

Methodology for Categorising Singapore’s Progress in Our Sustainable Development Under United Nations (UN) Global Indicator Framework (GIF) (January 2026)

I. Introduction

Singapore has been reporting and monitoring the progress in the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) implementation based on the UN GIF, comprising 17 SDGs with 169 targets and 251 indicators. This methodological note describes how each of the indicators and targets is colour-coded to represent the current progress made by Singapore to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

II. Overview

There are currently a few methods in measuring SDG progress. The method used by Singapore is mainly adapted from the UN Statistics Division’s (UNSD’s) *SDG Progress Chart Technical Note methodology*¹ used in its *SDG Progress Chart 2022*² (which presented a snapshot of global and regional progress of 36 selected SDG indicators), with some modifications to suit Singapore’s local context.

Singapore’s SDG progress is established based on the trend growth of all indicators. Each of the indicators is colour-coded to a 4-colour schema based on its trend assessment performance. When more than one series for an indicator are involved (for example, SDG 3.c.1 on health worker density which comprises separate data series for doctors, nurses, dentists and pharmacists), all the individual sub-indicators are used in the calculations. However, for an indicator with disaggregation (for example, by sex or age), only the overall series (that is, total) is considered. The data and information used in the analysis are sourced from government agencies and internationally recognised sources, which are shown in the SDG Webpage³ on the SingStat website maintained by the Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS).

III. Methodology

1. Trend Assessment at Indicator Level

The trend assessment measures the progress of indicator from a baseline year of 2015 or the nearest reference year with data (if there is no data in 2015) to the latest available data. Trends are represented by four assessment colours as described in [Table 1](#).

Different formulae are used for the trend assessment involving: (a) indicators **without** explicit numerical target, and (b) indicators **with** explicit numerical target. The indicators with explicit numerical targets are as specified in the GIF SDG Target, global metadata and/or UNSD’s *SDG Progress Chart Technical Note 2022*.

As of end-December 2025, there were 151 indicators with explicit targets or desired trends, and where at least two data points are available for Singapore, that had been identified and included in the assessment as listed in the [Annex](#). If the indicator’s current level has already met or almost met the numerical target, its trend assessment will be assigned as ‘**Good/Fair progress made**’ by default. Otherwise, its trend assessment is determined based on the method summarised in [Table 1](#) and further described in subsequent paragraphs.

To better recognise Singapore’s progressive efforts made towards attaining the SDG Targets specifically for indicators without quantitative data but are applicable to Singapore, the Inter-Ministry Committee on SDGs has pro-actively engaged the relevant Singapore government agencies to assess the efforts made for such

¹ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2022/Progress_Chart_Technical_Note_2022.pdf

² <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2022/progress-chart>

³ <https://www.singstat.gov.sg/find-data/sdg>

indicators based on **qualitative** information. As of end-December 2025, 16 (main) indicators as listed in the [Annex](#) were updated with qualitative information and self-assessed/declared by the respective agencies as either ‘Good or fair progress made’ or ‘Further progress needed’. While more of such qualitative evidence will be reported progressively for indicators currently without data, quantitative evidence-based monitoring and reporting for GIF remain the first choice. The government agencies will regularly review and explore ways to produce the required data as specified by the global metadata or identify appropriate proxies, and will provide qualitative evidence when no alternatives are available.

Table 1

Colour	Indicator’s Trend Assessment	<u>Without</u> an explicit numerical target		<u>With</u> an explicit numerical target
		For indicators which should increase over time (such as increasing coverage of health care and essential services)	For indicators which should decrease over time (such as reducing poverty, hunger or diseases)	
Green	Good or fair progress made	$CAGR_a \geq 0.005$	$CAGR_a \text{ is } \leq -0.005$	$CR \geq 0.5$
Orange	Further progress needed	$CAGR_a < 0.005$	$CAGR_a > -0.005$	$CR < 0.5$
White	Insufficient (i.e. only one data point available) or unavailable data	-	-	-
Grey	Indicator not applicable	-	-	-

Note: $CAGR_a$ refers to the actual compound annual growth rate while CR refers to the comparative ratio as described below.

