

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



District-Level Indicators for Monitoring Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals

JULY 2016

Table of Contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	2
BACKGROUND	3
PROCESS	4
INDICATORS	5
METADATA	13
SDG 1: No Poverty	13
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	14
SDG 3: Good Health And Well-Being	24
SDG 4: Quality Education	25
SDG 5: Gender Equality	29
SDG 6: Clean Water And Sanitation	31
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	35
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption And Production	38
SDG 16: Peace, Justice And Strong Institutions	40

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This document was produced by the SDG Indicators Working Group at the Center for Sustainable Development (CSD), Earth Institute, Columbia University. Writing and compilation of the report was led by Joyce Chen, with technical input and contributions from: Dr. Maureen Adudans, Sehrish Bari, Dr. Yanis Ben Amor, Matthew Harris, Dr. Radhika Iyengar, May Hui, Dr. Uyen Kim Huynh, Lyn Leverett, Dr. Vijay Modi, Dr. Mark Musumba, Diombare Niang, Dr. Cheryl Palm, Rebecca Ross, Dr. Jeffrey Sachs, Dr. Sonia Sachs, Haeln Shin, Tara Stafford Ocansey, Dr. Awash Teklehaimanot, and Madeline Woo.

CSD would also like to extend its gratitude to the following technical experts for their consultation: Dr. Ann Aerts, Novartis Foundation; Dr. Sanjeev Arora, University of New Mexico School of Medicine, Dr. Marc Bulterys, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Dr. Garry Conille, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; Dr. Patricia Culligan, Civil Engineering and Engineering Mechanics Department, Columbia University; Jessica Espey, UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network; Dr. Peter Hotez, Baylor College of Medicine; Dr. Diallo Habibatou-Sylla, Marie Nolie Jeantillon, Dr. Gnagna Ndiaye, Dr. Amadou Niang, and Dr. Seth Omeheng-Dapaah, Millennium Promise; Dr. Stephen Ngigi, Columbia Global Center Africa; Dr. Meir Stampfer, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health; and Dr. Annika Sweetland, Department of Psychiatry, Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons. The recommendations in this document may not reflect the views of the individuals above and are the sole responsibility of the author.

BACKGROUND

In January 2016, the [Center for Sustainable Development](#) (CSD) at the Earth Institute, Columbia University, formed an SDG Indicators Working Group to address the need for a monitoring framework to guide investments in the [UN Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs) at the subnational level. The SDGs were adopted in September 2015 by all 193 UN Member States to set a global agenda for sustainable development that addresses the interconnected challenges of economic development, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability.

Achievement of the SDGs will require a collaborative effort of UN agencies, governments, academic institutions, civil society organizations, private sector companies, and financing institutions. Action must be taken at the global and national level to adopt enabling policies for sustainable development. Multilateral financing institutions and other donors must mobilize resources to invest in SDG solutions. Government, civil society, and business must work together to implement transformative initiatives at the subnational level.

In March 2016, the [Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators](#) (IAEG-SDGs) presented their recommendations in a [report](#) to the 47th session of the UN Statistical Commission. The IAEG-SDG's global and universal indicators will be critical for monitoring and comparing progress of countries toward the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. However, the global indicators do not adequately address the need for monitoring processes, outputs, and short-term outcomes related to SDG activities within countries at the subnational level.

The team at CSD has over a decade of experience in integrated rural development in sub-Saharan Africa and developed this document to guide decision making by government offices, civil society organizations, and other partners working together to achieve the SDGs at the district level. While the indicators were drafted with the rural sub-Saharan African context in mind, they may be applicable to rural areas in a wide variety of regions and should be adapted as needed to reflect the priorities of each setting.

PROCESS

The process of developing district-level indicators for monitoring progress on the SDGs initiated with a request from Millennium Promise (MP), an implementing partner of the Earth Institute for over 10 years, to help develop a monitoring and evaluation framework for the Sustainable Districts Program initiative. Millennium Promise's Sustainable Districts Program involves advising the governments of several sub-Saharan African countries on scaling up an integrated model of rural development at the district level. The baseline survey for the Sustainable Districts Program is anticipated to begin at the end of 2016 or early 2017. Accordingly, the SDG Indicators Working Group began by refining and prioritizing the official list of [241 Global Indicators](#) based on the following criteria:

1. The target and corresponding indicator are – or can be revised to be – **relevant** for rural districts in sub-Saharan Africa, in general.
2. The target and corresponding indicator are – or can be revised to be – **high priority** for rural districts in sub-Saharan Africa, in general.
3. Data required to calculate the indicator can be **measured** through a cross-sectional survey of households or facilities (e.g., schools, health facilities), government administrative data, or GIS mapping.
4. There is **clearly defined** metadata for the indicator (i.e., [provisionally classified as a Tier I or Tier II indicator by the IAEG](#) in March 2016) – or the SDG Indicators Working Group can develop it.

Global indicators that were determined to be (1) relevant, (2) high priority, (3) measurable, and (4) clearly defined were retained as is and included in the list of district-level indicators. Global indicators that failed to meet all 4 criteria were either discarded or modified to meet the criteria.

SDGs 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 13 (Climate Action), 14 (Life Below Water), and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) were determined to be less relevant and of lower priority for the Sustainable Districts Program sites. Therefore, this document only recommends indicators for monitoring relevant and high priority targets for 13 of the 17 SDGs.

