# STATUS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS INDICATORS IN SRI LANKA : 2017



**Department of Census and Statistics**
**Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs, Sri Lanka**

**Updated Edition, December 2017**

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# ACRONYMS

| | |
|---|---|
| Annual Survey of Industries | ASI |
| Child Activity Survey | CAS |
| Census of Population and Housing | CPH |
| Department of Census and Statistics | DCS |
| Demographic and Health Survey | DHS |
| Food Security Survey | FSS |
| Household Income and Expenditure Survey | HIES |
| Household Food Insecurity Access Scale Score | HFIAS |
| Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators | IAEGSDGs |
| Millennium Development Goals | MDGs |
| Ministry of Education | MOE |
| Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine | MOH & IM |
| National Statistical System | NSS |
| Registrar General's Department | RGD |
| Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey | LFS |
| Sustainable Development Goals | SDGs |
| The World Bank | WB |
| United Nations | UN |
| United Nations Development Programme | UNDP |

# PREFACE

The Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) is the key institution of the National Statistical System (NSS) of Sri Lanka, functioning under the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs. The DCS collects, compiles and disseminates relevant, reliable and up-to-date statistical information required for planning, implementation and monitoring progress of development and other socio-economic activities in the country. The DCS is entrusted with the duty of conducting all national censuses and surveys, and generate official statistics using administrative records. Data users of the DCS span a wide range from students to international agencies.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) includes a set of seventeen aspirational "Global Goals" with 169 targets and 244 indicators between them. It is officially known as *"Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development".* It was adopted by the 194 Member States of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly.

The Sustainable Development Goals, otherwise known as the Global Goals, build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), eight targets that the world committed to achieving by 2015. The MDGs, adopted in 2000, aimed at an array of issues that included slashing poverty, hunger, disease, gender inequality, and access to water and sanitation (United Nations Development Programme, 2016).

The Government of Sri Lanka anticipates achieving the SDGs by 2030 working towards the provision of basic needs of the people, progressive alleviation of poverty, elimination of all forms of discrimination and inequalities, and establishing a society based on social justice and human security. The Economic Policy of the Government outlines the vision setting the *'stage for a sustainable development journey'.* The *Policy aims to develop 'an economy that will promote the benefits of development among all. An economy that will be friendly to all, beneficial to all. An economy that will pave the way for sustainable development'.*

Production of accessible, timely, and reliable disaggregated data, and building national statistical capacity are essential steps in the process of achieving SDGs. Preparing a report on the availability of data for SDG Indicators is an important endeavour to facilitate establishment of baseline data, monitoring the progress, and reporting the achievements of SDG targets.

This publication titled "Status of Sustainable Development Goals Indicators in Sri Lanka: 2017" presents baseline data and details on the availability of data on SDG Indicators through statistical activities of the DCS.

As in many other countries, official statistics are produced not only by the DCS but also by other institutions in the National Statistical System. The objective of preparing this publication is to provide data compiled by DCS on SDG Indicators and details on SDG Indicators for which data can be compiled by the DCS adding new modules into ongoing censuses and surveys, and through new surveys and special studies. Therefore, users should be aware that this report does not cover data on all SDG Indicators. Data on some SDG indicators need to be compiled by other subject specific institutions on relevant thematic areas and SDGs coming under their purview.

Staff of the DCS contributed in many ways to prepare this report and some of the contributions are mentioned under the acknowledgment section. We hope this publication will be useful for all those who are working towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals particularly for Sri Lanka.

This Report was originally published in May 2017. This edition has been published by incorporating official statistics produced by DCS since then.

Comments and suggestions on this publication are welcome.

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A sound indicator framework will turn the SDGs and their targets into a management tool to help countries develop implementation strategies, allocate resources, as well as a report card to measure progress towards sustainable development, and help ensure the accountability of all stakeholders for achieving the 17 goals. As of April 2017, there are 169 targets and 244 SDG indicators between them. One use of this indicator framework is to show where the goals are being met and where they are not and focus our attention on the need for immediate action.

The global indicator framework was developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, including refinements on several indicators, at the 48th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission held in March 2017.

Annex III of the Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (E/CN.3/2017/2) provides the global indicator list. There are 244 indicators listed in the revised global list of SDG indicators. Since nine indicators repeat under two or more different targets as shown below, the total number of individual indicators in the list is 235. Indicators used to measure the progress of achievement of two or more goals and targets are listed below: (Indicators are coded by three set of numbers. First number indicates the goal. Second and third numbers indicate target and indicator respectively).

a) 8.4.1 and 12.2.1
b) 8.4.2 and 12.2.2
c) 10.3.1 and 16.b.1
d) 10.6.1 and 16.8.1
e) 15.7.1 and 15.c.1
f) 15.a.1 and 15.b.1
g) 1.5.1, 11.5.1 and 13.1.1
h) 1.5.3, 11.b.1 and 13.1.2
i) 1.5.4, 11.b.2 and 13.1.3

DCS, the key institution of the NSS in Sri Lanka, identified availability of data for SDG Indicators, disaggregation levels and baseline data already available through ongoing censuses and surveys of the DCS, and through administrative records. DCS also identified SDG Indicators for which data can be compiled by adding new modules into ongoing censuses and surveys or through new surveys and special studies by the DCS.

Out of 244 indicators, data are already compiled for 46 indicators through ongoing censuses and surveys of the DCS and administrative records. The DCS could compile data on 29 indicators by adding new modules into existing censuses, surveys, or through new surveys and special studies. Other institutions of the NSS; various ministries, departments and other institutions need to take the lead to compile data for some SDG indicators. There are some SDG indicators intended to use for monitoring SDG Target achievements at regional or global level. Another set of indicators are not relevant to Sri Lanka. Annex A of this report provides DCS classification on SDG indicators. Global SDG indicators/ proxy

indicators (disregarding disaggregation levels) for which data are already compiled by the DCS through ongoing censuses and surveys and administrative records are classified as 1. Global SDG indicators/ proxy indicators (disregarding disaggregation levels) for which data can be compiled by adding new modules into ongoing censuses and surveys or through new surveys and special studies are classified as 2. Global SDG indicators/ proxy indicators (disregarding disaggregation levels) for which data are available through other institutions of the NSS are classified as 3. Global indicators/ proxy indicators (disregarding disaggregation levels) for which data to be compiled by other institutions of the NSS or specific agencies are classified as 4. SDG indicators corresponding to regional or global levels are classified as 5. SDG indicators or disaggregation levels, which are not directly relevant to the Sri Lankan context, are classified as 6.

Annex B of this report provides names of those indicators, UN tier system classification, source, compiling agency, and frequency of updating. This report provides baseline data compiled by the DCS through ongoing censuses and surveys of the DCS and administrative records, and data compiled by some Statistical Units of DCS established at other institutions of the NSS.

List of indicators, disregarding disaggregation levels, or proxy indicators for which baseline data are already compiled by the DCS through ongoing censuses and surveys and administrative records are listed below:

1. Indicator 1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (Urban/Rural)
2. Indicator 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
3. Indicator 1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
4. Indicator 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
5. Indicator 2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
6. Indicator 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
7. Indicator 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)
8. Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio
9. Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
10. Indicator 3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate
11. Indicator 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate
12. Indicator 3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
13. Indicator 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate

14. Indicator 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries

15. Indicator 3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

16. Indicator 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

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

18. Indicator 3.c.1: Health worker density and distribution [All Medical Officers, Specialist Medical Officers (curative), Nurses, Midwives (Public Health+Hospital), Public Health Inspectors]

19. Indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

20. Indicator 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology ICT) skills, by type of skill

21. Indicator 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 hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)

22. Indicator 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

23. Indicator 5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

24. Indicator 5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

25. Indicator 5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

26. Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions

27. Indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

28. Indicator 7.1.1. Proportion of population with access to electricity

29. Indicator 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

30. Indicator 8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

31. Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age, persons with disabilities.

32. Indicator 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training

33. Indicator 8.7.1: Proportion and number of children aged 5 -17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

34. Indicator 9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road

35. Indicator 9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

36. Indicator 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

37. Indicator 9.3.1: Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
38. Indicator 10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
39. Indicator 10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities
40. Indicator 10.4.1: Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
41. Indicator 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
42. Indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
43. Indicator 16.1.3: Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
44. Indicator 16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
45. Indicator 16.3.2: Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
46. Indicator 16.4.2: Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

List of all indicators or proxy indicators, disregarding disaggregation levels, for which data can be compiled by adding new modules into existing censuses and surveys or through new surveys and special studies are listed below:

1. Indicator 1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
2. Indicator 1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
3. Indicator 2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment
4. Indicator 4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
5. Indicator 4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
6. Indicator 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
7. Indicator 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
8. Indicator 5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
9. Indicator 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

10. Indicator 5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care

11. Indicator 5.a.1: (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

12. Indicator 5.a.1: (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

13. Indicator 5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

14. Indicator 6.2.1: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

15. Indicator 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex

16. Indicator 8.4.1: Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

17. Indicator 8.4.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

18. Indicator 8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities

19. Indicator 8.9.1: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

20. Indicator 8.9.2: Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex

21. Indicator 10.3.1: Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

22. Indicator 12.2.1: Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material foot print per GDP

23 Indicator 12.2.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

24. Indicator 16.1.4: Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

25. Indicator 16.2.3: Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

26. Indicator 16.7.1: Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions

27. Indicator 16.7.2: Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

28. Indicator 16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

29. Indicator 16.b.1: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.

A coordinated effort now needed to be taken to commence compiling SDG indicators coming under the purview of other institutions of the NSS.

List of Indicators for which baseline data are available through DCS for the year 2016 are listed below:

1. Indicator 1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
2. Indicator 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
3. Indicator 1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
4. Indicator 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
5. Indicator 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
6. Indicator 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)
7. Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
8. Indicator 3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
9. Indicator 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
10. Indicator 5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
11. Indicator 5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
12. Indicator 5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
13. Indicator 5.3.2: Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
14. Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions
15. Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
16. Indicator 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
17. Indicator 8.7.1: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
18. Indicator 10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
19. Indicator 10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Indicators for which data are available for 2016 through latest addition to the data series of the DCS are listed below:

1. Indicator 1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
2. Indicator 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
3. Indicator 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate
4. Indicator 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)
5. Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
6. Indicator 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries
7. Indicator 3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
8. Indicator 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
9. Indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
10. Indicator 16.1.3: Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
11. Indicator 16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
12. Indicator 16.3.2: Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
13. Indicator 16.4.2: Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

Global Indicators are listed below:

1. Indicator 1.5.2: Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
2. Indicator 1.5.3: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
3. Indicator 5.6.2: Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
4. Indicator 7.a.1: International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems
5. Indicator 10.6.1: Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
6. Indicator 10.7.2: Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies
7. Indicator 11.c.1: Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials

8.  Indicator 12.1.1: Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies

9.  Indicator 12.3.1: Global food loss index

10. Indicator 12.4.1: Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

11. Indicator 12.4.2: Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

12. Indicator 13.1.1: Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies

13. Indicator 13.2.1: Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas

14. Indicator 13.3.1: Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula

15. Indicator 3.3.2: Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions

16. Indicator 13.a.1: Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment

17. Indicator 13.b.1: Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change

18. Indicator 14.b.1: Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries

19. Indicator 4.c.1: Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources

20. Indicator 15.6.1: Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits

21. Indicator 17.2.1: Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

22. Indicator 17.3.1: Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget

23. Indicator 17.5.1: Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

24. Indicator 17.6.1: Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation

25. Indicator 17.7.1: Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

26. Indicator 17.9.1: Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

27. Indicator 17.10.1: Worldwide weighted tariff-average

28. Indicator 17.11.1: Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

29. Indicator 17.12.1: Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

30. Indicator 17.14.1: Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

31. Indicator 17.16.1: Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals

32. Indicator 17.18.2: Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

33. Indicator 17.18.3: Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

34. Indicator 17.19.1: Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

35. Indicator 17.19.2: Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

Indicators not relevant to Sri Lanka (identified by DCS) are listed below:

1. Indicator 2.3.1: Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size

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

3. Indicator 5.3.2: Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

**The distribution of SDG indicators according to the DCS classification is as follows:**

| Code | Classification | Number of Indicators | Percentage |
|------|----------------|:---:|:---:|
| 1 | Global indicators/proxy indicators (disregarding disaggregation levels) for which data are already compiled by the DCS through ongoing censuses and surveys and administrative records | 46 | 19 |
| 2 | Global indicators/proxy indicators (disregarding disaggregation levels) for which data can be compiled by adding new modules into ongoing censuses and surveys or through new surveys and special studies | 29 | 12 |
| 3 | Global indicators/proxy indicators (disregarding disaggregation levels) for which data are available through other institutions of the National Statistical System or specific agencies | 131 | 54 |
| 4 | Global indicators/proxy indicators (disregarding disaggregation levels) for which data to be compiled by other institutions of the National Statistical System or specific agencies | | |
| 5 | SDG indicators corresponding to regional or global levels | 35 | 14 |
| 6 | SDG indicators or disaggregation levels, which are not directly relevant to the Sri Lankan context | 3 | 1 |

There may be indicators not relevant to Sri Lanka, falling under the category of 3 or 4 of the DCS classification. Those need to be identified by consulting all relevant institutions in the National Statistical System.

# INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), officially known as "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" is a set of seventeen aspirational "Global Goals" with 169 targets and 244 indicators between them by April 2017. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. SDGs are a set of universal goals that meet the urgent environmental, political, and economic challenges facing our world. The SDGs replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which started a global effort in 2000 to tackle the indignity of poverty. The MDGs established measurable, universally agreed objectives for tackling extreme poverty and hunger, preventing deadly diseases, and expanding primary education to all children, among other development priorities (United Nations Development Programme, 2017).

Many countries in their development agendas are now focusing on Sustainable Development Goals and how they will improve lives while protecting the planet over the next fifteen years. By developing sustainable growth policies, local governments in partnership with the community can improve the quality of life of citizens and contribute to protecting the global environment.

There are 17 SDGs, and 169 targets and 244 indicators. SDG indicators are classified into three tiers by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEGSDGs) based on their level of methodological development and data availability.

To facilitate the implementation of the global indicator framework, all indicators are classified by the IAEG-SDGs into three tiers on the basis of their level of methodological development and the availability of data at the global level, as follows:

Tier 1: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.

Tier 2: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.

Tier 3: No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.

All indicators are equally important, and the establishment of the tier system is intended solely to assist in the development of global implementation strategies. For tier I and II indicators, the availability of data at the national level may not necessarily align with the global tier classification and countries can create their own tier classification for implementation. As of 20 April 2017, the updated tier classification contains 82 tier I indicators, 61 tier II indicators and 84 tier III indicators. In addition to these, there are 5 indicators that have multiple tiers as different components of the indicator are classified into different tiers (United Nations Statistics Division. 2017).

Statistics are needed to monitor progress in achieving Sustainable Development Goals. The SDG indicators show where the goals are being met and where they are not and focus our attention on the need for immediate action. A sound indicator framework will turn the SDGs and their targets into a management tool to help countries develop implementation strategies, allocate resources accordingly, as well as to measure the progress towards achieving sustainable development, and help ensure the accountability of all stakeholders for achieving the SDGs.

The Department of Census and Statistics appointed a committee to study the availability of data on SDGs for Sri Lanka and gather data from various sources to compile a report containing available data. The committee identified SDG indicators for which data are available through ongoing censuses, surveys, and administrative data. This committee critically reviewed all indicators compiled by the DCS and statistical units of DCS set up in the other key departments and ministries. This study found that data for 46 SDG indicators are already available through ongoing censuses, surveys, and administrative records compiled by the DCS. The committee also identified the indicators for which the data could be compiled by the DCS by adding new modules into ongoing surveys, censuses or by new surveys, studies etc. It has been revealed that data for 29 indicators could be compiled by adding new modules into existing census and surveys or through new surveys or special studies.

There are some indicators which are not relevant for Sri Lanka or need further localization. Other institutions such as specialized agencies of the UN may compile indicators corresponding to Global or Regional Targets. Official titles and names of the SDGs, targets and indicators provided by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) are used in this report.

This report is organized as follows: Introduction of the report provides a brief overview on SDGs, list of SDGs and list of SDG targets and indicators for 17 SDGs. This is followed by chapters on status of SDG in Sri Lanka by goal. However, SDG indicator for goals 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17 cannot be compiled by the DCS. Therefore, particulars on those goals are not included under these chapters. A brief overview is provided for each chapter (each goal) indicating number of targets and indicators under each of the SDG's relevant to Sri Lanka, and status of compiling data for SDG indicators by the DCS. Chapters are then arranged into 2 sub sections presenting SDG targets, indicators for which data are already available through ongoing surveys, censuses and administrative records (Section 1) and providing details of indicators for which data are to be compiled by adding new modules into ongoing censuses, survey or through new surveys and studies, etc (Section 2). Subsequent sections include details on targets and indicators relevant for regional and global level and SDG targets and indicators, which are not relevant to Sri Lanka. Accordingly, SDG indicators can be classified into 5 groups as follows, and this classification is used in this report in presenting the status of SDG indicators in Sri Lanka.

| No | Classification | Code |
|:---:|:---|:---:|
| 1 | Global indicators/proxy indicators (disregarding disaggregation levels) for which data are already compiled by the DCS through ongoing censuses and surveys and administrative records | 1 |
| 2 | Global indicators/proxy indicators (disregarding disaggregation levels) for which data are can be compiled by adding new modules into ongoing censuses and surveys or through new surveys and special studies | 2 |
| 3 | Global indicators/proxy indicators (disregarding disaggregation levels) for which data are available through other institutions of the National Statistical System or specific agencies | 3 or 4 |
| 4 | Global indicators/proxy indicators (disregarding disaggregation levels) for which data to be compiled by other institutions of the National Statistical System or specific agencies | |
| 5 | SDG indicators corresponding to regional or global levels | 5 |
| 6 | SDG indicators or disaggregation levels which are not directly relevant to the Sri Lankan context | 6 |

Under Section 1 of each chapter, names of the targets are highlighted in pink colour, names and codes of the indicators are highlighted in blue colour. SDG indicator tier classification of the UNSD is indicated in parentheses followed by the indicator name. The concise definitions for indicators provided by UNSD are in brown colour. If DCS definition is the same as UNSD definition, it is indicated as "Same as UNSD definition". If DCS or other institutions of the NSS use a different or an alternative definition for an indicator, it is mentioned under "DCS/NSS Definition" using violet colour.