1a) Measuring trend for indicators **without** an explicit numerical target

The Actual Compound Annual Growth Rate ($CAGR_a$) is used to assess the trends.

$$CAGR_a = \left(\frac{x_t}{x_{t_0}} \right)^{\frac{1}{t-t_0}} - 1$$

Where x_t is the numerical value of the SDG indicator in year t ;

t is the year when the latest data is available;

t_0 is the baseline year (the default baseline year is 2015 with a few exceptions); and

x_{t_0} is non-zero.

1b) Measuring trend for indicators **with** an explicit numerical target

The comparative ratio (CR) of the actual growth rate ($CAGR_a$) to the required growth rate ($CAGR_r$) to reach the target in 2030 is used to assess the trends.

Calculate required growth rate ($CAGR_r$) till 2030:

$$CAGR_r = \left(\frac{x^*}{x_{t_0}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2030-t_0}} - 1$$

Compare the actual versus the required growth by calculating the ratio of the two:

$$CR = \frac{CAGR_a}{CAGR_r}$$

Where x^* is the numerical target of the SDG indicator in 2030.

Example 1.1

SDG 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Year	2015	2024
Reported Data (%)	100	100

Explicit numerical target set by UNSD: > 99%
 Assessment: Target met
 Indicator's trend performance: **Good/Fair progress made**

Example 1.2

SDG 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training

Year	2015	2024
Reported Data (%)	3.6	4.1

Explicit numerical target set by UNSD: No
 Desired direction of trend over time: Decrease
CAGR_a: 0.016
 Indicator's trend performance: **Further progress needed**

Example 1.3

SDG 10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

Year	2015	2024
Reported Data (%)	5.9	4.1

Explicit numerical target set by UNSD: < 3%
CR: 1.01
 Indicator's trend performance: **Good/Fair progress made**

2. Progress Assessment at the Target Level

The progress assessment at the target level is based on its respective indicators' trend assessment performance from [Section 1](#). The progress in meeting each target by 2030 is depicted using a 4-colour schema shown in [Table 2](#). It is based on the criteria described below.

Table 2

Colour	Target's Progress Assessment
Green	Good or fair progress made
Orange	Further progress needed
White	Insufficient or unavailable data
Grey	Target not applicable

2a) Target with ‘Grey’ indicators

- (i) A target’s progress colour will be ‘Grey’ only if all its indicators’ trend colours are ‘Grey’. See Example 2.1.
- (ii) For targets where some of its remaining indicators’ trend colours also fall under the other three categories, trend colour ‘Grey’ is excluded when determining the overall target’s progress colour, before applying the criteria in 2(b) below. See Examples 2.2, 2.3 and 2.5.

2b) Target with ‘Green’, ‘Orange’ and ‘White’ indicators

- (i) The majority rule is used to determine the overall targets’ progress colour. See Examples 2.2 to 2.4.
- (ii) For targets with an equal number of indicators’ trend colours, the trend colour ‘Green’ takes precedence, followed by ‘Orange’ when determining the overall target’s progress colour. See Examples 2.5 and 2.6.

Example	Distribution of Indicators’ Trend Colour				Target’s Progress Colour
	Green	Orange	White	Grey	
2.1	0	0	0	2	Grey
2.2	1	0	0	2	Green
2.3	0	2	1	1	Orange
2.4	1	0	2	0	White
2.5	1	1	1	2	Green
2.6	0	2	2	0	Orange

IV. Concluding Remarks

The methodology will be periodically reviewed and refined to keep up with recent international developments and to take into account local circumstances and needs. In total, 167 indicators with quantitative and qualitative data had been assessed in 2025 on their progress towards achieving the SDG Targets. The Progress Tracker will be updated with the most recent data and information as at the end of each year via DOS’s SDG Webpage.

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Singapore's SDG Indicators with Global Targets and Desired Trends

* Proxy data series is used for the trend assessment of the corresponding indicator.

Qualitative information is used for the assessment of the corresponding indicator as determined by government agencies.