INDICATORS

SDG Target	Indicator	Tier*
SDG 1 – END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE		
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1-A Household asset-based wealth index	M (13)
	1.1.1-B Per capita consumption-based poverty measure	M (13)
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	I
SDG 2 – END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE		
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	I
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity	M (14)
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	I
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	I
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Labor productivity (yield)	III
	2.3.1-B Land productivity (yield)	M (14)
	2.3.2-A Value of agricultural production per hectare	M (15)
	2.3.2-B Household market participation	M (15)
SDG 3 – ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES		
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Ratio of maternal deaths to live births	M (16)
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	I

*as classified by the IAEG-SDGs as of March 24, 2016. "M" indicates that the indicator is new or modified; click on the page number in parentheses to view the indicator metadata.

SDG Target	Indicator	Tier*
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	I
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	I
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1-A Proportion of population that has been tested for HIV and knows their status	M (16)
	3.3.1-B Proportion of pregnant women diagnosed as HIV+	M (17)
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 persons per year	I
	3.3.3-A Proportion of population that is mRDT+	M (17)
	3.3.3-B Proportion of confirmed malaria cases that are treated with antimalarials	M (18)
	3.3.4-A Proportion of children 5 years of age living with chronic HBV infection	M (18)
	3.3.4-B Coverage of timely hepatitis B vaccine birth dose	M (19)
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.3.4-C Coverage of third dose of hepatitis B vaccine among infants	M (19)
	3.4.1-A Proportion of population with raised blood glucose	M (20)
	3.4.1-B Proportion of women who have been screened for breast cancer	M (20)
	3.4.1-C Proportion of women who have been screened for cervical cancer	M (21)
	3.4.1-D Proportion of men who have been screened for prostate cancer	M (21)
	3.4.1-E Proportion of population that has been screened for high blood pressure	M (22)
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.4.2 Proportion of population with moderate to severe depression	M (22)
	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	I
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Road traffic accident mortality rate	M (23)

SDG Target	Indicator	Tier*
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Percentage of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	I
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14; aged 15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group	I
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.2 Proportion of children under 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	M (23)
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	I
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1-A Health worker density and distribution	I
	3.c.1-B Proportion of households visited by a health care worker at home in the last 3 months	M (24)
SDG 4 – ENSURE INCLUSIVE AN EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL		
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1-A Reading proficiency of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3 and (b) at the end of primary, by sex, in schools	M (25)
	4.1.1-B Proportion of children (6-14 years) who can read a simple text in the local language	M (26)
	4.1.1-C Proportion of children who can do addition in (a) grade 2/3 and (b) at end of primary, by sex	M (26)
	4.1.1-D Proportion of children (6-14 years) who can do simple addition	M (27)
	4.1.1-E Proportion of children who can do subtraction in (a) grade 2/3 and (b) at end of primary, by sex	M (27)
	4.1.1-F Proportion of children (6-14 years) who can do simple subtraction	M (28)
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	I
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months	II

SDG Target	Indicator	Tier*
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Percentage of youth/adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills by type of skill	II
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	I / II / III
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	II
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single- sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	I / II
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	I
SDG 5 – ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS		
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	I
5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in local governments	M (29)
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	II

SDG Target	Indicator	Tier*
SDG 6 – ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL		
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1-A Proportion of population using basic drinking water source	M (30)
	6.1.1-B Proportion of primary and secondary schools with a basic drinking water source on or near premises	M (30)
	6.1.1-C Proportion of health facilities with a basic drinking water source on premises	M (31)
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1-A Proportion of population using basic sanitation facilities at the household level	M (31)
	6.2.1-B Proportion of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home	M (32)
	6.2.1-C Proportion of primary and secondary schools with basic segregated sanitation facilities on or near premises	M (32)
	6.2.1-D Proportion of primary and secondary schools with at least one handwashing facility with soap and water in or near sanitation facilities	M (33)
	6.2.1-E Proportion of health facilities with basic segregated sanitation facilities on or near premises	M (33)
	6.2.1-F Proportion of health facilities with at least one handwashing facility with soap and water in or near sanitation facilities	M (33)
SDG 7 – ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL		
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	I
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	I
SDG 8 – PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL		
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	II
	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	I

SDG Target	Indicator	Tier*
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	I
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	I
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex	I
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex	II
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	I
SDG 9 – BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION		
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	I
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	I
SDG 10 – REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES		
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1-A Gini coefficient, asset-based wealth index	M (35)
	10.1.1-B Gini coefficient, consumption-based measure of poverty	M (35)
	10.1.1-C 20:20 ratio, asset-based wealth index	M (36)
	10.1.1-D 20:20 ratio, consumption-based measure of poverty	M (36)

SDG Target	Indicator	Tier*
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Resource flows for development at the district level, by type of flow	M (37)
SDG 12 – ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS		
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.2 Annual household consumption of woody biomass used for cooking	M (38)
	12.4.2-A Proportion of households using safe solid waste management practices	M (38)
	12.4.2-B Proportion of clinics using safe biomedical waste management practices	M (39)
SDG 15 – PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS		
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	I
SDG 16 – PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS		
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Corruption perception score	M (40)
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	I