DCS also compiles data through the Department's staff deployed at some institutions of the NSS. In such instances, definitions are presented as "DCS/NSS definition". For some indicators, such as tier 3 indicators, UNSD has not provided a definition at the time of this publication (Please refer SDG Indicators Metadata repository of the Sustainable Development Goal indicators website at https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/). In such cases, it is indicated as "Not available".

Baseline data already compiled by the DCS and Statistical Units of the DCS within some institutions of the NSS are also provided in Section 1 of each goal. Names of indicators and disaggregation levels are provided in the first column of the data table. The second column of the data table indicates unit of the value corresponding to data. The third column gives the value. The fourth column indicates corresponding year of the data. Source of data is given in the last column.

Finally Annex A gives DCS classification of SDG indicators while Annex B gives Global Tier System, Baseline data (unit, value, year), DCS classification, source agency and frequency of updating data by goal, target, indicator and disaggregate level.

# LIST OF 17 SDGS

| | |
|---|---|
| **Goal 1** | End poverty in all its forms everywhere |
| **Goal 2** | End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture |
| **Goal 3** | Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| **Goal 4** | Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all |
| **Goal 5** | Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| **Goal 6** | Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all |
| **Goal 7** | Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all |
| **Goal 8** | Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all |
| **Goal 9** | Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation |
| **Goal 10** | Reduce inequality within and among countries |
| **Goal 11** | Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable |
| **Goal 12** | Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns |
| **Goal 13** | Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts |
| **Goal 14** | Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development |
| **Goal 15** | Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss |
| **Goal 16** | Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels |
| **Goal 17** | Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development |

# LIST OF 169 SDG TARGETS

List of SDG targets under each goal is presented hereafter.

**Goal 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

1.2   By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3   Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

1.4   By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

1.5   By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters

1.a   Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

1.b   Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

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

2.1   By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

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

2.3   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

2.4   By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

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

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

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

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

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

3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

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

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

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

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

3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

3.b   Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

3.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.d   Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

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

4.1   By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

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

4.3   By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

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

4.5   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

4.6   By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.7   By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

4.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.b   By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries

4.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

**Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

5.1  End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.2  Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking, sexual, and other types of exploitation

5.3  Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation.

5.4  Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure, and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5.5  Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

5.6  Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

5.a  Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

5.b  Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

5.c  Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

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

6.1  By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

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

6.3  By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

6.4  By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

6.5  By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans boundary cooperation as appropriate

6.6  By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and lakes

6.a  By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

6.b  Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

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

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services

7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.

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

8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading, and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

8.3 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

8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead

8.5 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

8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

8.8 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

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

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

9.1   Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

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

9.3   Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

9.4   By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

9.5   Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

9.a   Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

9.b   Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

9.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


**Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries**

10.1  By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10.2  By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10.3  Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

10.4  Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

10.5  Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

10.6  Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

10.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.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

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

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

**Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

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

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

**Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts\***

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

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

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

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

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

\* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

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

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want

**Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

15.1  By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2  By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.3  By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

15.4  By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.5  Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.6  Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.7  Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.8  By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

15.9  By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

15.a  Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b  Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

15.c  Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities


**Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

16.1  Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.2  End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

16.3  Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

16.4  By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

16.5  Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16.6    Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.7    Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16.8    Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

16.9    By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

16.10   Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

16.a    Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

16.b    Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

## Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

*Finance*

17.1    Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

17.2    Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

17.3    Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

17.4    Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

17.5    Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

*Technology*

17.6    Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

17.7    Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

17.8    Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

*Capacity-building*

17.9    Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

*Trade*

17.10   Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

17.11   Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

17.12   Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

*Systemic issues*

*Policy and institutional coherence*

17.13   Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.14   Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15   Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

*Multi-stakeholder partnerships*

17.16   Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

17.17   Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

*Data, monitoring and accountability*

17.18   By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.19   By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

# Chapter 1

## GOAL 1: END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

*This Chapter provides details on the SDG 1 with respect to the Sri Lankan context.*

SDG 1 includes 7 targets and 14 indicators. Out of the 14 indicators, data are already compiled by the DCS for 4 indicators, and data are can be compiled for another 2 indicators through new censuses, surveys or special studies.

The following chart shows the number of indicators for which baseline data are already compiled by DCS, to be compiled by DCS, available or to be compiled by other institutions, regional or global indicators and indicators not relevant to Sri Lanka.

**Availability of Data for SDG Indicators: Goal 1**

| Category | Value |
|---|---|
| Already compiled by the DCS/NSS | 4 |
| To be compiled by DCS | 2 |
| Available or to be compiled by other institutions | 6 |
| Regional/Global indicators | 2 |
| Not relevant to Sri Lanka | 0 |
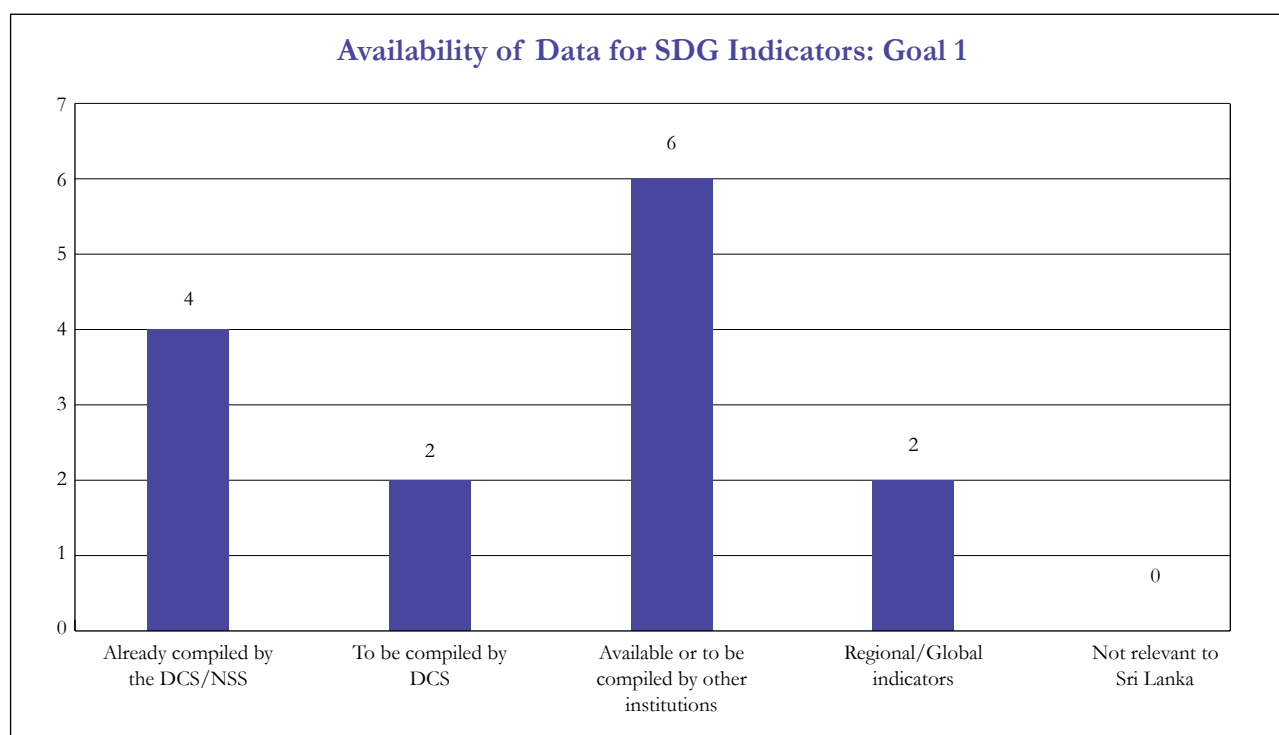
Definitions for each indicator, data already available and compiled by the DCS and details on indicators for which data could be made available are presented in the next section.

## 1.1    DATA ALREADY COMPILED BY DCS

**1.1.1    Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $ 1.9 a day**

**Indicator 1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (Urban/Rural)[2] (Tier 1)**

### *UNSD Definition:*

The percentage of the population living on less than $1.90 a day at 2011 international prices. The 'international poverty line' is currently set at $1.90 a day at 2011 international prices. To measure poverty across countries consistently, the World Bank's international measures apply a common standard, anchored to what "poverty" means in the world's poorest countries. The original "$1-a-day" line was based on a compilation of national lines for only 22 developing countries, mostly from academic studies in the 1980s (Ravallion, et al., 1991). While this was the best that could be done at the time, the sample was hardly representative of developing countries even in the 1980s. Since then, national poverty lines have been developed for many other countries. Based on a new compilation of national lines for 75 developing countries, Ravallion, Chen and Sangraula (RCS) (2009) proposed a new international poverty line of $1.25 a day. This is the average poverty line for the poorest 15 countries in their data set. The current extreme poverty line is set at $1.90 a day in 2011 PPP terms, which represents the mean of the national poverty lines found in the same poorest 15 countries ranked by per capita consumption. The new poverty line maintains the same standard for extreme poverty - the poverty line typical of the poorest countries in the world - but updates it using the latest information on the cost of living in developing countries. When measuring international poverty of a country, the international poverty line at PPP is converted to local currencies in 2011 price and is then converted to the prices prevailing at the time of the relevant household survey using the best available Consumer Price Index (CPI). (Equivalently, the survey data on household consumption or income for the survey year are expressed in the prices of the CPI base year, and then converted to PPP $'s.) Then the poverty rate is calculated from that survey. All inter-temporal comparisons are real, as assessed using the country-specific CPI. Interpolation/extrapolation methods are used to line up the survey-based estimates with these reference years.

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[2] Latest data will be available through HIES 2016.

## DCS Definition:

Same as UNSD definition.

## Baseline Data:

*Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (Urban/Rural)*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total (2012/13)** | **%** | **1.9** | 2012/2013 | |
| By Sex | | | | |
| Male | % | 2.0 | 2012/2013 | HIES, DCS & WB |
| Female | % | 1.9 | 2012/2013 | -do- |
| By Age | | | | |
| 0-4 | % | 2.5 | 2012/2013 | HIES, DCS & WB |
| 5-14 | % | 2.7 | 2012/2013 | -do- |
| 15-24 | % | 2.2 | 2012/2013 | -do- |
| 25-99 | % | 1.6 | 2012/2013 | -do- |
| 18 or above | % | 1.6 | 2012/2013 | -do- |
| Below 18 | % | 2.6 | 2012/2013 | -do- |
| By Employment Status | | | | |
| **Total** | **%** | **1.6** | **2012/2013** | HIES, DCS & WB |
| Paid employee (govt. employee, semi-govt. employee, private employee) | % | 1.8 | 2012/2013 | -do- |
| Non-paid employee | % | 1.6 | 2012/2013 | -do- |
| Self-employee | % | 1.2 | 2012/2013 | -do- |
| Employer | % | 0.0 | 2012/2013 | -do- |
| By Geographic Location | | | | |
| Urban | % | 0.3 | 2012/2013 | HIES, DCS & WB |
| Rural | % | 2.3 | 2012/2013 | -do- |

**1.1.2    Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions**

**Indicator 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age (Tier 1)**

## UNSD Definition:

Not available.

## DCS Definition:

The persons living in the households whose real per capita monthly total consumption expenditure is below Rs. 3,624 in the year 2012/2013 in Sri Lanka are considered poor. The official poverty line can be interpreted as the minimum expenditure per person per month to fulfil the basic needs.

## Baseline Data:

*Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total (2012/13)** | **%** | **4.1** | **2016** | |
| By Sex | | | | |
| Male | % | 4.1 | **2016** | HIES, DCS |
| Female | % | 3.9 | **2016** | -do- |
| By Age | | | | |
| 0-4 | % | 5.7 | **2016** | HIES, DCS |
| 5-14 | % | 5.3 | **2016** | -do- |
| 15-24 | % | 4.5 | **2016** | -do- |
| 25-99 | % | 3.4 | **2016** | -do- |
| 18 or above | % | 3.6 | **2016** | -do- |
| Below 18 | % | 5.3 | **2016** | -do- |

**Indicator 1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions[2] (Tier 2)**

## UNSD Definition:

Not available.

## DCS Definition:

Each person is assigned a deprivation score according to his or her household's deprivations in each of the 10 component indicators. The maximum score is 100 percent, with each dimension equally weighted (thus the maximum score in each dimension is 33.3 (100/3) percent). The education and health dimensions have two indicators each, so each component is worth 33.3/2 (100/6) percent. The standard of living dimension has six indicators, so each component is worth 33.3/6 (100/18) percent.

To identify the multidimensional poor, the deprivation scores for each indicator are summed to obtain the household deprivation score, C. A cutoff of 33.3 percent which is equivalent to 1/3 of the weighted indicators is used to distinguish between the poor and non-poor.
Multidimensional poor: Deprivation score, C >=33.3 percent
Vulnerable to poor: 20<=Deprivation score, C<33.3 percent

Severely multidimensional poor: Deprivation score, C>=50 percent

The Multidimensional Poverty Head Count Ratio,

$$H = \frac{\textit{Number of multidimensional poor population}}{\textit{Total population}}$$

Intensity of Poverty,

$$A = \frac{\textit{The sum of deprivation scores of multidimesional poor population}}{\textit{Total number of multidimesional poor population}}$$

Multidimensional Poverty Index = H*A

### Baseline Data:

*Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definision*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total** | **%** | **3.8** | **2012/2013** | **HIES, DCS** |
| By Sex | | | | |
| Male | % | 3.9 | 2012/2013 | HIES, DCS |
| Female | % | 3.7 | 2012/2013 | -do- |
| By Age (Male) | | | | |
| 0-4 | % | 3.3 | 2012/2013 | HIES, DCS |
| 5-17 | % | 4.2 | 2012/2013 | -do- |
| 18-24 | % | 3.0 | 2012/2013 | -do- |
| 25-99 | % | 3.0 | 2012/2013 | -do- |
| By Age (Female) | | | | |
| 0-4 | % | 2.5 | 2012/2013 | HIES, DCS |
| 5-14 | % | 3.8 | 2012/2013 | -do- |
| 15-24 | % | 2.3 | 2012/2013 | -do- |
| 25-99 | % | 4.1 | 2012/2013 | -do- |
| Children (Age 5-17) | | | | |
| Total | % | **4.0** | **2012/2013** | **HIES, DCS** |
| Male | % | 4.2 | 2012/2013 | -do- |
| Female | % | 3.8 | 2012/2013 | -do- |

**Target 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**

**Indicator 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 (Tier 2)**

## *UNSD Definition:*

Coverage of Social Protection and Labour Programmes (SPL) is the percentage of population participating in social insurance, social safety net, and unemployment benefits and active labour market programmes. Estimates include both direct and indirect beneficiaries.

Proportion of population covered by social protection floors or systems:

$$\frac{\textit{Number of persons covered by social protection floors or systems}}{\textit{Total Population}} \times 100$$

Proportion of persons above the statutory pensionable age receiving an old-age pension;

$$\frac{\textit{Persons above the statutory pensionable age receiving an old age pension}}{\textit{Population above the statutory pensionable age}} \times 100$$

## *DCS Definition:*

Percentage of population receiving the transfers from Social Assistance Programmes and Social Insurance Programmes (direct beneficiaries) including household members (indirect beneficiaries) to the total population of that particular group.

### Baseline Data:

*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*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total** | **%** | **34.2** | **2012/2013** | HIES, DCS |
| By Sex | | | | |
| Male | % | 33.5 | 2012/2013 | HIES, DCS |
| Female | % | 34.9 | 2012/2013 | -do- |
| Children (age<14 years) | | | | |
| **Total** | **%** | **33.6** | **2012/2013** | HIES, DCS |
| Unemployed persons[3] | | | | |
| Older persons (age>60 years)[3] | | | | |
| **Total** | **%** | **44.7** | **2012/2013** | HIES, DCS |
| Male | % | 41.9 | 2012/2013 | -do- |
| Female | % | 46.4 | 2012/2013 | -do- |
| Persons with disabilities[3] | | | | |
| Pregnant women[3] | | | | |
| Newborns (age<1 year)[3] | | | | |
| **Total** | **%** | **34.8** | **2012/2013** | HIES, DCS |
| Male | % | 34.1 | 2012/2013 | -do- |
| Female | % | 35.4 | 2012/2013 | -do- |

Work-injury victims[3]

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[3] Currently not compiled.

## 1.2    DATA TO BE COMPILED BY DCS

**1.2.1    Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance**

**Indicator 1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (Tier 3)**

### *UNSD Definition:*

Not available.

**Indicator 1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure (Tier 3)**

### *UNSD Definition:*

Not available.

# Chapter 2

## GOAL 2: END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

*This Chapter provides details on the SDG 2 with respect to the Sri Lankan context.*

**2 ZERO HUNGER**

SDG 2 includes 8 targets and 13 indicators. Out of the 13 indicators, data are already compiled by the DCS for 3 indicators, and data are to be compiled for another 1 indicator through new censuses, surveys or special studies.

