published since 2009. Consultation with member states for developing these data have been conducted via the World Investment Forum.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

NSOs are not typically involved with collection of investment promotion data and hence they have had limited involvement. The indicator is sourced and derived from secondary data from existing UNCTAD database, the Investment Policy Monitor, which compiles data on International Investment Agreements.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

Methodology has been in place since 2009. It has been developed with member states via the World Investment Forum.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

For the moment, there are no plans to develop new statistical standards via UNSC, as WIR has operated as intergovernmental mechanism to date.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

For the moment, we propose using existing methodology. As thus, for the medium term, the proposed methodology can be considered completed.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

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No

If yes, please describe:

How do you plan to collect the data?

The data are already collected as part of the reporting for the UNCTAD Investment Policy Monitor. See: http://unctad.org/en/pages/publications/Investment-Policy-Monitor.aspx

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

N/A

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Annually

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Data are published and also presented/validated at the WIR and via direct contact with investment agencies in member states.

If yes, please briefly describe:

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

Target number: 17.6

Indicator Number and Name: 17.6.1 - Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation

Agency: UNESCO

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?

The development of this indicator is part of UNESCO's Global Observatory of Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Instruments (GO-SPIN), which is a new tool for analysis and support to science, technology and innovation (STI) policy making. Through the GO-SPIN survey, UNESCO is collecting information and data on the national research and innovation landscape of countries, the evolution of STI policies and the STI policy cycles. A section on mapping STI cooperation agreements and programmes between countries will be explicitly included In addition to "acts, bills, regulations and international agreements on STI issues", which is already part of the inventory. Information relevant to this indicator has already been collected in a pilot set of 12 countries in Africa and 13 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Based on this pilot experience, a formal methodological document explicitly dealing with this indicator will be prepared in 2017.

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

UNESCO - Division of Science Policy and Capacity Building, Natural Sciences Sector; UNESCO Institute of Statistics, UNESCO's GO-SPIN consultant, Ministries responsible for Science, Technology and Innovation, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, and National Institutes of Statistics

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

The National Institutes of Statistics are involved in the GO-SPIN survey and preparation of inventories. Their representatives participate in the trainings on the methodology and are part of the task teams for the completion of the inventories. However, National Statistical Systems will not be the primary source for this information, rather information units in ministries responsible for Science, Technology and Innovation.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

The methodology for the indicator will be integral part of the GO-SPIN methodology. While the data collection methodology has already been implemented and tested, detailed definitions will be reviewed to ensure comparability.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

None for the moment.

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When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

The methodology should be ready by the end of 2017.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Data are collected from Ministries responsible for Science, Technology and Innovation, through the UNESCO GO-SPIN programme.

How do you plan to collect the data?

Through the GO-SPIN survey, after training activities organized in the countries undertaking it.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

Not applicable.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Every 5 years.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes, data are validated by country focal points after collection of the inventories and the completion of survey. Validation workshops maybe organized to discuss and complete information gaps.

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Target number: 17.7

Indicator Number and Name:
17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies.

Agency: UN Environment and OECD

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?
Yes. OECD maintains the International Development Statistics database which covers bilateral and multilateral overseas development assistance (ODA), private provider aid and other resources flows. The database includes purpose codes for each aid flow which allows the OECD to classify aid according to purpose. This database can be used to assess the volume of aid flowing to the country for the promotion of the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies. OECD and UN Environment are working to define "the promotion of the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies" in a way that allows this classification.

In terms of other funding, including the funding that is included in national budgets, UN Environment and OECD are currently in the process of analysing a measurement mechanism. In the short-term, UN Environment propose to base the indicator measurement on the OECD International Development Statistics database and then to continue to refine the indicator over time.

More information on the OECD purpose codes and sector classification is available in the guide to sector classification (http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/purposecodessectorclassification.htm) and in the list of purpose codes (http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/documentupload/2015%20CRS%20purpose%20codes%20EN_updated%20April%202016.pdf)

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?
UN Environment and the OECD are the primary entities involved. However, the methodology will also be shared for comments with relevant stakeholders.