Number of District-Level Indicators, by SDG

SDG	No. of Targets	No. of Global Indicators	No. District-Level Indicators		Total No. of District-Level Indicators
			Retained	Modified	
1	7	12	1	2	3
2	8	14	4	4	8
3	13	26	9	17	26
4	10	11	7	6	13
5	9	14	2	1	3
6	8	11	0	9	9
7	5	6	2	0	2
8	12	17	8	0	8
9	8	12	2	0	2
10	10	11	0	5	5
11	10	15	0	0	0
12	11	13	0	3	3
13	5	7	0	0	0
14	10	10	0	0	0
15	12	14	1	0	1
16	12	23	1	1	2
17	19	25	0	0	0
TOTAL	169	241	36	49	85

METADATA

SDG 1: NO POVERTY // Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25

Abbreviated indicator name	1.1.1-A Consumption-based poverty measure
Full indicator name	Per capita consumption-based poverty measure
Definition	Average aggregate household consumption based on reported consumption of food items, non-food items, consumer durables, and housing
Numerator	Total aggregate household consumption
Denominator	Number of households surveyed
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	
Method of measurement	Household survey (questionnaire)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	
Additional comments (if any)	For more information, see: World Bank - LSMS Consumption Experiments ; Deaton & Zaidi (2002) Guidelines for Constructing Consumption Aggregates for Welfare Analysis

Abbreviated indicator name	1.1.1-B Asset-based wealth index
Full indicator name	Household asset-based wealth index
Definition	Relative household wealth based on asset ownership and housing characteristics, reduced to one dimension using principal components analysis
Numerator	Sum of standardized household asset scores
Denominator	Number of households surveyed
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	
Method of measurement	Household survey (questionnaire)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	Asset-based wealth indices are only useful for relative comparisons
Additional comments (if any)	For more information, see: DHS Wealth Index Construction ; Filmer & Pritchett (2001) Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data

SDG 2: ZERO HUNGER // Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutrition and sufficient food all year round

Abbreviated indicator name	2.1.2 Prevalence of food insecurity
Full indicator name	Proportion of households that are moderately or severely food insecure
Definition	Proportion of households that are moderate or severely food insecure, as measured by the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale
Numerator	Number of households that fall are assigned the HFIA category 3 (moderately food insecure access) or 4 (severely food insecure access)
Denominator	Number of households surveyed
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	
Method of measurement	Household survey (questionnaire)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	Due to the 4 week recall period, it is important to conduct the survey at the same time of year (e.g., during the “lean season”)
Additional comments (if any)	For more questionnaire and calculation methodology, see: FANTA (2007) Household Food Insecurity Access Scale

Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

Abbreviated indicator name	2.3.1-B Land productivity (yield)
Full indicator name	Average crop yield per hectare
Definition	Average crop yield per hectare for a basket of key crops during a given season
Numerator	Total crop yields during a given season
Denominator	Total hectares planted by respondents
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	Crop type
Method of measurement	Household survey (questionnaire)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	*Limited to selected basket of crops, which must be determined for each setting; excludes livestock productivity
Additional comments (if any)	For more information, see: World Bank - Living Standards Measurement Study, Integrated Surveys on Agriculture

Abbreviated indicator name	2.3.2-A Value of agricultural production
Full indicator name	Value of agricultural production per hectare
Definition	Average value of crops yielded per hectare
Numerator	Total crop yields during a given season x corresponding market price of each crop
Denominator	Total hectares planted by respondents
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	Crop type
Method of measurement	Household survey (questionnaire); Market survey (questionnaire)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	*Limited to selected basket of crops, which must be determined for each setting; excludes livestock productivity
Additional comments (if any)	For more information, see: World Bank - Living Standards Measurement Study, Integrated Surveys on Agriculture ; Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics - National Panel Survey, Community Questionnaire

Abbreviated indicator name	2.3.2-B Market participation
Full indicator name	Proportion of households participating in the market
Definition	Proportion of households that have sold crops in the past year
Numerator	Number of households that have sold crops in the past year
Denominator	Number of households surveyed
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	
Method of measurement	Household survey (questionnaire)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	
Additional comments (if any)	

SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING // Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

Abbreviated indicator name	3.1.1 Maternal mortality
Full indicator name	Ratio of maternal deaths to live births
Definition	Ratio of maternal deaths (female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy) to live births in the past 2 years
Numerator	Number of maternal deaths in the district in the past 2 years
Denominator	Number of live births in the district in the past 2 years
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	
Method of measurement	Vital statistics (district)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	
Additional comments (if any)	Requires very large sample sizes so cannot be calculated per 100,000 live births. For more information, see: WHO (2015) Global Reference List of 100 Core Health Indicators

Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

Abbreviated indicator name	3.3.1-A Testing and knowledge of HIV status
Full indicator name	Proportion of population that have been tested for HIV and know their status
Definition	Proportion of population (15-49 years) that report that they have been tested for HIV and know their status
Numerator	Number of people aged 15-49 surveyed that have been tested for HIV and know their status
Denominator	Number of people aged 15-49 surveyed
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	Age, sex
Method of measurement	Household survey (questionnaire)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	Reliability of responses; Not a measure of HIV prevalence
Additional comments (if any)	