The following chart shows the number of indicators for which baseline data are already compiled by DCS, to be compiled by DCS, available or to be compiled by other institutions, regional/ global and not relevant to Sri Lanka.
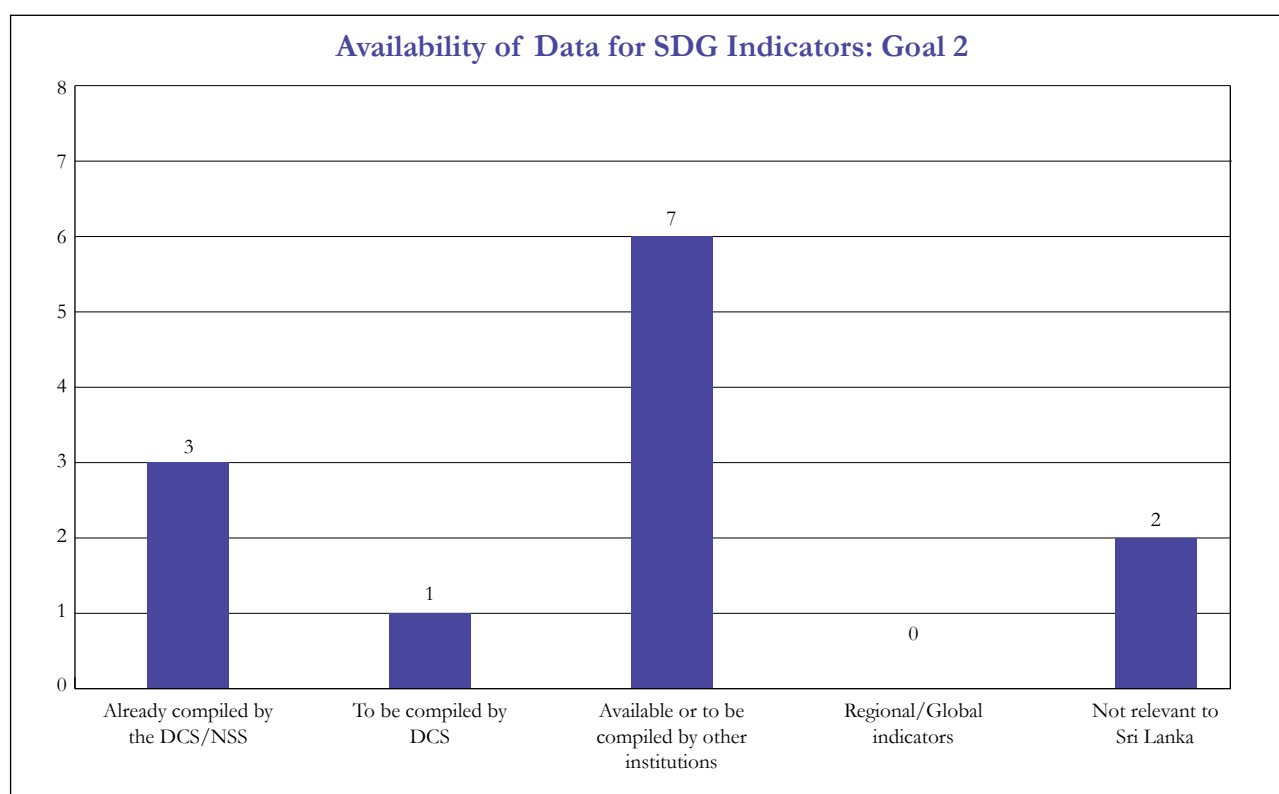
**Availability of Data for SDG Indicators: Goal 2**

| Category | Value |
|---|---|
| Already compiled by the DCS/NSS | 3 |
| To be compiled by DCS | 1 |
| Available or to be compiled by other institutions | 7 |
| Regional/Global indicators | 0 |
| Not relevant to Sri Lanka | 2 |

Definitions for each indicator, data already available and compiled by the DCS and details on indicators for which data could be made available are presented in the next section.

## 2.1 DATA ALREADY COMPILED BY DCS

**2.1.1** **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, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.**

**Indicator 2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) (Tier 1)**

## *UNSD Definition:*

Percentage of individuals in the population who have experienced food insecurity at moderate or severe levels during the reference period. The severity of food insecurity, defined as a latent trait, is measured on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale global reference scale, a measurement standard established by FAO through the application of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale in more than 140 countries worldwide, starting in 2014.

## *DCS Definition:*

DCS calculates a proxy indicator; Household Food Insecurity Access Scale Score (HFIAS).

HFIAS is an internationally recognized method used to estimate the level of food insecurity in households. The score quantitatively measures the experience of the food insecure households for a reference period (4 weeks of time) using eight questions related to the food insecurity condition based on the frequency of occurrence. The frequency of occurrence: rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks), sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) and often (more than ten times in the past four weeks). The value of the HFIAS lies between 0 and 24. The maximum score of 24 implies that the level of food insecurity for a household is highest.

## *Baseline Data:*

*Proxy Indicator; Household Food Insecurity Access Scale Score (HFIAS).*
*Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total** | Scale | 9.2 | 2013/2014 | FSQ, DCS |

**2.1.2  Target 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.**

**Indicator 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[4] (Tier 1)**

## UNSD Definition:

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.

## DCS Definition:

Same as UNSD definition.

## Baseline Data:

*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*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total** | % | 17.3 | 2016 | DHS, DCS |

**Indicator 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)[5] (Tier 1)**

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[4] Also available through Family Health Bureau
[5] Also available through Family Health Bureau

## *UNSD Definition:*

Prevalence of overweight (weight for height >+2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.

## *DCS Definition:*

Same as UNSD definition.

## *Baseline Data:*

*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)*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total** | % | 17.1 | 2016 | DHS, DCS |

## 2.2    DATA TO BE COMPILED BY DCS

**2.1.3    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, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.**

**Indicator 2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment (Tier 1)**

## *UNSD Definition:*

Undernourishment is defined as the condition by which a person has access, on a regular basis, to amounts of food that are insufficient to provide the energy required for conducting a normal, healthy and active life, given his or her own dietary energy requirements.

The prevalence of undernourishment (POU) is an estimate of the proportion of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normal active and healthy life. It is expressed as a percentage.

# Chapter 3

## GOAL 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

*This Chapter provides details on the SDG 3 with respect to the Sri Lankan context.*

SDG 3 includes 13 targets and 27 indicators. Out of the 27 indicators, data are already compiled by the DCS for 11 indicators.

The following chart shows the number of indicators for which baseline data are already compiled by DCS, to be compiled by DCS, available or to be compiled by other institutions, regional or global indicators and indicators not relevant to Sri Lanka.

**Availability of Data for SDG Indicators: Goal 3**

| Category | Value |
|---|---|
| Already compiled by the DCS/NSS | 11 |
| To be compiled by DCS | 0 |
| Available or to be compiled by other institutions | 16 |
| Regional/Global indicators | 0 |
| Not relevant to Sri Lanka | 0 |
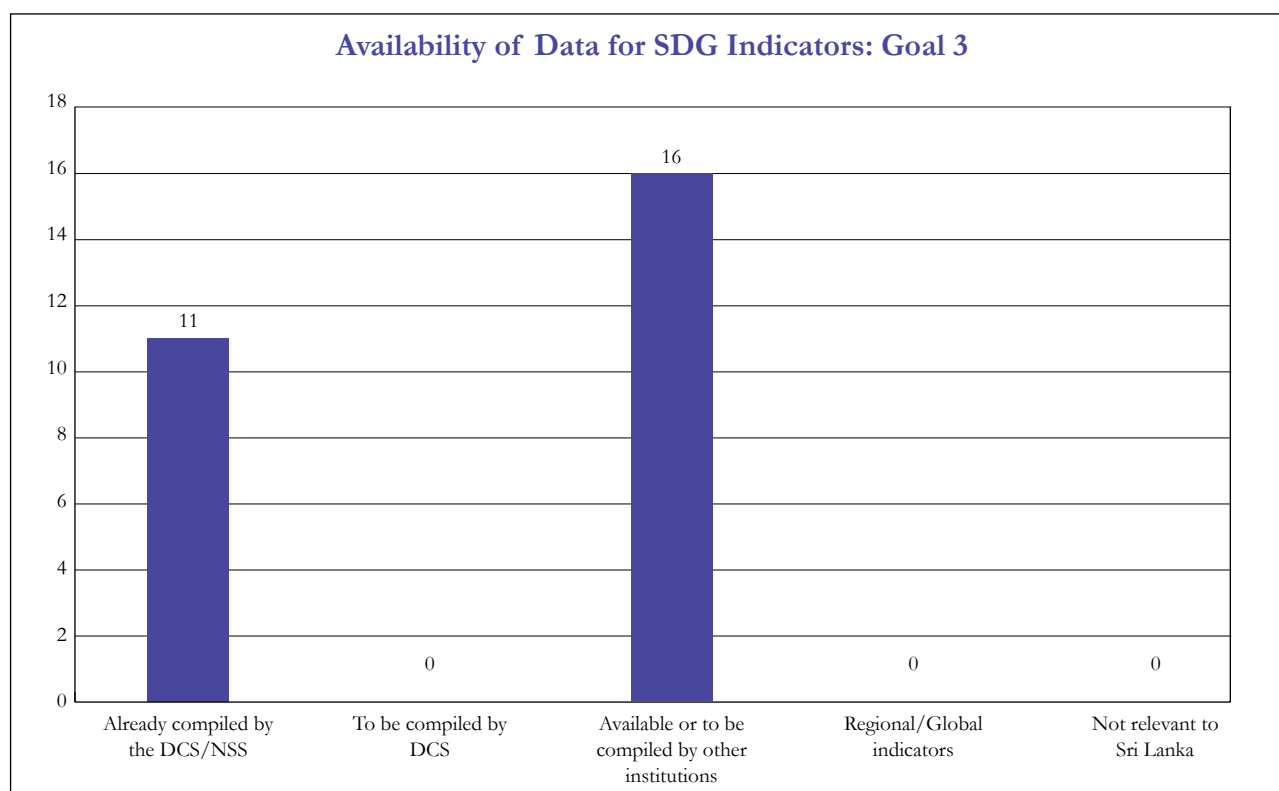
Definitions for each indicator, data already available and compiled by the DCS and details on indicators for which data could be made available are presented in the next section.

**3.1    DATA ALREADY COMPILED BY DCS**

**3.1.1    Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.**

**Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio (Tier 2)**

## UNSD Definition:

The annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of pregnancy per 100,000 live births, for a specific time period.

## DCS/NSS Definition:

The number of female deaths registered in a given year from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of pregnancy per 100,000 live births registered in the same year.

## Baseline Data:

*Maternal mortality ratio*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total** | Per 100,000 live births | 26.8 | 2013 | Report on Vital Statistics, RGD |

**Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (Tier 1)**

## UNSD Definition:

The percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel during a specific time period, generally up to the past five years.

## DCS Definition:

Same as UNSD definition.

## Baseline Data:

*Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total** | % | 99.5 | 2016 | DHS, DCS |

**3.1.2    Target 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.**

**Indicator 3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate[6] (Tier 1)**

## UNSD Definition:

The probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years per 1000 live births.

## DCS/NSS Definition:

Number of deaths before reaching age 5 and registered in a given year per 1000 live births registered in the same year.

## Baseline Data:

*Under-five mortality rate*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total** | **Per 1,000 live births** | 9.4 | 2014 | Report on Vital Statistics, RGD |

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[6] Provisional Data

**Indicator 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate[7] (Tier 1)**

## UNSD Definition:

The neonatal mortality rate is the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life if subject to age - specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births.

## DCS/NSS Definition:

Number of deaths before completing the 28 days of life registered in a given year per 1,000 live births registered in the same year.

## Baseline Data:

*Neonatal mortality rate (Tier 1)*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Unit** | **Value** | **Year** | **Data Source, Agency** |
| **Total** | Per 1,000 live births | 5.6 | 2014 | Report on Vital Statistics, RGD |

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[7] Provisional Data

**3.1.3 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**

**Indicator 3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (Tier 2)**

## UNSD Definition:

Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease. Probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, defined as the per cent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease, assuming that s/he would experience current mortality rates at every age and s/he would not die from any other cause of death (e.g., injuries or HIV/AIDS). This indicator is calculated using life table methods.

Cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases: ICD-10 underlying causes of death I00-I99, COO-C97, E10-E14 and J30-J98.

## DCS/NSS Definition:

NSS calculates a proxy indicator; Number of deaths attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease between aged 30-69 years and registered during a given year per 10,000 population of aged 30-69 years during the same period.

Cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases: ICD-10 underlying causes of death I00-I99, COO-C97, E10-E14 and J30-J98.

## Baseline Data:

*Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Unit** | **Value** | **Year** | **Data Source, Agency** |
| **Total Deaths** | **Per 10,000 population of aged 30-69** | **31.9** | **2013** | Report on Vital Statistics, RGD |
| Cardiovascular disease | Per 10,000 population of aged 30-69 | 15.3 | 2013 | -do- |
| Cancer | | 8.7 | 2013 | -do- |
| Diabetes | | 5.0 | 2013 | -do- |
| Chronic respiratory disease | | 3.0 | 2013 | -do- |

**Indicator 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate (Tier 2)**

## UNSD Definition:

The number of suicide deaths in a year, per 100, 000 population

## DCS/NSS Definition

The number of suicide cases reported to the Police per 100,000 population of the country during the calendar year.

## Baseline Data:

*Suicide mortality rate*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total** | **Per 100,000 population** | **14.3** | **2016** | Sri Lanka Police |
| By Sex | | | | |
| Male | Per 100,000 population | 22.8 | 2016 | -do- |
| Female | | 6.3 | 2016 | -do- |

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

**Indicator 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries (Tier 1)**

## UNSD Definition:

Death rate due to road traffic injuries as defined as the number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population.

## DCS/NSS Definition:

Number of deaths due to road traffic fatal injuries, reported to the Police per 100,000 population of the country during the calendar year.

## Baseline Data:

*Death rate due to road traffic injuries*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Unit** | **Value** | **Year** | **Data Source, Agency** |
| **Total** | **Per 100,000 population** | **14.2** | **2016** | Sri Lanka Police |
| By Sex | | | | |
| Male | Per 100,000 population | 24.5 | 2016 | -do- |
| Female | | 4.6 | 2016 | -do- |

**3.1.5   Target 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**

**Indicator 3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (Tier 1)**

## UNSD Definition:

The percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next child and who are currently using a modern contraceptive method.

## DCS Definition:

Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who are sexually active and who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.

## Baseline Data:

*Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total** | % | 74.2 | 2016 | DHS, DCS |

**Indicator 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group (Tier 2)**

## UNSD Definition:

Annual number of births to females aged 10-14 or 15-19 years per 1,000 females in the respective age group.

## DCS Definition:

Annual number of births to women aged 15-19 years per 1,000 women in that age group.
Note: It is also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19 years.

## Baseline Data:

*Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total** | Per 1,000 women in 15-49 age group | 36.0 | 2012 | CPH, DCS |

**3.1.6 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.**

**Indicator 3.c.1: Health worker density and distribution [All Medical Officers, Specialist Medical Officers (curative), Nurses, Midwives (Public Health+Hospital), Public Health Inspectors] (Tier 1)**

## UNSD Definition:

Density of health workers per 1,000 population.

Traditionally, this indicator has been estimated using 2 measurements: density of physicians and density of nursing and midwifery personnel (both per 1,000 population). For each country the same or the closest year was used to the extent available. In the context of the SDG agenda, the dataset will be expanded to physicians, nursing personnel, midwifery personnel, dentists, pharmacists and progressively move to cover all health cadres.

## DCS/NSS Definition:

Density of health workers by cadre per 100,000 population, including generalist medical practitioners, specialist medical practitioners (surgeons, anaesthetists, obstetricians, emergency medicine specialists, cardiologists, paediatricians, psychiatrists, ophthalmologists, gynaecologists etc.), nursing and midwifery professionals, traditional and complementary medicine professionals, among others.

## Baseline Data:

*Health worker density and distribution [All Medical Officers, Specialist Medical Officers (curative), Nurses, Midwives (Public Health+Hospital), Public Health Inspectors]*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| Medical Officers | Per 100,000 population | 87.0 | 2015 | Annual Health Bulletin-MOH |
| Specialist Medical Officers (Curative)[b] | | 8.5 | 2015 | -do- |
| Specialist Medical Officers (Preventive[b]) | | 0.5 | 2015 | -do- |
| Specialist Medical Officers [b] | | 9.0 | 2015 | -do- |
| Nurses | | 202.3 | | -do- |
| Midwives (Public Health+ Hospital) | | 42.0 | 2015 | -do- |
| Public Health Midwives | | 28.8 | 2015 | -do- |
| Hospital Midwives | | 13.2 | 2015 | -do- |
| Public Health Inspectors | | 7.7 | 2015 | -do- |

a.   Provisional
b.   Excludes administrative grade

**3.1.7   Target 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.**

**Indicator 3.8.2: Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population[8] (Tier 2)**

## UNSD Definition:

Not available.

Sri Lanka has a universal healthcare system that provides free healthcare to all citizens.

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[8] The whole population is covered by the public health system.

# Chapter 4

**GOAL 4: ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL**

*This Chapter provides details on the SDG 4 with respect to the Sri Lankan context.*

SDG 4 includes 10 targets and 11 indicators. Out of the 11 indicators, data are already compiled by the DCS for 4 indicators, and data are to be compiled for another 4 indicators through new censuses, surveys or special studies.

The following chart shows the number of indicators for which baseline data are already compiled by DCS, to be compiled by DCS, available or to be compiled by other institutions, regional or global indicators and indicators not relevant to Sri Lanka.

**Availability of Data for SDG Indicators: Goal 4**

| Category | Value |
|---|---|
| Already compiled by the DCS/NSS | 4 |
| To be compiled by DCS | 4 |
| Available or to be compiled by other institutions | 3 |
| Regional/Global indicators | 0 |
| Not relevant to Sri Lanka | 0 |
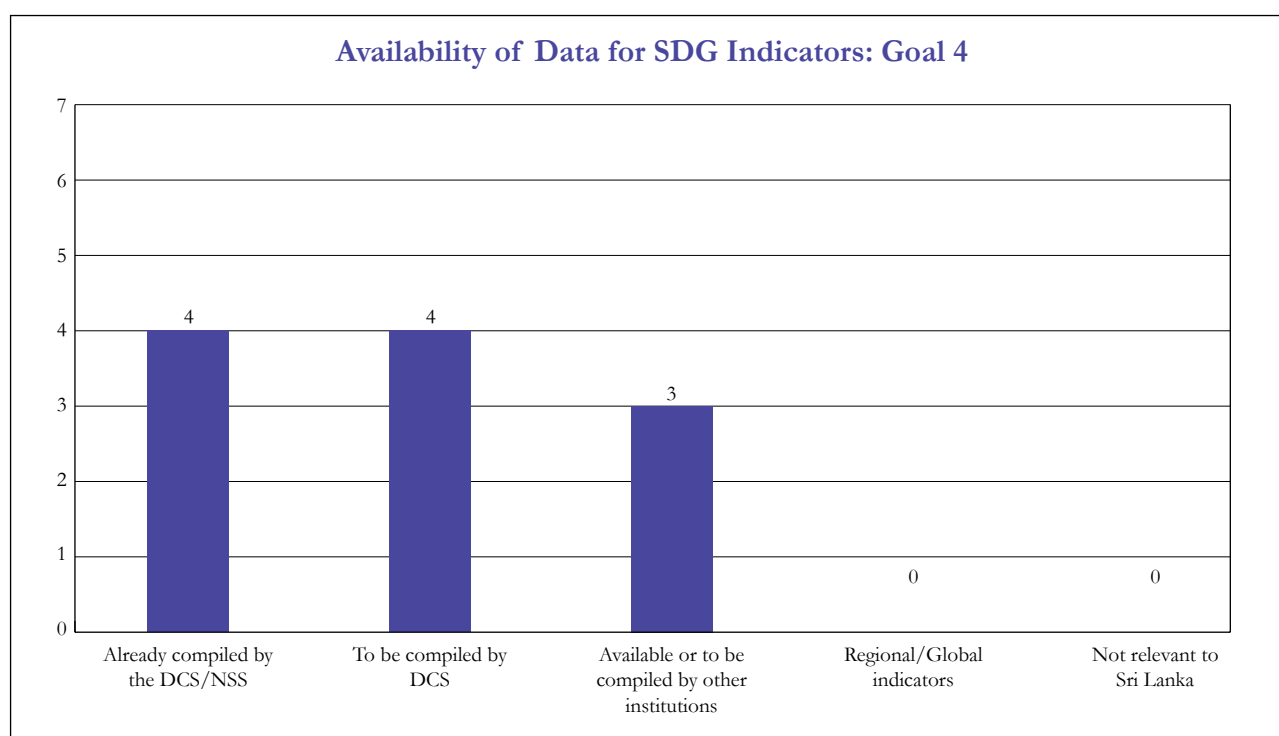
Definitions for each indicator, data already available and compiled by the DCS and details on indicators for which data could be made available are presented in the next section.