SDG Indicator	Indicator Title/Series	Target/Trend
1.4.1	(i) Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services – Basic drinking water services	> 99%
	(ii) Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services – Basic sanitation services	
	(iii) Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services – Basic Hygiene Facilities	Increase
	(iv) Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services – Clean fuels and technology	
	(v) Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services – Basic mobility (urban context)	
	(vi) Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services – Basic waste collection services	
	(vii) Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services – Basic health care services	
	(viii) Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services – Basic education	
	(ix) Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services – Basic information services	> 98%
1.4.2	(a) Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land with legally recognized documentation	Increase
1.5.1	(i) Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to climate-related disasters per 100,000 population	Decrease
	(ii) Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to non climate-related disasters per 100,000 population*	
1.5.2	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	Decrease
1.5.3	Country adopts and implements national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030*	Yes
1.5.4	Local government adopts and implements local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies*	Yes
2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment#	
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#	

SDG Indicator	Indicator Title/Series	Target/Trend
2.2.2	(a) 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 – wasting [#]	
	(b) 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 – overweight*	Decrease
2.2.3	Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years (percentage)	Decrease
2.a.1	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	= 1.0 index
2.b.1	Agricultural export subsidies	Decrease
2.c.1	Indicator of food price anomalies	Between -0.5 and 0.5 index
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio	< 70 per 100,000 live-births
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	≥ 95%
3.2.1	Under-5 mortality rate	≤ 25 per 1,000 resident live-births
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	≤ 12 per 1,000 resident live-births
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population	Decrease
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	Decrease
3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	< 0.1 per 1,000 total population
3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	Decrease
3.3.5	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Decrease
3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Decrease
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate	Decrease
3.5.1	Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	Increase
3.5.2	Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	Decrease
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Decrease

SDG Indicator	Indicator Title/Series	Target/Trend
3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods [#]	
3.7.2	(a) Adolescent birth rate among women aged 10–14 years per 1,000 in that age group	Decrease
	(b) Adolescent birth rate among women aged 15–19 years per 1,000 in that age group	
3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services	Increase
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	Decrease
3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Decrease
3.b.1	(i) Proportion of the target population covered by 3 doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis containing vaccine	≥ 95%
	(ii) Proportion of the target population covered by 2 doses of measles containing vaccine	
	(iii) Proportion of the target population covered by the nationally recommended doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine	
	(iv) Proportion of the target population covered by the recommended doses of human papillomavirus vaccine	
3.b.3	Health product access index [#]	
3.c.1	(i) Health worker density and distribution – Doctors	Increase
	(ii) Health worker density and distribution – Nurses	
	(iii) Health worker density and distribution – Dentists	
	(iv) Health worker density and distribution – Pharmacists	
3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	Increase
3.d.2	(a) Percentage of bloodstream infections due to Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	Decrease
	(b) Percentage of bloodstream infections due to Escherichia coli resistant to 3rd-generation cephalosporin (e.g., ESBL- E. coli)	
4.1.1	(bi) Proportion of children and young people at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading	Increase
	(bii) Proportion of children and young people at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics	
	(ci) Proportion of children and young people at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading	
	(cii) Proportion of children and young people at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics	

SDG Indicator	Indicator Title/Series	Target/Trend
4.1.2	(i) Completion rate for primary education	> 97%
	(ii) Completion rate for lower secondary education	
	(iii) Completion rate for upper secondary education	
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	Increase
4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills	Increase
4.5.1	(i) Gender parity index, total net enrolment rate for primary education	= 1.0 index
	(ii) Gender parity index, total net enrolment rate for secondary education	
	(iii) Gender parity index, gross enrolment ratio for primary education	
	(iv) Gender parity index, gross enrolment ratio for secondary education	
	(v) Gender parity index, gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education	
4.6.1	(a) Youth/adult literacy rate (aged 15 years and above)	Increase
	(b) Youth/adult literacy rate (aged 15 – 24 years)	
4.7.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment [#]	
4.a.1	(i) Proportion of schools offering basic services – Electricity	Increase
	(ii) Proportion of schools offering basic services – Internet for pedagogical purposes	
	(iii) Proportion of schools offering basic services – Computer for pedagogical purposes	
	(iv) Proportion of schools offering basic services – Infrastructure	
	(v) Proportion of schools offering basic services – Basic drinking water	
	(vi) Proportion of schools offering basic services – Basic sanitation facilities	
	(vii) Proportion of schools offering basic services – Basic handwashing facilities	
4.c.1	(i) Proportion of pre-primary teachers with the minimum required qualifications	Increase
	(ii) Proportion of primary teachers with the minimum required qualifications	
	(iii) Proportion of secondary teachers with the minimum required qualifications	
5.3.1	(a) Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15	≤ 1%