Abbreviated indicator name	3.3.1-B HIV prevalence among pregnant women (cascade)
Full indicator name	Proportion of pregnant women diagnosed as HIV+
Definition	Proportion of pregnant women attending ANC visits at the health facility who have been newly diagnosed as HIV+ in the past 2 years
Numerator	Number of pregnant women who have been tested and newly diagnosed with HIV in the past 2 years
Denominator	Number of pregnant women attending ANC visits at the health facility in the past 2 years
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	
Method of measurement	Clinic ANC records
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	Does not capture HIV infections among other populations or pregnant women who do not attend ANC visits or have not received an HIV test; Accuracy and completeness of clinic records
Additional comments (if any)	

Abbreviated indicator name	3.3.3-A Malaria prevalence
Full indicator name	Proportion of population that is mRDT+
Definition	Proportion of population tested positive for malaria parasitemia with an mRDT
Numerator	Number of people tested positive for malaria parasitemia with mRDT
Denominator	Number of people tested for malaria with mRDT
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	Pregnant women, children under 5
Method of measurement	Household survey (malaria RDT)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	
Additional comments (if any)	Should be timed to correspond with high malaria transmission season

Abbreviated indicator name	3.3.3-B Malaria treatment
Full indicator name	Proportion of confirmed malaria cases that are treated with antimalarial drugs
Definition	Proportion of population who have tested positive for malaria at the health facility that are treated with appropriate antimalarial drugs per national policy
Numerator	Number of people who have tested positive for malaria that are treated with antimalarial drugs
Denominator	Number of people who have tested positive for malaria at the health facility
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	Pregnant women, children under 5
Method of measurement	Clinic records
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	Quality of clinic records; Does not capture compliance to full regimen; Does not account for household treatment by CHWs
Additional comments (if any)	

Abbreviated indicator name	3.3.4-A Hepatitis B prevalence among 5-year-old children
Full indicator name	Proportion of children 5 years of age living with chronic HBV infection
Definition	Proportion of children 5 years of age that tests positive for hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)
Numerator	Number of children that test positive for HBsAg
Denominator	Number of children tested
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	
Method of measurement	Household survey (HBV RDT)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	Children under the age of 5 years have not yet gone through the risk period during which infections are most likely to result in chronicity. A second test to measure hepatitis B core antibodies (anti-HBc) would add information about the proportion of children with evidence of past or present HBV infection in addition to those with chronic HBV infection.
Additional comments (if any)	For more information, see: WHO (2016) Monitoring and Evaluation for Viral Hepatitis B and C: Recommended Indicators and Framework

Abbreviated indicator name	3.3.4-B Coverage of timely hepatitis B vaccine birth dose
Full indicator name	Proportion of newborns who received a hepatitis B vaccine birth dose
Definition	Proportion of children born in the past 2 years who received a dose of hepatitis B vaccine within 24 hours of birth, as recorded on the child's immunization card or as reported by the child's mother
Numerator	Number of children born in the past 2 years who received a dose of hepatitis B vaccine within 24 hours of birth
Denominator	Number of mothers surveyed who have had a live birth in the past 2 years
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	
Method of measurement	Household survey (questionnaire)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	
Additional comments (if any)	For more information, see: WHO (2016) Monitoring and Evaluation for Viral Hepatitis B and C: Recommended Indicators and Framework

Abbreviated indicator name	3.3.4-C Coverage of third dose of hepatitis B vaccine among infants
Full indicator name	Proportion of infants (0-11 months) who received three doses of hepatitis B vaccine
Definition	Proportion of children aged 12-23 months who have received three doses of hepatitis B vaccine within the first year of life, as recorded on the child's immunization card or as reported by the child's mother
Numerator	Number of children who received three doses of hepatitis B vaccine within the first year of life
Denominator	Number of mothers surveyed who have a child aged 12-23 months
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	
Method of measurement	Household survey (questionnaire)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	
Additional comments (if any)	For more information, see: WHO (2016) Monitoring and Evaluation for Viral Hepatitis B and C: Recommended Indicators and Framework

Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

Abbreviated indicator name	3.4.1-A Diabetes prevalence
Full indicator name	Proportion of population with raised blood glucose
Definition	Proportion of population (15-49 years) with raised blood glucose (fasting plasma glucose value \geq 7.0 mmol/L (126 mg/dL)) or on medication for raised blood glucose
Numerator	Number of adults tested with fasting plasma glucose value \geq 7.0 mmol/L (126 mg/dL) or on medication for raised blood glucose
Denominator	Number of adults aged 15-49 tested
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	
Method of measurement	Household survey (blood glucose RDT)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	Respondents must fast for at least 8 hours prior to administration of test
Additional comments (if any)	For more information, see: WHO (2015) Global Reference List of 100 Core Health Indicators

Abbreviated indicator name	3.4.1-B Breast cancer screening
Full indicator name	Proportion of women who have been screened for breast cancer
Definition	Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who report having been screened for breast cancer in the past 2 years
Numerator	Number of women who report having been screened for breast cancer in the past 2 years
Denominator	Number of women aged 15-49 surveyed
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	Method of screening, % that are not aware of breast cancer
Method of measurement	Household survey (questionnaire)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	
Additional comments (if any)	