## 4.1    DATA ALREADY COMPILED BY DCS

**4.1.1    Target 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.

**Indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex (Tier 1)**

### UNSD Definition:

The participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex as defined as the percentage of children in the given age range who participate in one or more organized learning programmes, including programmes which offer a combination of education and care.

Participation in early childhood and in primary education are both included. The age range will vary by country depending on the official age for entry to primary education.

### DCS/NSS Definition:

Participation Rate (by sex) is defined as;

$$\frac{\text{Number of children participated in early childhood and primary education}}{\text{Number of children one year before official primary entry age}} \times 100$$

### Baseline Data:

*Participation rate in organized learning by sex*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total** | % | 97.7 | 2016 | School Census, MOE |
| **By sex** | | | | |
| Male | % | 97.4 | 2016 | School Census, MOE |
| Female | % | 98.1 | 2016 | -do- |

## UNSD Definition:

The proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill as defined as the percentage of youth (aged 15-24 years) and adults (aged 15 years and above) that have undertaken certain computer-related activities in a given time period (e.g. last three months).

## DCS Definition:

A person of aged 5-69 is considered as a computer literate person if he/she could use computer on his/her own. For example, even if a 5 year old child can play a computer game then he/she is considered as a computer literate person.

**4.1.2 Target 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**

**Indicator 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill (Tier 2)**

## Baseline Data:

*Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total** | **%** | **27.6** | **2016** | LFS, DCS |
| Youth | | 58.8 | 2016 | -do- |
| Adult | | 20.4 | 2016 | -do- |
| By type of skill: [9] | | | | |

---

[9] Currently not compiled by the DCS.

**4.1.3    Target 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**

**Indicator 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 hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) (Tier 2)**

## *UNSD Definition:*

The percentage of schools by level of education (primary education) with access to the given facility or service. The number of schools in a given level of education with access to the relevant facilities is expressed as a percentage of all schools at that level of education.

## *DCS/NSS Definition:*

(a). Percentage of schools with access to electricity is defined as;

$$\frac{\textit{Number of primary schools with access to electricity}}{\textit{Number of schools in primary education}} \; X \; 100$$

(b). Percentage of schools with access to the Internet for pedagogical purposes;

$$\frac{\textit{Number of primary schools with access to Internet facilities}}{\textit{Number of schools in primary education}} \; X \; 100$$

(c). Percentage of schools with access to basic drinking water;

$$\frac{\textit{Number of primary schools with access to basic drinking water}}{\textit{Number of schools in primary education}} \; X \; 100$$

(d). Percentage of schools with access to sanitary facilities;

$$\frac{\textit{Number of primary schools with sanitary facilities}}{\textit{Number of schools in primary education}} \; X \; 100$$

### Baseline Data:

*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 hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total** | **%** | **94.3** | **2016** | School Census MOE |
| (a)  Electricity | % | 35.4 | 2016 | |
| (b)  Internet for pedagogical purposes | % | | | |
| (c)  Computers for pedagogical purposes[10] | | | | |
| (d)  Adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities[4] | | | | |
| (e)  Basic drinking water | | 86.8 | 2016 | |
| (f)  Single-sex basic sanitation facilities | % | 85.2 | 2016 | |
| (g)  Basic hand-washing facilities | % | n.a. | | |

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[10] Currently not compiled

**4.1.4** **Target 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**

**Indicator 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 (Tier 1)**

### *UNSD Definition:*

The number of teachers by level of education taught (pre -primary, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education) who have received at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country as a percentage of all teachers in that level of education.

### *DCS/NSS Definition:*

Percentage of trained teachers by level of education (primary, lower secondary or upper secondary education);

$$\frac{\textit{Number of trained teachers teaching in a given level}}{\textit{Number of teachers teaching in the same level}} \; \textit{X 100}$$

### Baseline Data:

*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*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total** | | | | |
| By each level | | | | |
| (a) Pre-primary | | n.a. | | |
| (b) Primary | % | 85.6 | 2016 | School Census, MOE |
| (c) Lower secondary | % | 84.7 | 2016 | -do- |
| (d) Upper secondary education | % | 76.1 | 2016 | -do- |

## 4.2    DATA TO BE COMPILED BY DCS

**4.2.1    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**

**Indicator 4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex)[11] ((a) Tier 3, (b) & (c) Tier 2)**

## *UNSD Definition:*

Percentage of children and young people in grade 2 or 3 of primary education, at the end of primary education and the end of lower secondary education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (a) reading and (b) mathematics. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common reading and mathematics scales currently in development.

**4.2.2    Target 4.3:  By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university**

**Indicator 4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex**

## *UNSD Definition:*

The percentage of youth and adults in a given age range (e.g. 15-24 years, 25-64 years, etc.) participating in formal or non-formal education or training in a given time period (e.g. last 12 months).

**4.2.3    Target 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**

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[11] Currently data are not available with DCS.

**Indicator 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[12] (Tier 1/2/3 depending on indice)**

## *UNSD Definition:*

Parity indices require data for the specific groups of interest. The indicator value for one group to that of the other. Typically, the likely more disadvantaged group is placed in the numerator. A value of exactly 1 indicates parity between the two groups.

**4.2.4    Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy**

**Indicator 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**

## *UNSD Definition:*

The percentage of youth (aged 15-24 years) and of adults (aged 15 years and above) have achieved or exceeded a given level of proficiency in (a) literacy and (b) numeracy. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common literacy and numeracy scales currently in development.

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[12] Data are not available with DCS

# Chapter 5

## GOAL 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

*This Chapter provides details on the SDG 5 with respect to the Sri Lankan context.*

**5 GENDER EQUALITY**

SDG 5 includes 9 targets and 15 indicators. Out of the 15 indicators, data are already compiled by the DCS for 4 indicators, and data are to be compiled for another 6 indicators through new censuses, surveys or special studies. There is 1 regional/ global indicator.

The following chart shows the number of indicators for which baseline data are already compiled and could be compiled by DCS, regional or global indicators and indicators not relevant to Sri Lanka.
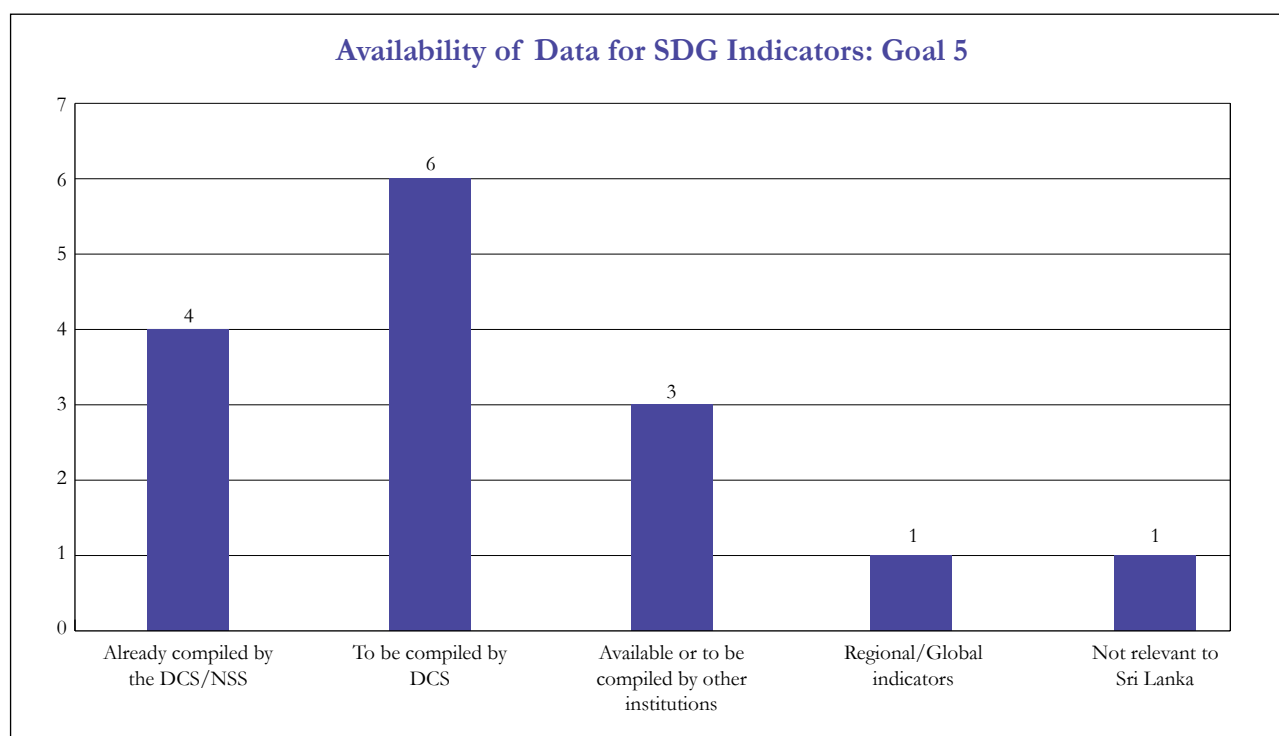
**Availability of Data for SDG Indicators: Goal 5**

| Category | Value |
|---|---|
| Already compiled by the DCS/NSS | 4 |
| To be compiled by DCS | 6 |
| Available or to be compiled by other institutions | 3 |
| Regional/Global indicators | 1 |
| Not relevant to Sri Lanka | 1 |

Definitions for each indicator, data already available and compiled by the DCS and details on indicators for which data could be made available are presented in the next section.

## 5.1 DATA ALREADY COMPILED BY DCS

**5.1.1** **Target 5.1: By 2030, end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.**

**Indicator 5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (Tier 3)**

### UNSD Definition:

Not available.

### DCS Definition:

Not available.

### Baseline Data:

The following legal frameworks are enacted in Sri Lanka.
- Constitution 1978
- Article 12 - Nondiscrimination on the basis of sex

**5.1.2** **Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.**

**Indicator 5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age[1] (Tier 2).**

### UNSD Definition:

This indicator measures the percentage of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older who have experienced physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months.

### DCS Definition:

Proportion of ever -married women age 15-49 who have experience at least one violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months.

### Baseline Data:

*Proportion of ever married women age 15-49 who have experience at least one violence by a current or former intimate partner*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total** | % | 16.6 | 2016 | DHS, DCS |

**5.1.3    Target 5.3: By 2030, eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation**

**Indicator 5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18. (Tier 1)**

*UNSD Definition:*

**Number of women aged 20-24 who were first married or in a union before age 15 (or before age 18) per 100 women aged 20-24 in the population.**

*DCS Definition:*

Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were first married by exact ages 15 and 18 years.

## Baseline Data:

*Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18.*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | Data Source, Agency |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | |
| Exactly  18 years | % | 9.8 | 2016 | DHS, DCS |
| Exactly  15 years | % | 0.9 | 2016 | |

**5.1.4    Target 5.5: By 2030, ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life**

**Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions (Tier 1)**

## UNSD Definition:

This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in senior and middle management. For the purposes of this indicator, senior and middle management correspond to major group 1 in both ISCO-08 and ISCO-88 minus category 14 in ISCO-08 (hospitality, retail and other services managers) and minus category 13 in ISCO-88 (general managers), since these comprise mainly managers of small enterprises. If statistics are not disaggregated at the sub-major level, then major group 1 of ISCO-88 and ISCO-08 could be used as a proxy.

## DCS Definition:

This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in senior and middle management. For the purposes of this indicator, senior and middle management correspond to major group 1 in both ISCO-08 and ISCO-88 (hospitality, retail and other services managers) and minus category 13 in ISCO-88 (general managers), since these comprise mainly managers of small enterprises. If statistics are not disaggregated at the sub-major level, then major group 1 of ISCO-88 and ISCO-08 could be used as a proxy.

## Baseline Data:

*Proportion of women in managerial positions*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total** | % | 28.4 | 2016 | LFS, DCS |

## 5.2. DATA TO BE COMPILED BY DCS

**5.2.1** **Target 5.2: By 2030, eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation**

**Indicator 5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence[2] (Tier 2)**

## *UNSD Definition:*

Not available.

**5.2.3** **Target 5.4: By 2030, recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate**

**Indicator 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location[3] (Tier 2)**

## *UNSD Definition:*

Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work per day.

**5.2.4** **Target 5.6: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences**

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[13] Will be compiled from 2018
[14] Will be compiled from 2018

**Indicator 5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (Tier 3)**

## UNSD Definition:

Not available.

5.2.5    **Target 5.a: By 2030, undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws**

**Indicator 5.a.1: (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (Tier 3)**

## UNSD Definition:

Not available.

**Indicator 5.a.1: (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (Tier 2)**

## UNSD Definition:

Not available.

5.2.5    **Target 5.b: By 2030, enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women Target 5.c By 2030, adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels**

**Indicator 5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex (Tier 1)**

## *UNSD Definition:*

The proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex is defined as the 'proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex'. Countries can collect data on this indicator through national household surveys. This indicator is calculated by dividing the total number of in - scope individuals who own a mobile phone by the total number of in -scope individuals.

# Chapter 6

## GOAL 6: ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

*This Chapter provides details on the SDG 6 with respect to the Sri Lankan context.*

SDG 6 includes 8 targets and 11 indicators. Out of the 11 indicators, data are already compiled by the DCS for 1 indicator, and data are to be compiled for another 1 indicator through new censuses, surveys or special studies.

The following chart shows the number of indicators for which baseline data are already compiled by DCS, to be compiled by DCS, available or to be compiled by other institutions, regional or global indicators and indicators not relevant to Sri Lanka.

**Availability of Data for SDG Indicators: Goal 6**

| Category | Value |
|---|---|
| Already compiled by the DCS/NSS | 1 |
| To be compiled by DCS | 1 |
| Available or to be compiled by other institutions | 9 |
| Regional/Global indicators | 0 |
| Not relevant to Sri Lanka | 0 |
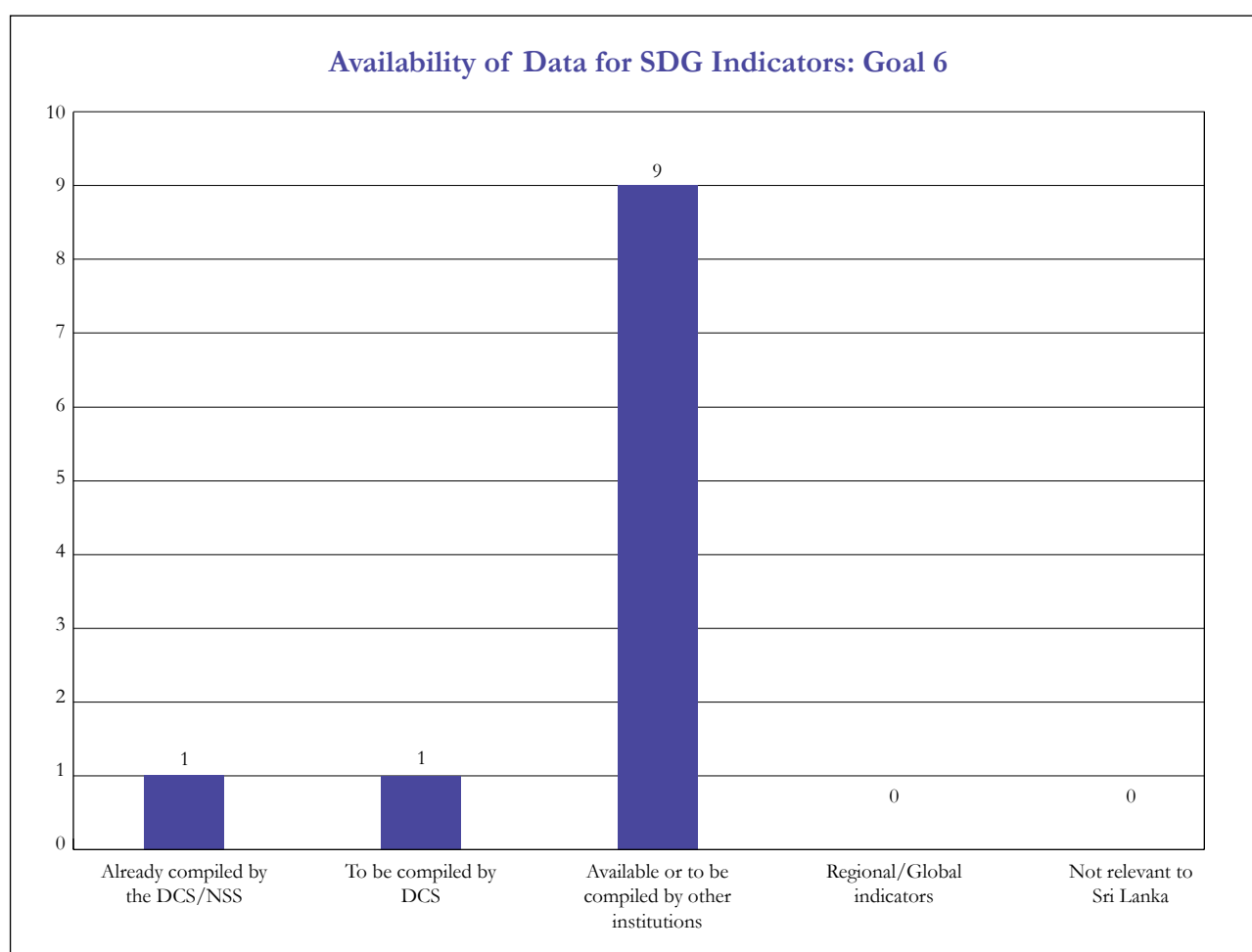
Definitions for each indicator, data already available and compiled by the DCS and details on indicators for which data could be made available are presented in the next section.