SDG Indicator	Indicator Title/Series	Target/Trend
	(b) Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	
5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work #	
5.5.1	(a) Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	≥ 40%
	(b) Proportion of seats held by women in local governments	
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions	Increase
5.a.1	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land	Increase
5.a.2	Country has a legal framework (including customary law) that guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Yes
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone	Increase
5.c.1	Country has systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment#	
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	> 99%
6.2.1	(a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	> 99%
	(b) Proportion of population using a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Increase
6.3.1	Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	Increase
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Increase
6.4.2	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources#	
6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management	Increase
6.6.1	(i) Change in the extent of lakes and rivers permanent water area over time	Increase
	(ii) Change in the extent of lakes and rivers seasonal water area over time	
	(iii) Change in the extent of reservoir minimum water area over time	
6.b.1	Local administrative units have established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	Yes
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	> 99%
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Increase
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Increase

SDG Indicator	Indicator Title/Series	Target/Trend
7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP*	Increase
7.b.1	Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in country (in watts per capita)	Increase
8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	> 2%
8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Increase
8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in total employment	Decrease
8.4.1	(a) Material footprint	Decrease
	(b) Material footprint per capita	
	(c) Material footprint per GDP	
8.4.2	(a) Domestic material consumption	Decrease
	(b) Domestic material consumption per capita	
	(c) Domestic material consumption per GDP	
8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of employees *	Increase
8.5.2	Unemployment rate	≤ 3%
8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	Decrease
8.7.1	Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour #	
8.8.1	(a) Fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers	Decrease
	(b) Non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers	
8.8.2	Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status*	Increase
8.9.2	Employed persons in the tourism industries	Increase
8.10.1	(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults	Increase
	(b) Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	
8.10.2	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Increase

SDG Indicator	Indicator Title/Series	Target/Trend
8.b.1	Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Yes
9.1.2	(ai) Passengers by air	Increase
	(aii) Passengers by road	
	(aiii) Passengers by rail*	
	(aiv) Passengers by sea	
	(bi) Freight volumes by air	
	(bii) Freight volumes by sea	
9.2.1	(a) Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP	> 20%
	(b) Manufacturing value added per capita	Increase
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Increase
9.3.1	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added, based on (a) international classification and (b) national classification	Increase
9.4.1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	Decrease
9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	≥ 3%
9.5.2	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	Increase
9.b.1	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	Increase
9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by at least a 4G mobile network	> 98%
10.1.1	(a) Growth rates of household income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population	Increase
	(b) Growth rates of household income per capita among the total population	
10.3.1	(i) Proportion of resident job applicants who felt discriminated against during job search	Decrease
	(ii) Proportion of resident employees who felt discriminated against at work	
	(iii) Proportion of resident employees who personally experienced harassment at work	
10.4.1	Labour share of GDP	Increase
10.5.1	(i) Financial Soundness Indicators – regulatory tier 1 capital to assets	Increase

SDG Indicator	Indicator Title/Series	Target/Trend
	(ii) Financial Soundness Indicators – regulatory tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	
	(iii) Financial Soundness Indicators – non-performing loans net of provisions to capital	
	(iv) Financial Soundness Indicators – non-performing loans to total gross loans	
	(v) Financial Soundness Indicators – return on assets	
	(vi) Financial Soundness Indicators – liquid assets to short-term liabilities	
10.6.1	(a) Country is a member in the specified international organizations	Yes
	(b) Country has voting rights in the specified international organizations	
10.a.1	Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	Increase
10.c.1	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	< 3%
11.1.1	(a) Proportion of urban population living in slums	< 0.1%
11.2.1	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport	Increase
11.3.1	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate [#]	
11.3.2	City has a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operates regularly and democratically [#]	
11.4.1	Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage [#]	
11.5.1	(i) Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to climate-related disasters per 100,000 population	Decrease
	(ii) Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to non climate-related disasters per 100,000 population*	
11.5.2	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	Decrease
11.5.3	(a) Damage to critical infrastructure attributed to disasters	Decrease
	(b) Number of disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters	
11.6.1	Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities	Increase
11.6.2	(a) Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM2.) in cities (population weighted)	Decrease
	(b) Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM10) in cities (population weighted)	