Abbreviated indicator name	3.4.1-C Cervical cancer screening
Full indicator name	Proportion of women who have been screened for cervical cancer
Definition	Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who report having been screened for cervical cancer in the past 2 years
Numerator	Number of women who report having been screened for cervical cancer in the past 2 years
Denominator	Number of women aged 15-49 surveyed
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	Method of screening, % that are not aware of cervical cancer
Method of measurement	Household survey (questionnaire)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	
Additional comments (if any)	

Abbreviated indicator name	3.4.1-D Prostate cancer screening
Full indicator name	Proportion of men who have been screened for prostate cancer in the last 12 months
Definition	Proportion of men (40 and above) who report having been screened for prostate cancer in the last 12 months
Numerator	Number of men who report having been screened for prostate cancer in the last 12 months
Denominator	Number of men aged 40 and above surveyed
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	Method of screening, % that are not aware of prostate cancer
Method of measurement	Household survey (questionnaire)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	May need to limit age range to 40-49 due to sampling frame for adult male survey
Additional comments (if any)	

Abbreviated indicator name	3.4.1-E Hypertension screening
Full indicator name	Proportion of population that has been screened for high blood pressure
Definition	Proportion of population (18 years and above) who report having been screened for high blood pressure in the past 2 years
Numerator	Number of people aged 18 and above who report having been screened for high blood pressure in the past 2 years
Denominator	Number of people aged 18 and above surveyed
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	
Method of measurement	Household survey (questionnaire)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	May require upper age range limit of 49 due to sampling frame for adult surveys
Additional comments (if any)	

Abbreviated indicator name	3.4.2 Depression prevalence
Full indicator name	Proportion of population with moderate to severe depression
Definition	Proportion of population (15-49 years) with a Personal Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) score of 10 or greater
Numerator	Number of adults with a PHQ-9 score of 10 or greater
Denominator	Number of adults aged 15-49 years screened for depression with the PHQ-9
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	Age, sex, pregnant women, women who have given birth in the past 2 years
Method of measurement	Household survey (questionnaire)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	Cultural relevance and appropriateness of tool
Additional comments (if any)	

Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

Abbreviated indicator name	3.6.1 Road traffic accident mortality rate
Full indicator name	Mortality rate among people who have been in a road traffic accident
Definition	Mortality rate among members of a household who have been in a road traffic accident in the past 2 years, as reported by head of household
Numerator	Number of people who have died from injuries sustained in a road traffic accident in the past 2 years
Denominator	Number of household members who have been in a road traffic accident in the past 2 years (as reported by head of household)
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	Location of death
Method of measurement	Household survey (questionnaire)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	
Additional comments (if any)	Meant to understand the effectiveness of the health care system, including referral system, in responding to road traffic injuries

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

Abbreviated indicator name	3.9.2 Under-5 diarrhea prevalence
Full indicator name	Proportion of children under 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks
Definition	Proportion of children under 5 with diarrhea (three or more loose stools in a 24 hour period) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, based on maternal recall
Numerator	Number of children under 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey
Denominator	Number of children under 5 among female respondents aged 15-49 surveyed
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	
Method of measurement	Household survey (questionnaire)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	Potential for recall error
Additional comments (if any)	

Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

Abbreviated indicator name	3.c.1-B Household visitation
Full indicator name	Proportion of households visited by a health care worker at home in the last 3 months
Definition	Proportion of households who have been visited by a trained health care worker (including CHWs but not traditional birth attendants) at home in the 3 months preceding the survey, based on recall of women of reproductive age (15-49 years)
Numerator	Number of households visited by a health care worker at home in the 3 months preceding the survey
Denominator	Number of women of reproductive age surveyed
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	Location of household, pregnancy status, presence of children under 5 in the household
Method of measurement	Household survey (questionnaire)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	Does not account for higher standard of monthly visits for pregnant women and children under 5; Potential for recall error; Health care worker cadres and competencies vary between countries and/or programs
Additional comments (if any)	

SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION // Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

Abbreviated indicator name	4.1.1-A Reading proficiency (school)
Full indicator name	Reading proficiency of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3 and (b) at the end of primary, by sex
Definition	Average words read correctly in the local language, per minute, by children and young people (a) in grades 2/3 and (b) at the end of primary
Numerator	Total for each child [number of words read correctly out of a 60-word passage multiplied by 60 and divided by the number of seconds it took to read the entire passage]
Denominator	Number of children tested
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	Sex, grade, urban/rural
Method of measurement	School (test)
Frequency of measurement	Twice a year
Limitations	The Early Grade Reading Assessment (EGRA) does not define benchmarks for proficiency; proficiency will need to be determined at the country level.
Additional comments (if any)	The EGRA is available for many countries in the local language and the language of instruction (https://www.eddataglobal.org/countries/index.cfm). Only chose the word list part of the full test (one only subset is required). For more information, see: EdData II - EGRA Toolkit

Abbreviated indicator name	4.1.1-B Reading proficiency (household)
Full indicator name	Proportion of children (6-14 years) who can read a simple text in the local language
Definition	Proportion of children aged 6 to 14, including those not enrolled in school, who can read a simple text in the local language
Numerator	Number of students who can read the entire paragraph or story
Denominator	Number of students tested
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	Sex, urban/rural
Method of measurement	Household (test)
Frequency of measurement	Twice a year
Limitations	This is a “floor level” test to assess 2nd grade reading proficiency. It is not a grade level assessment.
Additional comments (if any)	The PAL network has developed country specific assessments, which may be found at PAL Network . The 10-minute oral test asks children to read letters, words, a simple paragraph, and a story. Children who can read the full paragraph or story are considered proficient at the grade 2 level. Please also refer to manuals created for MVP.