## 6.1    DATA ALREADY COMPILED BY DCS

**6.1.1    Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all**

**Indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (Tier 1)**

### *UNSD Definition:*

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services is currently being measured by the proportion of population using an improved basic drinking water source which is located on premises and available when needed and free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination. 'Improved' source defined the same as used for MDG monitoring i.e. piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tube wells; protected dug wells; protected springs and rainwater.

### *DCS Definition:*

The number of households using pipe-borne water (main line), tube well and protected well to the total households, expressed as a percentage. The same method applies for the urban, rural and estate breakdown (DCS 2005). A protected well has a wall round the well preventing any drained water from outside flowing into the well. Purified drinking water which is supplied by the local government authority or the Water Resources Board is considered as tap water (main line). This is classified into tap within or outside unit depending on whether the source is available within or outside the unit (DCS 2012).

### *Baseline Data:*

*Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| Total | % | 80.9 | 2012 | CPH, DCS |

## 6.2    DATA TO BE COMPILED BY DCS

**6.1.2    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**

**Indicator 6.2.1: proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water (Tier 1)**

### *UNSD Definition:*

The Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water is currently being measured by the proportion of the population using an improved basic sanitation facility at the household level which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site. 'Improved' source defined the same as used for MDG monitoring i.e. flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets.

Population with a hand-washing facility: a device to contain, transport or regulate the flow of water to facilitate hand-washing with soap and water in the household.

# Chapter 7

## GOAL 7. ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

*This Chapter provides details on the SDG 7 with respect to the Sri Lankan context.*

**7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY**

SDG 7 includes 5 targets and 6 indicators. Out of the 6 indicators, data are already compiled by the DCS for 1 indicator. There is 1 global indicator.

The following chart shows the number of indicators for which baseline data are already compiled by DCS, to be compiled by DCS, available or to be compiled by other institutions, regional or global indicators and indicators not relevant to Sri Lanka.

**Availability of Data for SDG Indicators: Goal 7**

| Category | Value |
|---|---|
| Already compiled by the DCS/NSS | 1 |
| To be compiled by DCS | 0 |
| Available or to be compiled by other institutions | 4 |
| Regional/Global indicators | 1 |
| Not relevant to Sri Lanka | 0 |
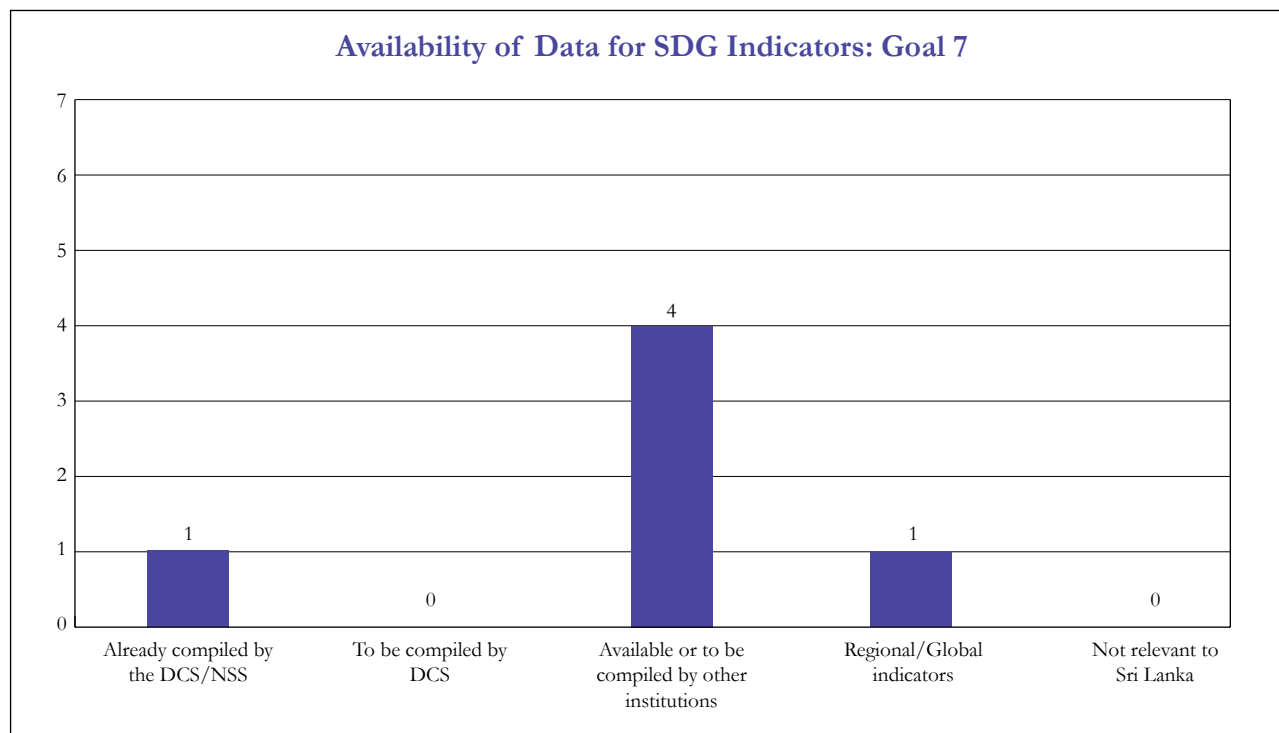
Definitions for each indicator, data already available and compiled by the DCS and details on indicators for which data could be made available are presented in the next section.

## 7.1    DATA ALREADY COMPILED BY DCS

**7.1.1    Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services**

### Indicator 7.1.1. Proportion of population with access to electricity[15] (Tier 1)

### *UNSD Definition:*

Proportion of population with access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity.

### *DCS Definition:*

Proportion of population with access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity.

### *Baseline Data:*

*Proportion of population with access to electricity*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| Total | % | 87.0 | 2012 | CPH, DCS |

---

[19] 98.5% of the population has access to the national grid. 48.5% of grid electricity is sourced by renewable energy resources by 2015 (SLSEA)

# Chapter 8

## GOAL 8. PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

*This Chapter provides details on the SDG 8 with respect to the Sri Lankan context.*

**8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH**
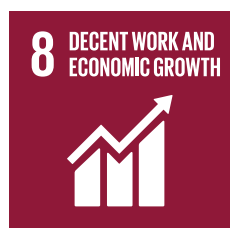
SDG 8 includes 12 targets and 17 indicators. Out of the 17 indicators, data are already compiled by the DCS for 5 indicators, and data are to be compiled for another 6 indicators through new censuses, surveys or special studies.

The following chart shows the number of indicators for which baseline data are already compiled by DCS, to be compiled by DCS, available or to be compiled by other institutions, regional or global indicators and indicators not relevant to Sri Lanka.

**Availability of Data for SDG Indicators: Goal 8**

| Category | Value |
|---|---|
| Already compiled by the DCS/NSS | 5 |
| To be compiled by DCS | 6 |
| Available or to be compiled by other institutions | 6 |
| Regional/Global indicators | 0 |
| Not relevant to Sri Lanka | 0 |

Definitions for each indicator, data already available and compiled by the DCS and details on indicators for which data could be made available are presented in the next section.

## 8.1 DATA ALREADY COMPILED BY DCS

**8.1.1** **Target 8.1: By 2030, sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.**

### Indicator 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (In dollar terms) (Tier 1)

## *UNSD Definition:*

Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Real GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population of a country or area. The data for real GDP are measured in constant US dollars to facilitate the calculation of country growth rates and aggregation of the country data.

The annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as follows:
  a. Convert annual real GDP in domestic currency at 2005 prices for a country or area to US dollars at 2005 prices using the 2005 exchange rates.
  b. Divide the result by the population of the country or area to obtain annual real GDP per capita in constant US dollars at 2005 prices.
  c. Calculate the annual growth rate of real GDP per capita in year t+1 using the following formula: $[(G(t+1) - G(t))/G(t)] \times 100\%$ where $G(t+1)$ is real GDP per capita in 2005 US dollars in year t+1 and $G(t)$ is real GDP per capita in 2005 US dollars in year t.

## *DCS Definition:*

Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Real GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population of a country or area. The data for real GDP are measured in constant US dollars to facilitate the calculation of country growth rates and aggregation of the country data.

  a Convert annual real GDP in domestic currency to US dollars at 2010 prices using the 2010 exchange rates. (2010 is the new base-year for National Accounts, Sri Lanka)
  b. Divide the result by the mid-year population of the country to obtain annual real GDP per capita in constant US dollars at 2010 prices.
  c. Calculate the annual growth rate of real GDP per capita in year t+ 1 using the formula: $[(G(t+1) - G(t))/G(t)] \times 100\%$ where $G(t+1)$ is real GDP per capita in 2010 US dollars in year t+1 and $G(t)$ is real GDP per capita in 2010 US dollars in year t.

## Baseline Data:

*Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (In dollar terms)*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total** | % | 3.2 | 2016 | Annual Estimates on National Accounts, DCS |

**8.1.2** **Target 8.2: By 2030, achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors**

**Indicator 8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (Tier 1)**

## UNSD Definition:

Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person conveys the annual percentage change in real Gross Domestic Product per employed person. Real GDP per employed person = GDP at constant prices / Total number of employed persons where the numerator and denominator refer to the same reference period, for example, the same calendar year. If we call the real GDP per employed person "LabProd", then the annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person is calculated as follows:

Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person = (LabProd in year n – LabProd in year n-1) / LabProd in year n-1 *100

## DCS Definition:

Same as UN definition.

## Baseline Data:

*Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total** | % | 2.9 | 2016 | Annual Estimates on National Accounts, DCS |

**8.1.3** **Target 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**

**Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age, persons with disabilities. (Tier 2)**

## UNSD Definition:

The unemployment rate conveys the percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed.

Persons in unemployment are defined as all those of working age (usually persons aged 15 and above) who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity, where: (a) "not in employment" is assessed with respect to the short reference period for the measurement of employment; (b) to "seek employment" refers to any activity when carried out, during a specified recent period comprising the last four weeks or one month, for the purpose of finding a job or setting up a business or agricultural undertaking; (c) the point when the enterprise starts to exist should be used to distinguish between search activities aimed at setting up a business and the work activity itself, as evidenced by the enterprise's registration to operate or by when financial resources become available, the necessary infrastructure or materials are in place or the first client or order is received, depending on the context; (d) "currently available" serves as a test of readiness to start a job in the present, assessed with respect to a short reference period comprising that used to measure employment (depending on national circumstances, the reference period may be extended to include a short subsequent period not exceeding two weeks in total, so as to ensure adequate coverage of unemployment situations among different population groups).

$$Unemployment\ rate = \frac{Unemployed\ persons}{Persons\ in\ the\ labour\ force} \times 100$$

## DCS Definition:

Same as UNSD definition.

## Baseline Data:

*Unemployment rate, by sex, age, persons with disabilities*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Unemployment Rate** | % | 4.4 | 2016 | LFS, DCS |
| **By Sex** | | | | |
| Male | % | 2.9 | 2016 | -do- |
| Female | % | 7.0 | 2016 | -do- |
| **By Age** | | | | |
| 20-24 | % | 19.9 | 2016 | -do- |
| 25-29 | % | 9.2 | 2016 | -do- |
| **Persons with disabilities** | **%** | **n.a.** | **n.a.** | |

**8.1.4    Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training**

**Indicator 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (Tier 1)**

## *UNSD Definition:*

This proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, also known as "the NEET rate", conveys the number of young persons not in education, employment or training as a percentage of the total youth population.

The indicator is calculated as follows:

$$NEET\ rate = \frac{(Youth - Youth\ in\ employment - Youth\ not\ in\ employment\ but\ in\ education\ or\ training)}{Youth} \times 100$$

It is important to note here that youth both in employment and education or training simultaneously should not be double counted when subtracted from the total number of youth.

The formula can also be expressed as:

$$NEET\ rate = \frac{((Unemployed\ youth + Youth\ outside\ the\ labour\ force) - (Unemployed\ youth\ in\ education\ or\ training + youth\ outside\ the\ labour\ force\ in\ education\ or\ training))}{Youth} \times 100$$

## *DCS Definition:*

Same as UNSD definition.

## *Baseline Data:*

*Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| Total | % | 26.1 | 2016 | LFS, DCS |

**8.1.5    Target 8.7: By 2030, 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**

**Indicator 8.7.1: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age (Tier 1)**

## *UNSD Definition:*

Proportion (and number) of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour is the number of children aged 5-17 years who are reported to have been engaged in child labour in the past week divided by the total number of children aged 5-17 in the population.

Number of children aged 5-17 years who are reported to have been engaged in child labour in the past week divided by the total number of children aged 5-17 in the population multiplied by 100.

## *DCS Definition:*

Child labour refers to the employment of children in any work that deprives children of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school, and that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful.

(1) 5-11 year age group: All children engaged in some form of economic activity excluding
   (i)   Those who work less than 5 hours per week as contributing family workers in non-agriculture sector non-hazardous activities
   (ii)  Those who work less than 15 hours per week as contributing family workers in agriculture sector non-hazardous activities

(2) 12-14 year age group: All children engaged in some form of economic activity excluding
   (i)   Those who work less than 15 hours per week in non-agriculture sector non-hazardous activities and
   (ii)  Those who work less than 25 hours per week as contributing family workers in agriculture sector non-hazardous activities

(3) 15-17 year age group: All children engaged in some form of economic activity excluding those who work less than 44 hours per week in non-hazardous activities.

***Baseline Data:***

*Proportion and number of children aged 5 -17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| Total | % | 1.0 | 2016 | CAS, DCS |

## 8.2    DATA TO BE COMPILED BY DCS

**8.2.1    Target 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**

**Indicator 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex[16] (Tier 2)**

***UNSD Definition:***

Not available.

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[16]  Currently not compiled.

**8.2.2    Target 8.4: By 2030, improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead**

**Indicator 8.4.1: Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP (Tier 3)**

## UNSD Definition:

Material Footprint (MF) is the attribution of global material extraction to domestic final demand of a country. The total material footprint is the sum of the material footprint for biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores and non-metal ores. It is calculated as raw material equivalent of imports (RMEIM) plus domestic extraction (DE) minus raw material equivalents of exports (RMEEX). For the attribution of the primary material needs of final demand a global, multi-regional input-output (MRIO) framework is employed. The attribution method based on I-O analytical tools is described in detail in Wiedmann et al. 2015.

It is based on the EORA MRIO framework developed by the University of Sydney, Australia (Lenzen et al. 2013) which is an internationally well-established and the most detailed and reliable MRIO framework available to date.

The MF indicator can be disaggregated to four main material categories, a varying number of economic sectors whose expenditure require materials and to three domestic final demand sectors (household consumption, government consumption and capital investment) and foreign final demand (i.e. exports).

**Indicator 8.4.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP[17] (Tier 3)**

---

[17]  Currently not available.

## UNSD Definition:

Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) is a standard material flow accounting (MFA) indicator and reports the apparent consumption of materials in a national economy.

It is calculated as direct imports (IM) of material plus domestic extraction (DE) of materials minus direct exports (EX) of materials measured in metric tonnes. DMC measures the amount of materials that are used in economic processes. It does not include materials that are mobilized in the process of domestic extraction but do not enter the economic process. DMC is based on official economic statistics and it requires some modelling to adapt the source data to the methodological requirements of the MFA. The accounting standard and accounting methods are set out in the EUROSTAT guidebooks for MFA accounts in the latest edition of 2013. MFA accounting is also part of the central framework of the System of integrated Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA).

The DMC indicator can be disaggregated into imports, domestic extraction and exports by a large number of material in the following categories. At the highest level of aggregation, biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores andnon-metallic minerals are distinguished. DMC is usually reported for 11 material categories, DE for 44 material categories.

**8.2.3 Target 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**

**Indicator 8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities[18] (Tier 2)**

## UNSD Definition:

Not available.

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[18] Currently not available.

**8.2.4    Target: 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products**

**Indicator 8.9.1: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate**

*UNSD Definition:*

Not available.

**Indicator 8.9.2: Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex**

*UNSD Definition:*

Not available.

# Chapter 9

## GOAL 9. BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

*This Chapter provides details on the SDG 9 with respect to the Sri Lankan context.*

SDG 9 includes 8 targets and 12 indicators. Out of the 12 indicators, data are already compiled by the DCS for 4 indicators.

The following chart shows the number of indicators for which baseline data are already compiled by DCS, to be compiled by DCS, available or to be compiled by other institutions, regional or global indicators and indicators not relevant to Sri Lanka.