1) From UN Environment: Economy Division (contact people: Rashmi Jawahar Ganesh, Rashmi.Jawahar.Affiliate@unep.org and Zitouni Ould-Dada, Zitouni.Ould-Dada@unep.org), and from the Science Division (Jillian Campbell jillian.campbell@unep.org)
2) From OECD: Statistics and Development Finance Division (Yasmin Ahmad, yasmin.ahmad@oecd.org and Simon Scott, simon.scott@oecd.org)

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

The methodology will be circulated to the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on the Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, widely known as the IAEG-SDG, for review and comments on the work to define "the promotion of the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies".

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator
The methodology for aid flows has already been developed; however, a coherent definition of "the promotion of the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound

technologies" will be developed by March 2017. Further refinements of the methodology may continue up to 2020.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

There is already an international standard, the Development Finance Standards, on international finance statistics. The definition of "the promotion of the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies" will likely not require a stand-alone statistical standard, but can be incorporated in existing documentation.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

A preliminary methodology and data will be available by end 2017 for reporting in the 2018 Secretary General's Sustainable Development Goal Report. Methodological refinements may continue until 2020.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?
Yes.

If yes, please describe:

The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Secretariat collects aid statistics from DAC member countries, non-DAC countries, Multilateral Organisations and Private Donors. Data are collected annually using a converged reporting system whereby bilateral and multilateral providers of development co-operation use a single file format (Creditor Reporting System – CRS) to report at item level on all flows of resources to developing countries. Item-level reporting is validated against key aggregates also reported by donors and then serves as the basis for producing various other aggregate statistics.

How do you plan to collect the data?
The data collection is expected to continue to be under the umbrella of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). However, if new data flows are deemed necessary as the indicator is refined then this will be assessed during the refinement.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.
Currently only one data source will be used.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Annually
Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?
Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:
The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) has internal validation procedures. For more information see: http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/

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Target number: 17.14

Indicator Number and Name: 17.14.1- Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

Agency: UNEP

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?

Yes.
UNEP supports countries in integrating sustainable development within their national policy setting. This work provides UNEP with an understanding of the concepts behind enhancing the policy coherence of sustainable development; however, developing an indicator methodology for 17.14.1 is at a very early stage.

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

UNEP will link this work to the UNEA work programme. The United Nations Environment Assembly is the primary intergovernmental forum responsible for the integration of sustainable development in national policy making.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

No, this is primarily a policy process indicator; however, we will ensure that the IAEG and UNSD are informed of all methodological developments on this indicator.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

The work will likely be undertaken in two stages: (i) using UNEP's existing work on sustainable development policy to develop a framework for assessing policy coherence, and (ii) supporting countries in using the framework to assess their own policy coherence.

1st Stage: Initial draft methodology (August 2016 – June 2018):
- development of methodological specifications
- definition of recommendations to build capacity on the indicator
- development of a plan for implementation of the indicator

Potential 2nd Stage: Technical review and piloting in countries (January 2018 – December 2020):
- piloting in countries
- incorporating feedback from countries
- self-assessment by countries

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

None at this time; however, UNEA members will be informed on the progress.

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

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

By 2020

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

No

If yes, please describe:

How do you plan to collect the data?

To be determined, likely a questionnaire.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Every five years

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

To be determined

If yes, please briefly describe:

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

Target number: 17.17

Indicator Number and Name: 17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships

Agency: World Bank

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

The indicator is developed by experts from the Public Private Partnership Unit of the World Bank Group.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

The methodology is already developed and data collection is already ongoing. The plan is to engage with National PPP Units and/or regulatory agencies for the validation of the method and data.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

"The methodology is available at the website http://ppi.worldbank.org/methodology/ppi-methodology. The following process is followed to develop indicator estimates:
- A team of researchers gather data for each of the regions using public sources (from government and MDBs websites); commercial news databases as well as from commercial specialized and industry publications/subscriptions
- Data is uploaded to an administrative website through a template to make sure data is standardized
- Data is validated by a group of experts at the World Bank Group.
- Data is later uploaded to the public website (www.ppi.worldbank.org) and made available free of charge."