Abbreviated indicator name	4.1.1-C Math proficiency in addition (school)
Full indicator name	Proportion of children who can do addition in (a) grade 2/3 and (b) at end of primary, by sex
Definition	Proportion of children and young people in (a) grade 2/3 and (b) at end of primary that can solve at least 4 out of 5 level one and 4 out of 5 level two addition problems
Numerator	Number of children who correct solve at least 4 out of 5 level 1 (within 60 seconds) and 4 out of 5 level 2 (untimed) addition problems
Denominator	Number of children tested
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	Sex, grade, urban/rural
Method of measurement	School (test)
Frequency of measurement	Twice a year
Limitations	Benchmark needs to be adapted to each country’s standards.
Additional comments (if any)	For more information, see: EdData II - Early Grade Math Assessment Toolkit

Abbreviated indicator name	4.1.1-D Math proficiency in addition (household)
Full indicator name	Proportion of children (6-14 years) who can do simple addition
Definition	Proportion of children aged 6 to 14, including those not enrolled in school, who can solve 3 out of 4 simple addition problems correctly
Numerator	Number of children who can solve 3 out of 4 simple addition problems correctly
Denominator	Number of children tested
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	Sex, urban/rural
Method of measurement	Household (test)
Frequency of measurement	Twice a year
Limitations	
Additional comments (if any)	The PAL network has developed country specific assessments, which may be found at PAL Network . Please also refer to manuals created for MVP.

Abbreviated indicator name	4.1.1-E Math proficiency in subtraction (school)
Full indicator name	Proportion of children who can do subtraction in (a) grade 2/3 and (b) at end of primary, by sex
Definition	Proportion of children and young people in (a) grade 2/3 and (b) at end of primary that can solve at least 4 out of 5 level one and 4 out of 5 level two subtraction problems
Numerator	Number of children who correct solve at least 4 out of 5 level 1 (within 60 seconds) and 4 out of 5 level 2 (untimed) subtraction problems
Denominator	Number of children tested
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	Sex, grade, urban/rural
Method of measurement	School (test)
Frequency of measurement	Twice a year
Limitations	Benchmark needs to be adapted to each country's standards.
Additional comments (if any)	See EdData II - Early Grade Math Assessment Toolkit

Abbreviated indicator name	4.1.1-F Math proficiency in subtraction (household)
Full indicator name	Proportion of children (6-14 years) who can do simple subtraction
Definition	Proportion of children aged 6 to 14, including those not enrolled in school, who can solve 3 out of 4 simple subtraction problems correctly
Numerator	Number of children who can solve 3 out of 4 simple subtraction problems correctly
Denominator	Number of children tested
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	Sex, urban/rural
Method of measurement	Household (test)
Frequency of measurement	Twice a year
Limitations	
Additional comments (if any)	The PAL network has developed country specific assessments, which may be found at PAL Network . Please also refer to manuals created for MVP.

SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY // Target 5.5: Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

Abbreviated indicator name	5.5.1 Women in local government
Full indicator name	Proportion of seats held by women in local governments
Definition	Proportion of women holding leadership positions in lower (i.e., sub-national) levels of government
Numerator	Number of leadership positions in local government held by women
Denominator	Number of total leadership positions in local government (i.e., held by both women and men)
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	Tier of local government
Method of measurement	District
Frequency of measurement	Annual
Limitations	Data on women's participation in local government are not systematically collected at the global level. Data collected at the country level vary across countries in terms of definitions, indicators and sources. Countries vary in terms of tiers of local governments and the power, roles and functions associated with each tier. No international standard for how to consistently define and measure participation in local government currently exists.
Additional comments (if any)	The definition of women's participation in local governments and related concepts on local government are currently under review as part of the ongoing process of developing a standardized measurement of women's participation in local government. UN Women is leading this process, with involvement of multiple organizations and researchers.

SDG 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION // Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Abbreviated indicator name	6.1.1-A Household water access
Full indicator name	Proportion of population using a basic drinking water source at the household level
Definition	Proportion of population using a basic drinking water source (piped water, borehole or tubewell, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater) that requires a total collection time of no more than 30 minutes, during both rainy season and dry season
Numerator	Number of people living in households using a basic drinking water source
Denominator	Number of people living in households surveyed
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	
Method of measurement	Household survey (questionnaire)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	Does not capture water quality or affordability
Additional comments (if any)	For more information, see: JMP (2015) Methodological Note on Proposed Indicator Framework for Monitoring SDG Targets on WASH

Abbreviated indicator name	6.1.1-B School water access
Full indicator name	Proportion of primary and secondary schools with a basic drinking water source on or near premises
Definition	Proportion of primary and secondary schools with a basic drinking water source (piped water, borehole or tubewell, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater) on or near premises.
Numerator	Number of schools with a basic drinking water source on or near premises
Denominator	Number of schools surveyed
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	Primary and secondary
Method of measurement	School survey (observation)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	Does not capture water quality or adequacy (in terms of quantity)
Additional comments (if any)	For more information, see: JMP (2015) Methodological Note on Proposed Indicator Framework for Monitoring SDG Targets on WASH