**Availability of Data for SDG Indicators: Goal 9**
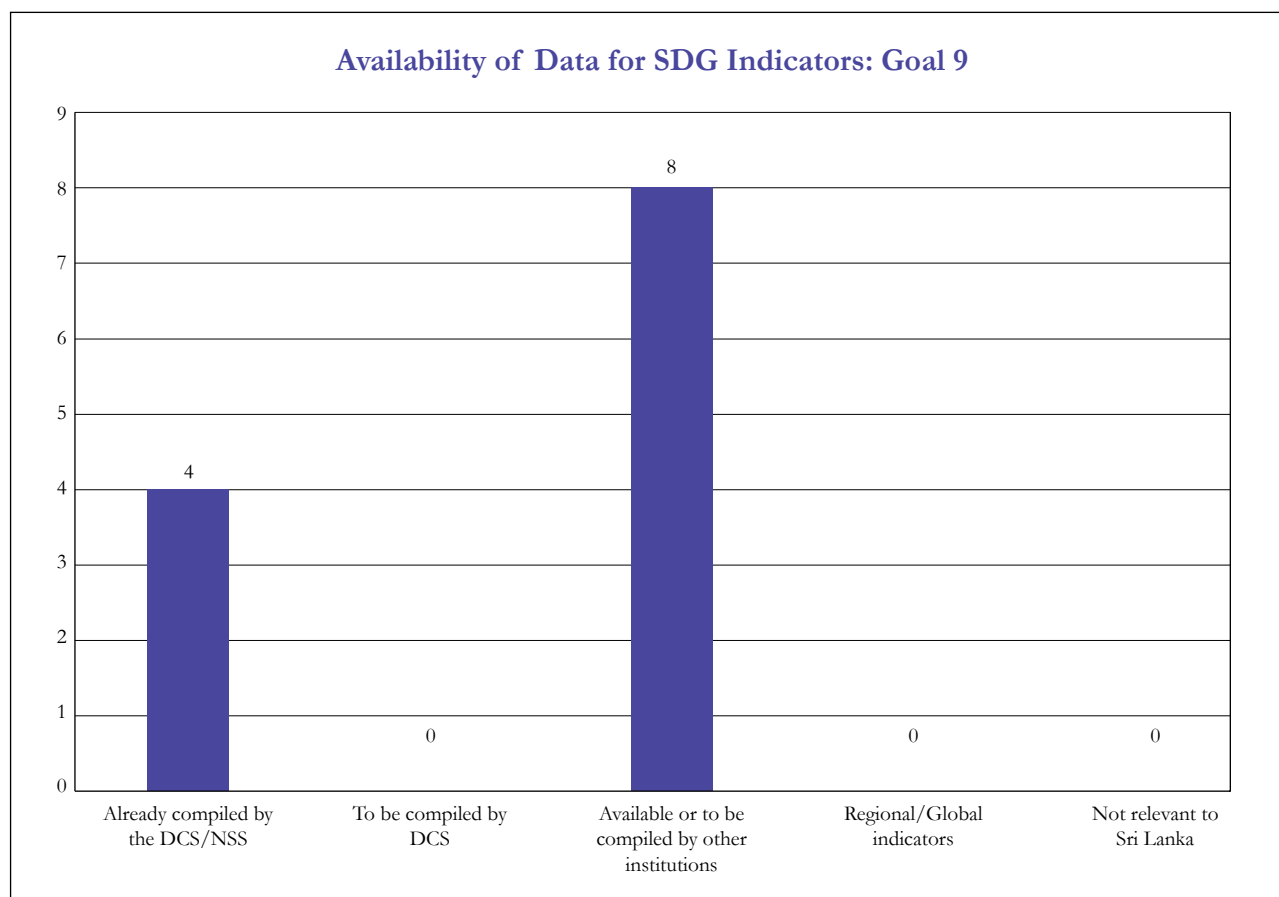


Definitions for each indicator, data already available and compiled by the DCS and details on indicators for which data could be made available are presented in the next section.

## 9.1    DATA ALREADY COMPILED BY DCS

**9.1.1    Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all**

**Indicator 9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road[19] (Tier 3)**

## *UNSD Definition:*

Not available.

## *DCS Definition:*

Rural population who live 2 km (≤ 2 km) to the nearest bus halt from their residence (housing unit) as a percentage of the total rural population;

$$\frac{\textit{Number of rural persons who live within 2 km to the nearest bus halt from their residence}}{\textit{Total rural population}} \times 100$$

## *Baseline Data:*

*Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| Total | % | 95.6 | 2012/13 | HIES, DCS |

---

[19]  DCS is currently embarking on a project to use spatial data (obtained through satellite images to measure poverty)

**9.1.2 Target 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**

**Indicator 9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita (Tier 1)**

## *UNSD Definition:*

Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and per capita is the total value of goods and services net of intermediate consumption. It is generally compiled as the sum of the value added of all manufacturing activity units in operation in the reference period. For the purpose on comparability over time and across countries MVA is estimated in terms of constant prices in USD. The current series are given at constant prices of 2010.

$$MVA\ proportion\ to\ GDP = \frac{MVA}{GDP} \times 100$$

$$MVA\ per\ capita = \frac{MVA}{Population}$$

## *DCS Definition:*

Same as UNSD definition.

### Baseline Data:

*Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| Manufacturing value added as a % of GDP | % | 15.4 | 2016 | Annual estimates on National Accounts, DCS |
| Manufacturing value added per capita | US$ Per person | 576.9 | 2016 | -do- |

### Indicator 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (Tier 1)

## UNSD Definition:

Employment is defined as a work performed for pay or profit. The value is obtained by summing up the number of employed in all manufacturing activities. The manufacturing employment indicator is presented in absolute terms as well as relative to total employment.

$$\frac{\text{Number of persons employed in manufacturing activities}}{\text{Total number of employment in all activities}} \times 100$$

## DCS Definition:

Same as UNSD definition.

### Baseline Data:

*Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| Total | % | 18.0 | 2016 | LFS, DCS |

**9.1.3    Target 9.3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets**

**Indicator 9.3.1: Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added (Tier 3)**

## UNSD Definition:

Value added is the total value of goods and services produced by an industry in the given reference period. The indicator is computed as the total value added of small scale industries (as defined in the survey) divided by the total value added of industries of all sizes and multiplied by 100.

$$\frac{V_i \text{ of size class "small"}}{\text{Total value added}_i} \text{ X 100} \quad \text{To be expressed in percentages.}$$

i corresponds to one or two digits of ISIC.
**Small-scale industries = with the persons engaged less than 20 employees.**

## DCS Definition:

Value added is the total value of goods and services produced by an industry in the given reference period. The indicator is computed as the total value added of small scale industries (as defined in the survey) divided by the total value added of industries of all sizes and multiplied by 100.

$$\frac{V_i \text{ of size class "small"}}{\text{Total value added}_i} \text{ X 100} \quad \text{To be expressed in percentages.}$$

i corresponds to one or two digits of ISIC.
Small-scale industries = with the persons engaged less than 25 employees.

Only industries with number of persons engaged more than 10 have been considered.

## Baseline Data:

*Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total** | % | 2.7 | 2013/14 | Economic Census, DCS |

# Chapter 10

## GOAL 10. REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

*This Chapter provides details on the SDG 10 with respect to the Sri Lankan context.*

**10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES**

SDG 10 includes 10 targets and 11 indicators. Out of the 11 indicators, data are already compiled by the DCS for 3 indicators, and data are to be compiled for another 1 indicator through new censuses, surveys or special studies. There are 2 regional/ global indicators.

The following chart shows the number of indicators for which baseline data are already compiled by DCS, to be compiled by DCS, available or to be compiled by other institutions, regional or global indicators and indicators not relevant to Sri Lanka.



**Availability of Data for SDG Indicators: Goal 10**
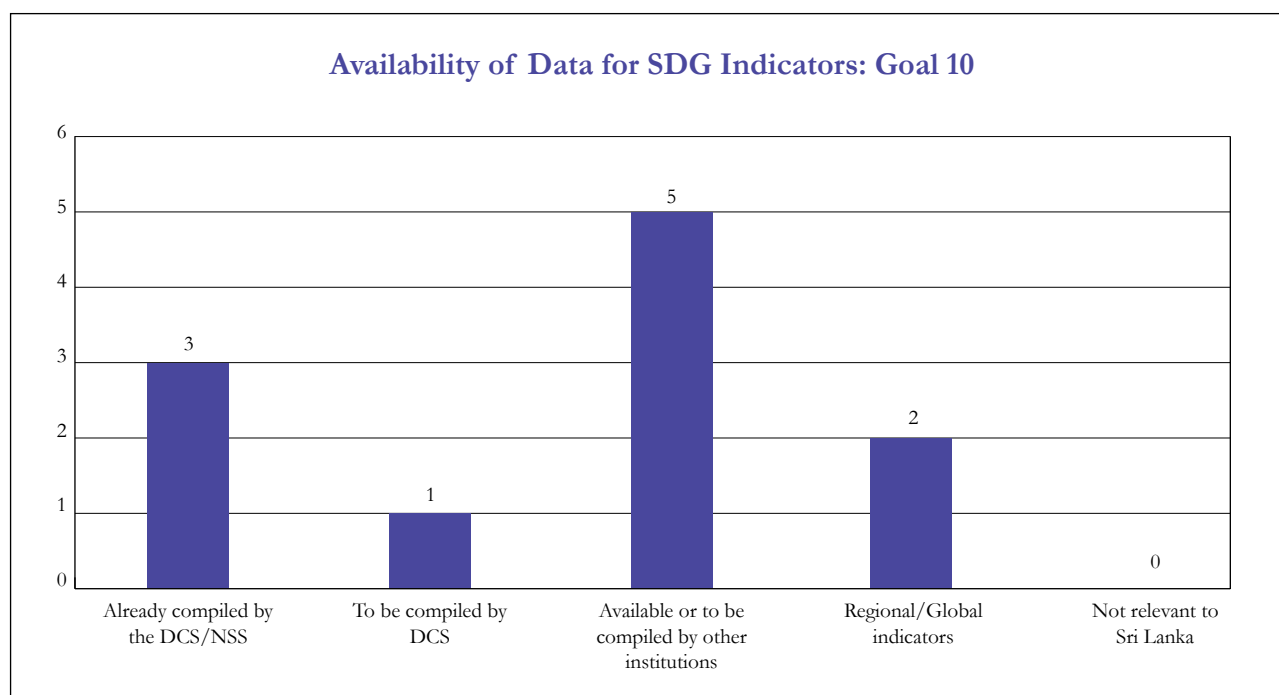
Definitions for each indicator, data already available and compiled by the DCS and details on indicators for which data could be made available are presented in the next section.

## 10.1 DATA ALREADY COMPILED BY DCS

**10.1.1 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**

**Indicator 10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population (Tier 1)**

### *UNSD Definition:*

The growth rate in the welfare aggregate of bottom 40% is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the bottom 40% of the income distribution in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period. The national average growth rate in the welfare aggregate is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the total population in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period.

Growth rates are calculated as annualized average growth rates over a roughly five-year period. Since many countries do not conduct surveys on a precise five-year schedule, the following rules guide selection of the survey years used to calculate the growth rates in the 2015 update: the final year of the growth period (T1) is the most recent year of a survey but no earlier than 2010, and the initial year (T0) is as close to T1 – 5 as possible, within a two-year band. Thus, the gap between initial and final survey years ranges from three to seven years. If two surveys are equidistant from T1 – 5, other things being equal, the more recent survey year is selected as T0. The comparability of welfare aggregates (income or consumption) for the years chosen for T0 and T1 is assessed for every country. If comparability across the two surveys is a major concern, the selection criteria are re-applied to select the next best survey year.

Once two surveys are selected for a country, the annualized growth of mean per capita real income or consumption is computed by first estimating the mean per capita real income or consumption of the bottom 40 percent of the welfare distribution in years T0 and T1 and then computing the annual average growth rate between those years using a compound growth formula, $(\text{Mean in } T_1)/(\text{Mean in } T_0)\hat{}(1/(T_1 - T_0)) - 1$.

Growth of mean per capita real income or consumption of the total population is computed in the same way using data for the total population.

### *DCS Definition:*

$$\text{Growth rate} = \frac{(\text{Real household expenditure 2012/13} - \text{Real household expenditure 2009/10})}{\text{Real household expenditure 2009/10}} \times 100$$

## *Baseline Data:*

*Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| Growth rate of household expenditure | | | | |
| Total - (From 2009/10 to 2012/13) | % | 7.8 | 2012/13 | HIES, DCS |
| Bottom 40% - (From 2009/10 to 2012/13) | % | 1.2 | 2012/13 | -do- |
| Growth rate of per capita income | | | | |
| Total - (From 2009/10 to 2012/13) | % | 5.8 | 2012/13 | HIES, DCS |
| Bottom 40% - (From 2009/10 to 2012/13) | % | 10.5 | 2012/13 | -do- |

**10.1.2 Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status**

**Indicator 10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities (Tier 3)**

## UNSD Definition:

Not available.

## DCS Definition:

Percentage of population below the 50% of median income (Rs. 15,407).

## Baseline Data:

*Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total** | **%** | **13.5** | **2012/13** | **HIES, DCS** |
| By Sex | | | | |
| Male | % | 12.7 | 2012/13 | HIES, DCS |
| Female | % | 14.2 | 2012/13 | -do- |
| By Age | | | | |
| 0-4 | % | 12.3 | 2012/13 | HIES, DCS |
| 5-14 | % | 13.6 | 2012/13 | -do- |
| 15-24 | % | 11.8 | 2012/13 | -do- |
| 25-99 | % | 14.1 | 2012/13 | -do- |
| Persons with disabilities [20] | | | | |

---

[20] Currently not compiled

**10.1.3 Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality**

**Indicator 10.4.1: Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers (Tier 1)**

## UNSD Definition:

Labour share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total compensation of employees given as a percent of GDP, which is a measure of total output. It provides information about the relative share of output which is paid as compensation to employees as compared with the share paid to capital in the production process for a given reference period.

$$Labour\ share\ of\ Gross\ Domestic\ Product = \frac{Total\ compensation\ of\ employees}{Gross\ Domestic\ Product}\ X\ 100$$

## DCS Definition:

Same as UNSD definition.

## Baseline Data:

*Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total** | % | 28.0 | 2016 | Annual estimates on National Accounts |

## 10.2    DATA TO BE COMPILED BY DCS

**10.2.1    Target 10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard**

**Indicator 10.3.1: Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (Tier 3)**

*UNSD Definition:*

Not available.

# Chapter 11

## GOAL 11. MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

*This Chapter provides details on the SDG 11 with respect to the Sri Lankan context.*

SDG 11 includes 10 targets and 15 indicators. Out of the 15 indicators, data are already compiled by the DCS for 1 indicator. There is 1 regional/ global indicator.

The following chart shows the number of indicators for which baseline data are already compiled by DCS, to be compiled by DCS, available or to be compiled by other institutions, regional or global indicators and indicators not relevant to Sri Lanka.

**Availability of Data for SDG Indicators: Goal 11**

| | Already compiled by the DCS/NSS | To be compiled by DCS | Available or to be compiled by other institutions | Regional/Global indicators | Not relevant to Sri Lanka |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Value | 1 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 0 |
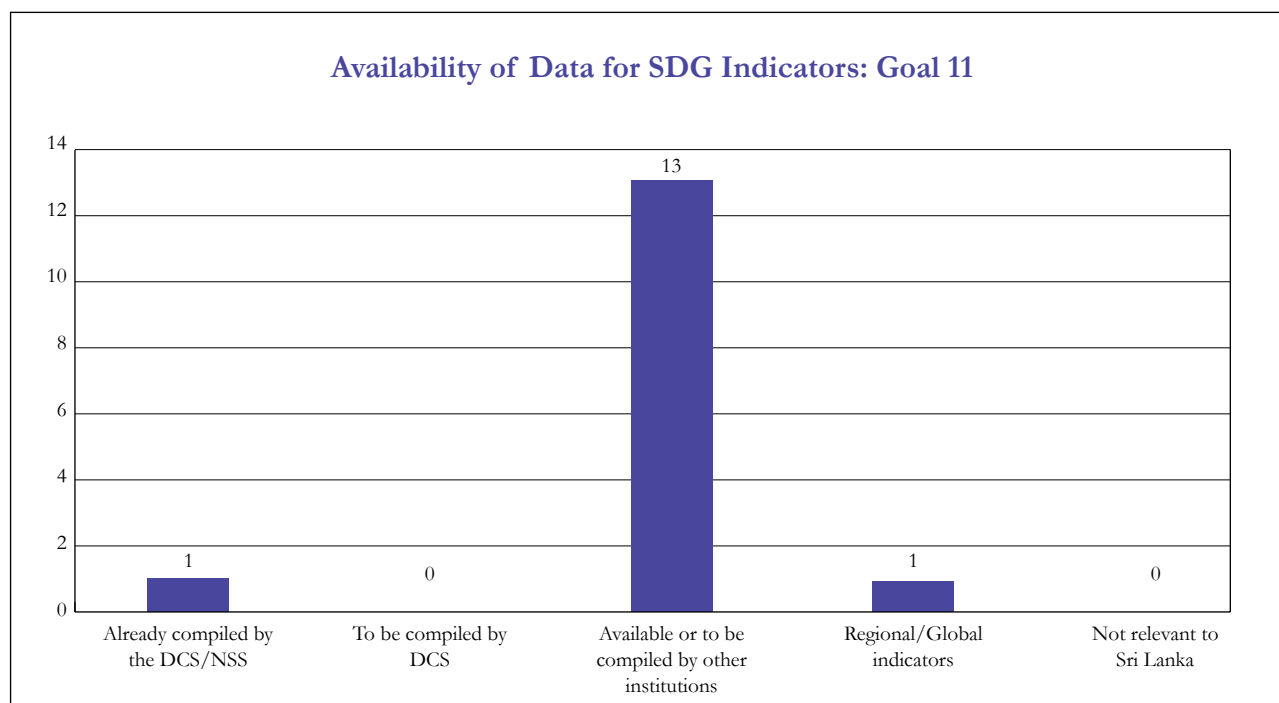
Definitions for each indicator, data already available and compiled by the DCS and details on indicators for which data could be made available are presented in the next section.

## 11.1    DATA ALREADY COMPILED BY DCS

**11.1.1   Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums**

**Indicator 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing[21] (Tier 1)**

### UNSD Definition:

This indicator integrates the component of the slums and informal settlements that has been monitored for the last 15 years by UN-Habitat in mostly developing countries with a new component - inadequate housing - that applies largely to the developed countries. By integrating these two components, the indicator is now universal and can be monitored in both developing and developed regions. The inadequate housing component allows capturing housing informality in more developed countries and wealthier urban contexts.

This indicator will focus on documenting the limitations manifested in the right to adequate housing as measured through the proportion of the population that live in slums or informal settlements or who have inadequate housing.

The below definitions and concepts are important for reporting on this indicator;

**Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing is currently being measured by the proportion of urban population living in slums.**

### DCS Definition:

Uban population living in huts/shanties.

### Baseline Data:

*Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total** | % | 0.8 | 2012 | CPH, DCS |

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[21] Proxy indicator

# Chapter 12

## GOAL 12. ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

*This Chapter provides details on the SDG 12 with respect to the Sri Lankan context.*

SDG 12 includes 11 targets and 13 indicators. Out of the 13 indicators, data are to be compiled for 2 indicators through new censuses, surveys or special studies. There are 4 regional/ global indicators.

The following chart shows the number of indicators for which baseline data are already compiled by DCS, to be compiled by DCS, available or to be compiled by other institutions, regional or global indicators and indicators not relevant to Sri Lanka.