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

The IAEG-SDG will need to decide if the indicator is fit for purpose for measuring target 17.17. The current indicator measures the “Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships” but not of civil society. Moreover, within public-private partnerships it does not cover education and health, which may account for a significant part of PPP projects.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

The methodology is already defined.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

No

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If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

"The data is gathered from public sources (from government and MDBs); commercial news databases as well as from commercial specialized and industry publications/subscriptions

The database's research team uses the following sources:
a. commercial news databases such as Factiva, Business News America, ISI Emerging markets, and the Economist Intelligence Unit's databases
b. specialized and industry publications such as Thomson Financial's Project Finance International, Euromoney's Project Finance, Media Analytics' Global Water Intelligence, Pisent Masons' Water Yearbooks, and Platt's Power in Asia
c. specialized portala such as Privatization, IPAnet, and Privatization Barometer
d. Internet resources such as web sites of project companies, privatization or PPP agencies, and regulatory agencies
e. sponsor information primarily through their Web sites, annual reports, press releases, and financial reports such as 10K and 20F forms submitted to the NYSE
f. multilateral development agencies primarily through information on their Websites, annual reports, and other studies
If necessary, information is also requested from or verified with project companies, sponsors, and regulatory agencies"

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

The Private Participation in Infrastructure (PPI) Database collects data on the proposed indicator every six months and it is publically available at www.ppi.worldbank.org. We can provide updates on this specific indicator every six months (data is available typically 4 months after the end of the semester).The Private Participation in Infrastructure (PPI) Database collects data on the proposed indicator every six months and it is publically available at www.ppi.worldbank.org. We can provide updates on this specific indicator every six months (data is available typically 4 months after the end of the semester).

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

No

If yes, please briefly describe:

The World Bank plans to do country level validation with national PPP units and/or regulatory agencies.

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

"The terms PPP is defined as: "any contractual arrangement between a public entity or authority and a private entity, for providing a public asset or service, in which the private party bears significant risk and management responsibility."

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The term infrastructure refers to:

- Energy: electricity generation, transmission, and distribution, and Natural gas transmission and distribution pipelines
- Information and communications technology (ICT): ICT backbone infrastructure
- Transport: Airports, railways, ports, and roads.
- Water: potable water treatment and distribution, and sewerage collection and treatment.

Other sector such as education and health may account for a significant part of PPPs but they are not captured by the database. Expanding the data to include PPPs in other sector beyond infrastructure is something that the World Bank is considering but it is currently limited by budget constraints.

Unfortunately PPI database does not collect data on civil society partnerships and this will not fit the currently methodology of data gathering and is outside the present work's scope."

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Target number: 17.18

Indicator Number and Name: Indicator 17.18.2: Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Agency: PARIS21

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

In the case of the Indicator 17.18.2, PARIS21 will involve the National Statistical System by asking them to provide the Statistical Act/Law of their country where it is not already available.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

Compliance: A country's statistics law will be considered compliant with the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics if the law has provisions relating to all the ten Principles.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

Already completed

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

Yes but for a limited number of countries only.

How do you plan to collect the data?

Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Annually

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

"1 – For the survey: Each country will fill out information relating to each of the ten UNFPOS. Guidelines on each of the questions will be provided (see below) and each country will be required to provide the necessary evidence on each response such as website links to the law and the specific paragraph or article.

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2 – PARIS21 to employ text mining for each country's statistics law to assess compliance on each of the UNFPOS. The same guide as above on a range of text to be mined under each Principle will be provided. Efforts will also be undertaken to obtain and verify data from statistics laws that are written in local languages. "

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

The methodology proposed will focus on reference to the principles and not their implementation level.

Annex: Tier III Indicators for which no work plan was received

1.a.1 – Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes (World Bank listed as possible custodian agency)/(under possible refinement)

1.b.1 – Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups (custodian agency pending)

8.b.1 – Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP (ILO listed as possible custodian agency)/(under possible refinement)

12.a.1 – Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies (custodian agency pending)

17.13.1 – Macroeconomic Dashboard (custodian agency pending)

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 (UNSD listed as possible custodian agency)