Abbreviated indicator name	6.1.1-C Clinic water access
Full indicator name	Proportion of health care facilities with a basic drinking water source on or near premises
Definition	Proportion of health care facilities with a basic drinking water source (piped water, borehole or tubewell, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater) on or near premises.
Numerator	Number of health care facilities with a basic drinking water source on or near premises
Denominator	Number of health care facilities surveyed
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	
Method of measurement	Clinic survey (observation)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	Does not capture water quality or adequacy (in terms of quantity)
Additional comments (if any)	For more information, see: JMP (2015) Methodological Note on Proposed Indicator Framework for Monitoring SDG Targets on WASH

Target 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

Abbreviated indicator name	6.2.1-A Household sanitation
Full indicator name	Proportion of population using a basic sanitation facility at the household level
Definition	Proportion of population using a basic sanitation facility (flush or pour flush toilet to sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with a slab; or composting toilet) which is not shared with other households
Numerator	Number of people living in households using a basic sanitation facility
Denominator	Number of people living in households surveyed
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	
Method of measurement	Household survey (questionnaire)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	Does not capture safe management of fecal waste
Additional comments (if any)	For more information, see: JMP (2015) Methodological Note on Proposed Indicator Framework for Monitoring SDG Targets on WASH

Abbreviated indicator name	6.2.1-B Household handwashing facilities
Full indicator name	Proportion of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home
Definition	Proportion of population living in households where a handwashing facilities is available on or near premises and soap and water are present at the time of the survey
Numerator	Number of people living in households where there is a handwashing facility with soap and water on or near premises
Denominator	Number of people living in households surveyed
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	
Method of measurement	Household survey (observation)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	Does not assess handwashing behaviors
Additional comments (if any)	For more information, see: JMP (2015) Methodological Note on Proposed Indicator Framework for Monitoring SDG Targets on WASH

Abbreviated indicator name	6.2.1-C School sanitation
Full indicator name	Proportion of primary and secondary schools with basic segregated sanitation facilities on or near premises
Definition	Proportion of primary and secondary schools with basic sanitation facilities (flush or pour flush toilet to sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with a slab; or composting toilet), separately available for boys and girls, on or near premises. A separate toilet should be available for every 25 girls, every 50 boys (plus urinal), female staff, and male staff.
Numerator	Number of schools with basic sanitation facilities on or near premises that are segregated and meet the recommended ratios
Denominator	Number of schools surveyed
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	Primary and secondary
Method of measurement	School survey (observation)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	Does not capture safe management of fecal waste
Additional comments (if any)	For more information, see: JMP (2015) Methodological Note on Proposed Indicator Framework for Monitoring SDG Targets on WASH

Abbreviated indicator name	6.2.1-D School handwashing facilities
Full indicator name	Proportion of primary and secondary schools with at least one handwashing facility with soap and water in or near sanitation facilities
Definition	Proportion of primary and secondary schools with at least one handwashing facility in or near (<10 m) sanitation facilities, and soap and water are present at the time of the survey
Numerator	Number of schools with handwashing facility with soap and water in or near sanitation facilities
Denominator	Number of schools surveyed
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	Primary and secondary
Method of measurement	School survey (observation)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	Does not assess handwashing behaviors
Additional comments (if any)	For more information, see: JMP (2015) Methodological Note on Proposed Indicator Framework for Monitoring SDG Targets on WASH

Abbreviated indicator name	6.2.1-E Clinic sanitation
Full indicator name	Proportion of health care facilities with basic segregated sanitation facilities on or near premises
Definition	Proportion of health care facilities with basic sanitation facilities (flush or pour flush toilet to sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with a slab; or composting toilet), separately available for males and females, on or near premises. A minimum of 4 toilets should be available at outpatient centers (1 each for staff, women, men, and children). Inpatient centers should have at least one toilet for every 20 users.
Numerator	Number of health care facilities with basic sanitation facilities on or near premises that are segregated and meet the recommended ratios
Denominator	Number of health care facilities surveyed
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	
Method of measurement	Clinic survey (observation)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	Does not capture safe management of fecal waste
Additional comments (if any)	For more information, see: JMP (2015) Methodological Note on Proposed Indicator Framework for Monitoring SDG Targets on WASH

Abbreviated indicator name	6.2.1-F Clinic handwashing facilities
Full indicator name	Proportion of health care facilities with at least one handwashing facility with soap and water in or near sanitation facilities
Definition	Proportion of health care facilities with at least one handwashing facility in or near (<10m) sanitation facilities, and soap and water are present at the time of the survey
Numerator	Number of health care facilities with handwashing facility with soap and water in or near sanitation facilities
Denominator	Number of health care facilities surveyed
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	
Method of measurement	Clinic survey (observation)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	Does not assess handwashing behaviors
Additional comments (if any)	For more information, see: JMP (2015) Methodological Note on Proposed Indicator Framework for Monitoring SDG Targets on WASH

SDG 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES // Target 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