**Availability of Data for SDG Indicators: Goal 12**

| Category | Value |
|---|---|
| Already compiled by the DCS/NSS | 0 |
| To be compiled by DCS | 2 |
| Available or to be compiled by other institutions | 7 |
| Regional/Global indicators | 4 |
| Not relevant to Sri Lanka | 0 |
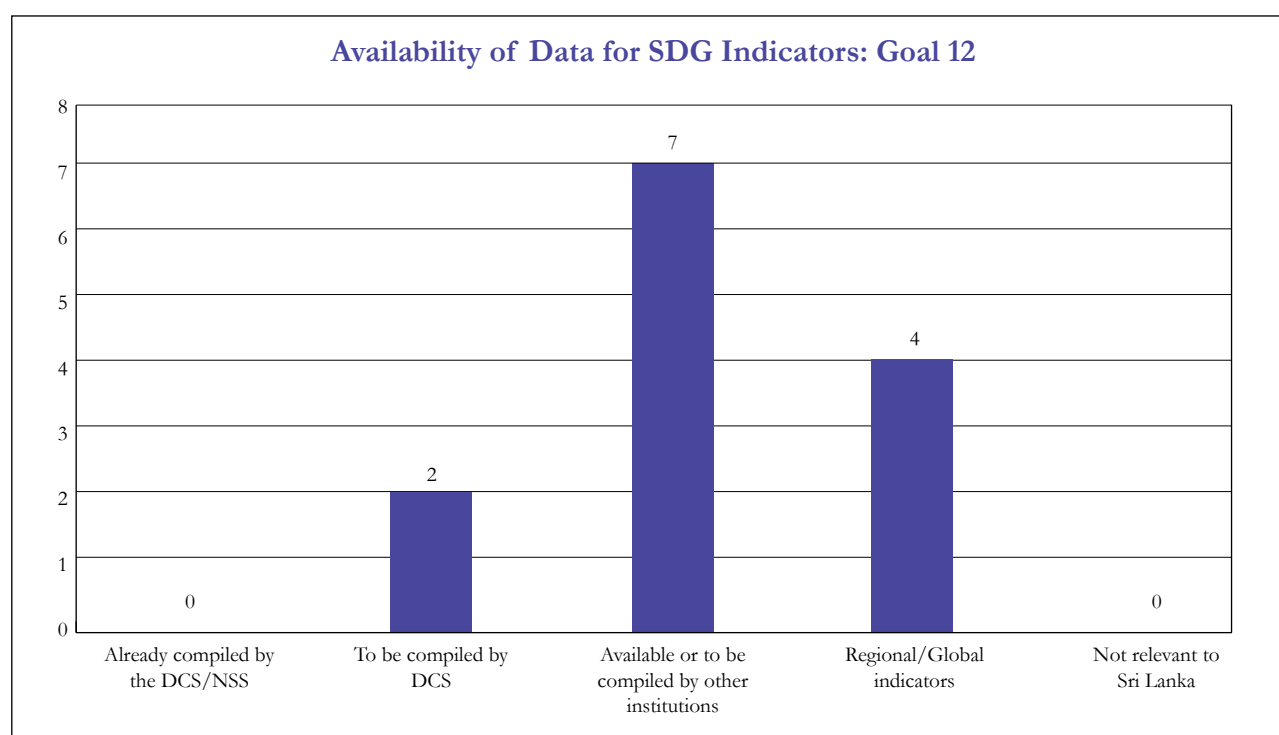
Definitions for each indicator and details on indicators for which data could be made available are presented in the next section.

## 12.1    DATA TO BE COMPILED BY DCS

**12.2.1  Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources**

**Indicator 12.2.1:  Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP**

## *UNSD Definition:*

Material Footprint (MF) is the attribution of global material extraction to domestic final demand of a country. The total material footprint is the sum of the material footprint for biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores and non-metal ores.

It is calculated as raw material equivalent of imports (RMEIM) plus domestic extraction (DE) minus raw material equivalents of exports (RMEEX). For the attribution of the primary material needs of final demand a global, multi-regional input-output (MRIO) framework is employed. The attribution method based on I-O analytical tools is described in detail in Wiedmann et al. 2015. It is based on the EORA MRIO framework developed by the University of Sydney, Australia (Lenzen et al. 2013) which is an internationally well-established and the most detailed and reliable MRIO framework available to date.

**Indicator 12.2.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP**

## *UNSD Definition:*

Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) is a standard material flow accounting (MFA) indicator and reports the apparent consumption of materials in a national economy.

It is calculated as direct imports (IM) of material plus domestic extraction (DE) of materials minus direct exports (EX) of materials measured in metric tonnes. DMC measures the amount of materials that are used in economic processes. It does not include materials that are mobilized the process of domestic extraction but do not enter the economic process. DMC is based on official economic statistics and it requires some modelling to adapt the source data to the methodological requirements of the MFA.

# Chapter 13

**GOAL 16. PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS**

*This Chapter provides details on the SDG 16 with respect to the Sri Lankan context.*

SDG 16 includes 12 targets and 23 indicators. Out of the 23 indicators, data are already compiled by the DCS for 5 indicators, and data are to be compiled for another 6 indicators through new censuses, surveys or special studies.

Following chart shows the number of indicators for which baseline data are already compiled by DCS, to be compiled by DCS, available or to be compiled by other institutions, regional or global indicators and indicators not relevant to Sri Lanka.



**Availability of Data for SDG Indicators: Goal 16**
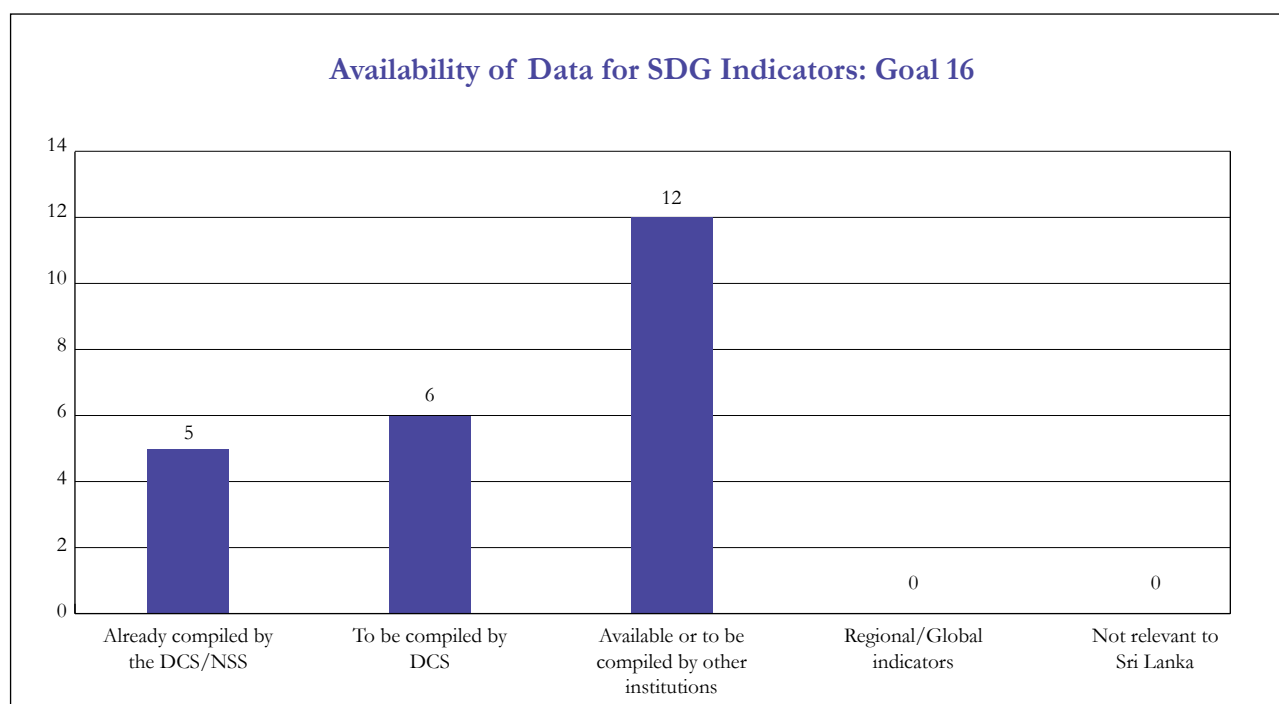
Definitions for each indicator, data already available and compiled by the DCS and details on indicators for which data could be made available are presented in the next section.

## 13.1  DATA ALREADY COMPILED BY DCS

### 13.1.1  Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

**Indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age (Tier 1)**

## *UNSD Definition:*

The indicator is defined as the total count of victims of intentional homicide divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population. Intentional homicide is defined as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury (Source: International Classification of crime for Statistical Purposes, ICCS 2015); population refers to total resident population in a given country in a given year.

## *DCS/NSS Definition:*

Number of victims due to homicide or abetment to commit suicide, reported to the police per 100,000 population of the country during the calendar year.

## *Baseline Data:*

*Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total** | Per 100,000 population | 2.5 | 2016 | Sri Lanka Police |
| **By Sex** | | | | |
| Male | Per 100,000 population | 3.9 | 2016 | -do- |
| Female | | 1.2 | 2016 | -do- |

**Indicator 16.1.3: Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months[22] (Tier 2)**

## UNSD Definition:

The total number of persons who have been victims of physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months, as a share of the total population.

## DCS/NSS Definition:

Number of grave crime victims of psychological or sexual violence reported to the police per 100,000 population of the country, during the calendar year.

## Baseline Data:

*Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total** | Per 100,000 population | 55.2 | 2016 | Sri Lanka Police |
| **By Sex** | | | | |
| Male | Per 100,000 | 62.3 | 2016 | -do- |
| Female | population | 48.6 | 2016 | -do- |

**Note:-** *Grave crime victims due to abduction, kidnapping, grievous hurt, voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, homicide, attempted homicide/ abetment to commit suicide, rape of women over 16 years of age, statutory rape (women under 16 years) with or without consent of the victim, robbery, unnatural offences/ grave sexual abuse, cruelty to children, sexual exploitation of children, procuration and trafficking of persons, are included.

**13.1.2** **Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children**

**Indicator 16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation[3] (tier 1)**

## UNSD Definition:

The ratio between the total number of victims of trafficking in persons detected or living in a country and the population resident in the country, expressed per 100,000 populations.

## DCS/NSS Definition:

Number of grave crime victim persons due to procuration or trafficking, reported to the police per 100,000 population of the country during the calendar year.

## Baseline Data:

*Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| **Total** | 100,000 population | 0.12 | 2016 | Sri Lanka Police |

**13.1.3** **Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all**

**Indicator 16.3.2: Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population**

## UNSD Definition:

The total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced, as a percentage of the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date.

## DCS/NSS Definition:

Same as UNSD definition.

*Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| Total | Per Overall Prison Population | 0.5 | 2016 | Department of Prisons |

**13.1.4   Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime**

**Indicator 16.4.2: Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments (Tier 2)**

## *UNSD Definition:*

Not available.

## *DCS/NSS Definition:*

The number of Offences under the Fire Arms Ordinance Act & Offensive Weapons Act, reported to the police, per 100,000 Population of the country during the calendar year.

## *Baseline Data:*

*Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments*

| Disaggregation level | Baseline | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Unit | Value | Year | Data Source, Agency |
| Total | Per 100,000 population | 0.4 | 2016 | Sri Lanka Police |

## 13.1    DATA TO BE COMPILED BY DCS

**13.2.1   Target 16.1: significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere**

**Indicator 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live (Tier 2)**

**13.2.2   Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children**

**Indicator 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (Tier 2)**

## *UNSD Definition:*

Number of young women and men aged 18-29 years who report having experienced any sexual violence by age 18 divided by the total number of young women and men aged 18-29 years, respectively, in the population multiplied by 100.

**13.2.3   Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels**

**Indicator 16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions (Tier 3)**

## *UNSD Definition:*

Not available

**Indicator 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group (Tier 3)**

## *UNSD Definition:*

Not available

**13.2.4   Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration**

**Indicator 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (Tier 1)**

*UNSD Definition:*

Number of children under age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the relevant national civil authorities divided by the total number of children under the age of five in the population multiplied by 100.

**13.2.5   Target 16.b: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development**

**Indicator 16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (Tier 3)**

*UNSD Definition:*

Not available

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# ANNEXES

## Annex A:

DCS Classification on SDG Indicators

## Annex B:

Sustainable Development Goals, Targets and Indicators, UN Tier Classification, DCS Classification, Baseline Data, Source of Data and Frequency of Updating of SDG Indicators by DCS

## DCS Classification on SDG Indicators

| Code | Classification |
|------|----------------|
| 1 | Indicators for which data are already compiled by the DCS through ongoing censuses and surveys and administrative records |
| 2 | Indicators for which data are can be compiled by adding new modules into ongoing censuses and surveys or through new surveys and special studies |
| 3 | Indicators for which data are available through other institutions of the National Statistical System or specific agencies |
| 4 | Indicators for which data to be compiled by other institutions of the National Statistical System or specific agencies |
| 5 | SDG Indicators corresponding to regional or global levels |
| 6 | SDG Indicators or disaggregation levels, which are not directly relevant to the Sri Lankan context |

## ANNEX-B

**Sustainable Development Goals, Targets and Indicators, UN Tier Classicisation, DCS Classification, Baseline Data, Source of Data and Frequency of Updating of SDG Indicators by DCS**