SDG Indicator	Indicator Title/Series	Target/Trend
11.7.1	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities [#]	
11.7.2	Proportion of persons victim of non-sexual or sexual harassment in previous 12 months*	Decrease
11.a.1	(a) Country has national urban policies or regional development plans that respond to population dynamics	Yes
	(b) Country has national urban policies or regional development plans that ensure balanced territorial development	
11.b.1	Country adopts and implements national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030*	Yes
11.b.2	Local government adopts and implements local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies*	Yes
12.1.1	Country is developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production	Yes
12.2.1	(a) Material footprint	Decrease
	(b) Material footprint per capita	
	(c) Material footprint per GDP	
12.2.2	(a) Domestic material consumption	Decrease
	(b) Domestic material consumption per capita	
	(c) Domestic material consumption per GDP	
12.3.1	(b) Food waste index*	Decrease
12.4.1	Country is a party to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	Yes
12.4.2	(a) Hazardous waste generated per capita	Decrease
	(b) Proportion of hazardous waste treated	Increase
12.5.1	National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	Increase
12.6.1	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports*	Increase
12.7.1	Country is implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	Yes
12.8.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment [#]	

SDG Indicator	Indicator Title/Series	Target/Trend
12.a.1	Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in country (in watts per capita)	Increase
12.c.1	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP	≤ 0.1%
13.1.1	(i) Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to climate-related disasters per 100,000 population	Decrease
	(ii) Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to non climate-related disasters per 100,000 population*	
13.1.2	Country adopts and implements national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030*	Yes
13.1.3	Country adopts and implements local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies*	Yes
13.2.1	Country has nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Yes
13.2.2	Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	Decrease
13.3.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment [#]	
13.b.1	Country has nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Yes
14.2.1	Country uses ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas	Yes
14.5.1	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Increase
14.6.1	Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing [#]	
14.a.1	Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	Increase
14.c.1	Country is making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	Yes
15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Increase
15.2.1	(i) Progress towards sustainable forest management – Forest area annual net change rate	Increase
	(ii) Progress towards sustainable forest management – Above-ground biomass stock in forest	

SDG Indicator	Indicator Title/Series	Target/Trend
	(iii) Progress towards sustainable forest management – Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected area	
15.6.1	Country has adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	Yes
15.7.1	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	Decrease
15.8.1	Country is adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Yes
15.9.1	(a) Country has established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans and the progress reported towards these targets	Yes
15.c.1	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	Decrease
16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population	≤ 1 per 100,000 total population
16.1.3	(a) Proportion of population subjected to physical violence in the previous 12 months	Decrease
	(c) Proportion of population subjected to sexual violence in the previous 12 months	
16.1.4	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark	Increase
16.2.1	Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month [#]	
16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population	Decrease
16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	< 15%
16.3.3	(i) Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism – Number of individual disputes per 1,000 employees*	Decrease
	(ii) Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism – Number of civil, community courts and tribunals cases filed in State Courts*	
	(iii) Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism – Number of community disputes registered at the Community Mediation Centre (CMC)*	
16.6.2	Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services*	Increase
16.7.1	(a) Proportions of positions in the legislatures, compared to national distributions, by sex and age	= 1.0 index
	(b) Proportions of positions in the public service, compared to national distributions, by sex	

SDG Indicator	Indicator Title/Series	Target/Trend
	(c) Proportions of positions in the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex and age	
16.8.1	(a) Country is a member in the specified international organizations (ADB, FSB, IBRD, IFC, IMF, UNGA, WTO, ECOSOC)	Yes
	(b) Country has voting rights in the specified international organizations (ADB, FSB, IBRD, IFC, IMF, UNGA, WTO)	
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Increase
16.b.1	(i) Proportion of resident job applicants who felt discriminated against during job search	Decrease
	(ii) Proportion of resident employees who felt discriminated against at work	
	(iii) Proportion of resident employees who personally experienced harassment at work	
17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP	Increase
17.6.1	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Increase
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	> 90%
17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average	Decrease
17.11.1	(i) Country's share of global merchandise exports	Increase
	(ii) Country's share of global merchandise imports	
	(iii) Country's share of global exports of services	
	(iv) Country's share of global imports of services	
17.12.1	Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	Decrease
17.13.1	Country has a macroeconomic dashboard	Yes
17.18.1	(i) Statistical capacity indicators – Open Data Inventory (ODIN) Coverage Index	Increase
	(ii) Statistical capacity indicators – Data Sources Performance Index	
	(iii) Statistical capacity indicators – Data Infrastructure Performance Index	
17.18.2	Country has national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Yes
17.18.3	Country has a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation	Yes
17.19.2	(a) Country has conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years	Yes
	(b) Country has achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	