Abbreviated indicator name	10.1.1-A Gini coefficient, asset index
Full indicator name	Gini coefficient, asset-based wealth index
Definition	The inequitable distribution of wealth, based on an asset-based wealth index, expressed as a value between 0 and 1
Numerator	The area between the Lorenz curve and the line of equality
Denominator	The area under the line of equality
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	
Method of measurement	Household survey (questionnaire)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	Can be affected by structural changes in a population; focuses on relative distribution of wealth
Additional comments (if any)	

Abbreviated indicator name	10.1.1-B Gini coefficient, consumption
Full indicator name	Gini coefficient, consumption-based measure of poverty
Definition	The inequitable distribution of income, based on self-reported consumption, expressed as a value between 0 and 1
Numerator	The area between the Lorenz curve and the line of equality
Denominator	The area under the line of equality
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	
Method of measurement	Household survey (questionnaire)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	Can be affected by structural changes in a population; focuses on relative distribution of income
Additional comments (if any)	

Abbreviated indicator name	10.1.1-C 20:20 ratio, asset index
Full indicator name	20:20 ratio, asset-based wealth index
Definition	Ratio of the average wealth of the top 20% of the population to the average wealth of the bottom 20% of the population, measured by an asset-based wealth index
Numerator	Mean wealth of the top 20% of the population
Denominator	Mean wealth of the bottom 20% of the population
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	
Method of measurement	Household survey (questionnaire)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	Does not capture changes in wealth in the middle of the distribution
Additional comments (if any)	For more information, see: DHS Wealth Index Construction

Abbreviated indicator name	10.1.1-D 20:20 ratio, consumption
Full indicator name	20:20 ratio, consumption-based measure of poverty
Definition	Ratio of the average consumption of the top 20% of the population to the average consumption of the bottom 20% of the population
Numerator	Mean consumption of the top 20% of the population
Denominator	Mean consumption of the bottom 20% of the population
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	
Method of measurement	Household survey (questionnaire)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	Does not capture changes in consumption in the middle of the distribution
Additional comments (if any)	

Target 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

Abbreviated indicator name	10.b.1 Resource flows at the district level
Full indicator name	Resource flows for development at the district level, by type of flow
Definition	The amount of official development assistance and financial flows received at the district level over the last fiscal or calendar year, disaggregated by type of flow (e.g., bilateral donor, international agency, NGO, foreign direct investment)
Numerator	N/A
Denominator	N/A
Calculation (if applicable)	N/A
Disaggregation (if applicable)	Type of flow
Method of measurement	District government survey
Frequency of measurement	
Limitations	
Additional comments (if any)	

SDG 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION // Target 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

Abbreviated indicator name	12.2.2 Biomass consumption
Full indicator name	Annual household consumption of woody biomass used for cooking
Definition	Average annual household consumption of woody biomass used for cooking, as reported by a senior female household member
Numerator	Reported frequency of fuel wood collected x reported quantity (in kg) of fuel wood collected during each collection period
Denominator	Number of households surveyed
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	
Method of measurement	Household survey (questionnaire)
Frequency of measurement	
Limitations	Does not assess shift to more or less efficient sources of energy for cooking nor use of woody biomass for other purposes
Additional comments (if any)	For more information, see section HV1 and HV2 of Vital Signs (2014) Household Survey

Target 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

Abbreviated indicator name	12.4.2-A Household solid waste management
Full indicator name	Proportion of households using safe solid waste management practices
Definition	Proportion of households safely burying their solid waste in a refuse pit (at least 1.5 meters deep and 10 meters from a water source)
Numerator	Number of households using a refuse pit for solid waste management
Denominator	Number of households surveyed
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	
Method of measurement	
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	*This assumes that municipal solid waste management services, including recycling, are generally not available in rural areas and that the most common waste management practices are open dumping, burying, and burning. In this case, burying is the preferred practice for rural households.
Additional comments (if any)	

Abbreviated indicator name	12.4.2-B Clinic biomedical waste management
Full indicator name	Proportion of clinics using safe biomedical waste management practices
Definition	Proportion of health facilities safely* incinerating and/or disposing of biomedical waste in purpose-built cement-lined pits
Numerator	Number of clinics with a cement-lined pit and/or a working incinerator for disposing of biomedical waste
Denominator	Number of clinics surveyed
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	
Method of measurement	Clinic survey (observation)
Frequency of measurement	Biennially
Limitations	Does not take into account reduction, containment, disinfection, and encapsulation of waste before disposal
Additional comments (if any)	*Uncontrolled incineration is not considered a safe method of waste management For more information, see: WHO (2005) Management of Solid Health-Care Waste at Primary Health-Care Centres

SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS // Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Abbreviated indicator name	16.5.1 Corruption perception
Full indicator name	Corruption perception score
Definition	Mean aggregate score (0 to 50 scale) given on corruption perception questions for 5 key positions and institutions, adapted from the Political and Economic Risk Consultancy survey
Numerator	Sum of 5 separate scores (0 to 10 scale)
Denominator	Number of people surveyed
Calculation (if applicable)	Numerator / denominator
Disaggregation (if applicable)	
Method of measurement	Household survey (questionnaire)
Frequency of measurement	
Limitations	The Political and Economic Risk Consultancy survey was developed specifically for the countries of East and Southeast Asia and administered to business executives. It is used by Transparency International to construct the Corruption Perceptions Index. The recommended questions have been adapted for household settings in rural sub-Saharan Africa.
Additional comments (if any)	For more information, see: Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index 2015 - Data and Methodology