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere** | | | | | | | |
| **Target: 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day** | | | | | | | |
| **1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)** | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | % | 1.9 | 2012/13 | | HIES, DCS & WB | In 3 years |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | | % | 2.0 | 2012/13 | | HIES, DCS & WB | In 3 years |
| Female | | % | 1.9 | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | | % | 2.5 | 2012/13 | | HIES, DCS & WB | In 3 years |
| 5 - 14 | | % | 2.7 | | | | |
| 15 - 24 | | % | 2.2 | | | | |
| 25 - 99 | | % | 1.6 | | | | |
| 18 or above | | % | 1.6 | | | | |
| Below 18 | | % | 2.6 | | | | |
| Employment status | | | | | | | |
| Total | | % | 1.6 | 2012/13 | | HIES, DCS & WB | In 3 years |
| Paid employee (Govt. employee, Semi-govt. employee, Private employee) | | % | 1.8 | 2012/13 | | HIES, DCS & WB | In 3 years |
| Non-paid employee | | % | 1.6 | | | | |
| Self-employee | | % | 1.2 | | | | |
| Employer | | % | 0.0 | | | | |
| Geographic location (urban/rural) | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | % | 0.3 | 2012/13 | | HIES, DCS & WB | In 3 years |
| Rural | | % | 2.3 | | | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions** | | | | | | | |
| **1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age** | **1** | | | | **1** | | |
| Total | | % | 4.1 | | | HIES, DCS | In 3 years |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | | % | 4.1 | 2016 | | HIES, DCS | In 3 years |
| Female | | % | 3.9 | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | | % | 5.7 | | | | |
| 5 - 14 | | % | 5.3 | | | | |
| 15 - 24 | | % | 4.5 | 2016 | | HIES, DCS | In 3 years |
| 25 - 99 | | % | 3.4 | | | | |
| 18 or above | | % | 3.6 | | | | |
| Below 18 | | % | 5.3 | | | | |
| **1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions** | **2** | | | | **1** | | |
| Total | | % | 3.8 | 2012/13 | | HIES, DCS | In 3 years |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | | % | 3.9 | 2012/13 | | HIES, DCS | In 3 years |
| Female | | % | 3.7 | | | | |
| Age (Male) | | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | | % | 3.3 | | | | |
| 5 - 14 | | % | 4.2 | 2012/13 | | HIES, DCS | In 3 years |
| 15 - 24 | | % | 3.0 | | | | |
| 25 - 99 | | % | 3.0 | | | | |
| Age (Female) | | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | | % | 2.5 | | | | |
| 5 - 14 | | % | 3.8 | 2012/13 | | HIES, DCS | In 3 years |
| 15 - 24 | | % | 2.3 | | | | |
| 25 - 99 | | % | 4.1 | | | | |
| Child population (Age 5-17) | | | | | | | |
| Total | | % | 4 | | | | |
| Male | | % | 4.2 | 2012/13 | | HIES, DCS | In 3 years |
| Female | | % | 3.8 | | | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 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** | 2 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | % | 34.2 | 2012/13 | | HIES, DCS | |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | | % | 33.5 | 2012/13 | | HIES, DCS | In 3 years |
| Female | | % | 34.9 | | | | |
| Children (age<14 years) | | | | | | | |
| Total | | % | 33.6 | 2012/13 | | HIES, DCS | |
| Older persons (age>60 years) | | | | | | | |
| Total | | % | 44.7 | 2012/13 | | HIES, DCS | |
| Male | | % | 41.9 | 2012/13 | | HIES, DCS | In 3 years |
| Female | | % | 46.4 | | | | |
| Newborn (age<1 year) | | | | | | | |
| Total | | % | 34.8 | 2012/13 | | HIES, DCS | |
| Male | | % | 41.9 | 2012/13 | | HIES, DCS | In 3 years |
| Female | | % | 46.4 | | | | |
| **Target: 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including micro finance** | | | | | | | |
| **1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services** | 3 | % | | | 2 | | |
| **1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure** | 3 | % | | | 2 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters** | | | | | | | |
| **1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 population** | 2 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)** | 2 | | | | 5 | | |
| **1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030** | 3 | | | | 5 | | |
| **1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions** | | | | | | | |
| **1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)** | 2 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP** | 2 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions** | | | | | | | |
| **1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture** | | | | | | | |
| **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, nutritious and sufficient food all year round** | | | | | | | |
| **2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment** | 1 | | | | **2** | | |
| **2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Household Food Insecurity Access Score (HFIAS)** | 1 | | | | **1** | | |
| Total | | Scale | 9.2 out of 24 | 2013/14 | | FSQ, DCS | |
| **Target 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** | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | % | 17.3 | 2016 | | DHS, DCS | In 5 years |
| **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)** | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | % | 17.1 | 2016 | | DHS, DCS | In 5 years |
| **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** | | | | | | | |
| **2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size** | 3 | | | | 6 | | |
| **2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status** | 3 | | | | 6 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality** | | | | | | | |
| **2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed** | | | | | | | |
| **2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities** | 2 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries** | | | | | | | |
| **2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures** | 2 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector** | 2 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round** | | | | | | | |
| **2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility** | | | | | | | |
| **2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies** | 2 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages** | | | | | | | |
| **Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births** | | | | | | | |
| **3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio** | 2 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | Per 100,000 births | 26.8 | 2013 | | Report on Vital Statistics, RGD | Annually |
| **3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel** | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | % | 99.5 | 2016 | | DHS, DCS | In 5 years |
| **Target: 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** | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | Per 100,000 births | 9.4 | 2014 | | Report on Vital Statistics, RGD | Annually |
| **3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate** | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | Per 100,000 births | 5.6 | 2014 | | Report on Vital Statistics, RGD | Annually |
| **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** | | | | | | | |
| **3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations** | 2 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population** | 2 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **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** | | | | | | | |
| **3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease** | 2 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | Per 10,000 population of aged 30-69 | 31.9 | 2013 | | Report on Vital Statistics, RGD | Annually |
| Cardiovascular disease | | Per 10,000 population of aged 30-69 | 15.3 | 2013 | | Report on Vital Statistics, RGD | Annually |
| Cancer | | | 8.7 | 2013 | | | |
| Diabetes | | | 5.0 | 2013 | | | |
| Chronic respiratory disease | | | 3.0 | 2013 | | | |
| **3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate** | 2 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | Per 100,000 population of aged 30-69 | 14.3 | 2016 | | Sri Lanka Police | Annually |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | | Per 100,000 population | 22.8 | 2016 | | Sri Lanka Police | Annually |
| Female | | | 6.3 | 2016 | | | |
| **Target: 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol** | | | | | | | |
| **3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **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** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents** | | | | | | | |
| **3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries** | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | Per 100,000 population | 14.2 | 2016 | | Sri Lanka Police | Annually |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | | Per 100,000 population | 24.5 | 2016 | | Sri Lanka Police | Annually |
| Female | | | 4.6 | 2016 | | | |
| **Target: 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes** | | | | | | | |
| **3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods** | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | % | 74.2 | 2016 | | DHS, DCS | In 3 years |
| **3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group** | 2 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | Per 1000 women in 15-49 age group | 36 | 2012 | | CPH, DCS | In 10 years |
| **Target: 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all** | | | | | | | |
| **3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population** | 2 | | | | 1 | | |
| The whole population is covered by the public health system. | | | | | | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination** | | | | | | | |
| **3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)** | 2 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning** | 2 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 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** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all** | | | | | | | |
| **3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **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** | | | | | | | |
| **3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution** | **1** | | | | **1** | | |
| All Medical Officers | | Per 100,000 Population | 87 | 2015 | | Annual Health Bulletin – MOH & IM | Annually |
| Specialist Medical Officers (Preventive) | | | 8.5 | | | | |
| Specialist Medical Officers (Curative) | | | 0.5 | | | | |
| Specialist Medical Officers | | | 9 | | | | |
| Nurses | | | 202.3 | | | | |
| Midwives (Public Health+Hospital) | | | 42 | | | | |
| Public Health Midwives | | | 28.8 | | | | |
| Hospital Midwives | | | 13.2 | | | | |
| Public Health Inspectors | | | 7.7 | | | | |
| **Target: 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks** | | | | | | | |
| **3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness** | **2** | | | | **3 or 4** | | |
| **Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all** | | | | | | | |
| **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** | | | | | | | |
| **4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex** | **(a) 3, (b) & (c) 2** | | | | **2** | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education** | | | | | | | |
| **4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex** | **3** | | | | **3 or 4** | | |
| **4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex** | **1** | | | | **1** | | |
| Total | | % | 97.7 | 2016 | | School Census, MOE | |
| Male | | % | 97.4 | 2016 | | | |
| Female | | % | 98.1 | 2016 | | | |
| **Taget: 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university** | | | | | | | |
| **4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex** | **2** | | | | **2** | | |
| **Taget: 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship** | | | | | | | |
| **4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill** | **2** | | | | **2** | | |
| Total | | % | 27.6 | 2016 | | LFS, DCS | |
| Youth (aged 15-24 years) | | % | 58.8 | 2016 | | | |
| Adult (aged 25-69 years) | | % | 20.4 | 2016 | | | |
| By type of skill | | | | | | | |
| **Target: 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** | **"Tier 1/2/3 depending on indice"** | | | | **2** | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 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** | 2 | | | | 2 | | |
| **Target: 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development** | | | | | | | |
| **4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment** | 2 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 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 hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)** | 2 | | | | 1 | | |
| (a) Electricity | | % | 94.3 | 2016 | | | |
| (b) Internet for pedagogical purposes | | % | | | | | |
| (c) Computers for pedagogical purposes | | % | | | | | |
| (d) Adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities | | % | | | | School Census, MOE | |
| (e) Basic drinking water | | % | 86.8 | 2016 | | | |
| (f) Single-sex basic sanitation facilities | | % | 85.2 | 2016 | | | |
| (g) Basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) | | % | | | | | |
| **Target: 4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries** | | | | | | | |
| **4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Taget: 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** | | | | | | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| 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 | 1 | % | | | 1 | | |
| Pre-primary | | % | na | | | | |
| Primary | | % | 85.6 | 2016 | | School Census, MOE | |
| Lower Secondary | | % | 84.7 | 2016 | | | |
| Upper Secondary | | % | 76.1 | 2016 | | | |
| **Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls** | | | | | | | |
| **Target: 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere** | | | | | | | |
| **5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex** | 3 | | | | 1 | | |
| | | | Legal frame works are in place. | | | Ministry of Women and Child Affairs | |
| **Target: 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation** | | | | | | | |
| **5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age** | 2 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | | 16.6 | 2016 | | DHS, DCS | In 5 years |
| **5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence** | 2 | | | | 2 | DHS, DCS | |
| Total | | | 15.1 | 2016 | | DHS, DCS | In 5 years |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation** | | | | | | | |
| **5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18** | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Exact 18 | | % | 9.8 | 2016 | | DHS, DCS | In 5 years |
| Exact 15 | | % | 0.9 | 2016 | | | |
| **5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age** | 1 | | | | 6 | | |
| **Target: 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate** | | | | | | | |
| **5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location** | | | | | 2 | | |
| **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** | | | | | | | |
| **5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments** | (a) 1, (b) 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions** | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | % | 28.4 | 2016 | | LFS, DCS | Annually |
| **Target: 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences** | | | | | | | |
| **5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care** | 3 | | | | 2 | DCS | |
| **5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education** | 3 | | | | 5 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws** | | | | | | | |
| **5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure** | 3 | | | | 2 | DCS | |
| **5.a.1 (b) Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure** | 2 | | | | 2 | | |
| **5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/ or control** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 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** | 1 | | | | 2 | | |
| **Target: 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels** | | | | | | | |
| **5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all** | | | | | | | |
| **6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services** | 1 | | | | 2 | | |
| | | % | 80.9 | 2012 | | CPH, DCS | In 10 years |
| **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** | | | | | | | |
| **6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water** | 1 | | | | 2 | DCS | In 10 years |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all** | | | | | | | |
| **Target: 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally** | | | | | | | |
| **6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality** | 2 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity** | | | | | | | |
| **6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources** | 2 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate** | | | | | | | |
| **6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation** | 2 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes** | | | | | | | |
| **6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water-and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies** | | | | | | | |
| **6.a.1 Amount of water-and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management** | | | | | | | |
| **6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all** | | | | | | | |
| **Target: 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services** | | | | | | | |
| **7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity** | 1 | % | | | 1 | | |
| | | % | 87.0 | 2012 | | CPH, DCS | In 10 years |
| **7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology** | 1 | % | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix** | | | | | | | |
| **7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency** | | | | | | | |
| **7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology** | | | | | | | |
| **7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems** | 3 | | | | 5 | | |
| **Target: 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support** | | | | | | | |
| **7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all** | | | | | | | |
| **Taget 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries** | | | | | | | |
| **8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita in dollar terms** | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | % | 3.2 | 2016 | | National Accounts estimates, DCS | Annually |
| **Target: 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors** | | | | | | | |
| **8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person** | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | % | 2.9 | 2016 | | National Accounts estimates, DCS | Annually |
| **Target: 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** | 2 | | | | 2 | | |
| **Target: 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead** | | | | | | | |
| **8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP** | 3 | % | | | 2 | | |
| **8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP** | 3 | % | | | 2 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 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** | 2 | | | | 2 | | |
| **8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities** | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | % | 4.4 | 2016 | | LFS, DCS | Annually |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | |
| Male | | % | 2.9 | 2016 | | LFS, DCS | Annually |
| Female | | % | 7.0 | 2016 | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 20 - 24 | | % | 19.9 | 2016 | | LFS, DCS | Annually |
| 25 - 29 | | % | 9.2 | 2016 | | | |
| **Persons with disabilities** | | | n.a. | n.a. | | | |
| **Target: 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** | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | 1 | % | 26.1 | 2016 | | LFS, DCS | Annually |
| **Target: 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** | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | % | 1.0 | 2016 | | CAS, DCS | In 5 years |
| **Target: 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment** | | | | | | | |
| **8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products** | | | | | | | |
| **8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate** | 2 | | | | 2 | | |
| **8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex** | 3 | | | | 2 | | |
| **Target 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all** | | | | | | | |
| **8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **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** | 3 | % | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries** | | | | | | | |
| **8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization** | | | | | | | |
| **8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy** | 3 | % | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation** | | | | | | | |
| **Target: 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all** | | | | | | | |
| **9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road** | 3 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | % | 95.6 | 2012/13 | | HIES, DCS | In 3 years |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries** | | | | | | | |
| **9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita** | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | % | 18.0 | 2016 | | Annual estimates on National Accounts, DCS | Annually |
| Manufacturing value added as a % of GDP | | % | 15.4 | 2016 | | Annual estimates on National Accounts, DCS | Annually |
| Manufacturing value added per capita | | US$ Per person | 576.9 | 2016 | | | |
| **9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment** | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | % | 18.0 | 2016 | | DFS, DCS | Annually |
| **Target: 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets** | | | | | | | |
| **9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added (Small industries - 10 to 25 persons engaged.)** | 3 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | % | 27.0 | 2013/14 | | Economic Census, DCS | In 10 years |
| **9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities** | | | | | | | |
| **9.4.1 $CO_2$ emission per unit of value added** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending** | | | | | | | |
| **9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants** | 3 | % | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States** | | | | | | | |
| **9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure** | 1 | USD | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities** | | | | | | | |
| **9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added** | 2 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 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** | 1 | % | | | 3 or 4 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries** | | | | | | | |
| **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** | | | | | | | |
| **10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population** | **1** | **%** | | | **1** | | |
| Growth rate of household expenditure | | | | | | | |
| Total (From 2009/10 to 2012/13) | | | 7.8 | 2012/13 | | HIES, DCS | In 3 years |
| Bottom 40% (From 2009/10 to 2012/13) | | | 1.2 | 2012/13 | | HIES, DCS | In 3 years |
| Growth rate of per capita income | | | | | | | |
| Total (From 2009/10 to 2012/13) | | | 5.8 | 2012/13 | | HIES, DCS | In 3 years |
| Bottom 40% (From 2009/10 to 2012/13) | | | 10.5 | 2012/13 | | HIES, DCS | In 3 years |
| Growth rate of per capita income | | | | | | | |
| **Target: 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status** | | | | | | | |
| **10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities** | **3** | | | | **1** | | |
| Total | | % | 13.5 | 2012/13 | | HIES, DCS | In 3 years |
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | | % | 12.3 | 2012/13 | | HIES, DCS | In 3 years |
| 5 - 14 | | % | 13.6 | 2012/13 | | | |
| 15 - 24 | | % | 11.8 | 2012/13 | | | |
| 25 - 99 | | % | 14.1 | 2012/13 | | | |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | |
| Male | | | 12.7 | 2012/13 | | HIES, DCS | In 3 years |
| Female | | | 14.2 | 2012/13 | | | |
| Persons with dissabilities | | | | | | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard** | | | | | | | |
| **10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law** | 3 | | | | 2 | | |
| **Target: 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality** | | | | | | | |
| **10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers** | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | | 28.0 | 2016 | | Annual estimates on National Accounts, DCS | Annually |
| **Target: 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations** | | | | | | | |
| **10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions** | | | | | | | |
| **10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations** | 1 | | | | 5 | | |
| **Target: 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies** | | | | | | | |
| **10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies** | 3 | | | | 5 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements** | | | | | | | |
| **10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff** | **1** | | | | **3 or 4** | | |
| **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** | | | | | | | |
| **10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)** | **(ODA) 1, (FDI) 2** | | | | **3 or 4** | | |
| **Target: 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent** | | | | | | | |
| **10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted** | 3 | % | | | **3 or 4** | | |
| **Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable** | | | | | | | |
| **Target: 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums** | | | | | | | |
| **11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing** | **1** | | | | **1** | | |
| Total | | % | 0.8 | 2012 | | | In 10 years |
| **Target: 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons** | | | | | | | |
| **11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities** | **2** | | | | **3 or 4** | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries** | | | | | | | |
| **11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate** | 2 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage** | | | | | | | |
| **11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations** | | | | | | | |
| **11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people** | 2 | | | | 4 | | |
| **11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services** | 2 | | | | 4 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management** | | | | | | | |
| **11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities** | 2 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities** | | | | | | | |
| **11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning** | | | | | | | |
| **11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 11.b. By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels** | | | | | | | |
| **11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030[a]** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies[a]** | 2 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials** | | | | | | | |
| **11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials** | 3 | | | | 5 | | |
| **Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns** | | | | | | | |
| **Target: 12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries** | | | | | | | |
| **12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies** | 3 | | | | 5 | | |
| **Target: 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources** | | | | | | | |
| **12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP** | 3 | | | | 2 | | |
| **12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP** | 2 | | | | 2 | | |
| **Target: 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses** | | | | | | | |
| **12.3.1 Global food loss index** | 3 | | | 6 | 5 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **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** | | | | | | | |
| **12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement** | 1 | | | | 5 | | |
| **12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment** | 3 | | | | 5 | | |
| **Target: 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse** | | | | | | | |
| **12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle** | | | | | | | |
| **12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities** | | | | | | | |
| **12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature** | | | | | | | |
| **12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production** | | | | | | | |
| **12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies** | | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products** | | | | | | | |
| **12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities** | | | | | | | |
| **12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts\*** | | | | | | | |
| **Target: 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries** | | | | | | | |
| **13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies** | 2 | | | | 5 | | |
| **13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people[a]** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning** | | | | | | | |
| **13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/ plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)** | 3 | | | | 5 | | |
| **Target: 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning** | | | | | | | |
| **13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula** | 3 | | | | 5 | | |
| **13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions** | 3 | | | | 5 | | |
| **Target: 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible** | | | | | | | |
| **13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment** | 3 | | | | 5 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities** | | | | | | | |
| **13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities** | 3 | | | | 5 | | |
| **Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development** | | | | | | | |
| **Target: 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution** | | | | | | | |
| **14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans** | | | | | | | |
| **14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels** | | | | | | | |
| **14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics** | | | | | | | |
| **14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information** | | | | | | | |
| **14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation** | | | | | | | |
| **14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism** | | | | | | | |
| **14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries** | | | | | | | |
| **14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets** | | | | | | | |
| **14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries** | 3 | | | | 5 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want** | | | | | | | |
| **14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources** | 3 | | | | 5 | | |
| **Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss** | | | | | | | |
| **Target: 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** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally** | | | | | | | |
| **15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world** | | | | | | | |
| **15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development** | | | | | | | |
| **15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index** | 2 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species** | | | | | | | |
| **15.5.1 Red List Index** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed** | | | | | | | |
| **15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits** | 3 | | | | 5 | | |
| **Target: 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products** | | | | | | | |
| **15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked** | 2 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species** | | | | | | | |
| **15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts** | | | | | | | |
| **15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems** | | | | | | | |
| **15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems** | 1/3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation** | | | | | | | |
| **15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems** | 1/3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities** | | | | | | | |
| **15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked** | 2 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels** | | | | | | | |
| **Target: 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere** | | | | | | | |
| **16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age** | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | Per 100,000 population | 2.5 | 2016 | | Sri Lanka Police | Annually |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | |
| Male | | | 3.9 | 2016 | | Sri Lanka Police | Annually |
| Female | | | 1.2 | 2016 | | | |
| **16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months** | | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | Per 100,000 population | 55.2 | 2016 | | Sri Lanka Police | Annually |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | |
| Male | | | 62.3 | 2016 | | Sri Lanka Police | Annually |
| Female | | | 48.6 | 2016 | | | |
| **16.1.4 Proportion of population that feels safe walking alone around the area they live** | 2 | | | | 2 | | |
| **Target: 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children** | | | | | | | |
| **16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation** | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | Per 100,000 population | 0.12 | 2016 | | Sri Lanka Police | Annually |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 | 2 | | | | 2 | | |
| **Target: 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.** | | | | | | | |
| 16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms | 2 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | Per Overall Prison Population | 0.5 | 2016 | | Department of Prisons | |
| **Target: 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime** | | | | | | | |
| 16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars) | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| 16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments | 3 | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | | Per 100,000 population | 0.4 | 2016 | | Sri Lanka Police | Annually |
| **Target: 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms** | | | | | | | |
| 16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months | 2 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months** | 2 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels** | | | | | | | |
| **16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels** | | | | | | | |
| **16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions** | 3 | | | | 2 | | |
| **16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group** | 3 | | | | 2 | | |
| **Target: 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance** | | | | | | | |
| **16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations** | 3 | | | | 2 | | |
| **Target: 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** | 1 | | | | 2 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements** | | | | | | | |
| **16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/ or policy guarantees for public access to information** | 2 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime** | | | | | | | |
| **16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development** | | | | | | | |
| **16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law** | 3 | | | | 2 | | |
| **Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development** | | | | | | | |
| *Finance* | | | | | | | |
| **Target: 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection** | | | | | | | |
| **17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries** | | | | | | | |
| **17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)** | 1 | | | | 5 | | |
| **Target: 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources** | | | | | | | |
| **17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget** | 1 | | | | 5 | | |
| **17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP** | | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress** | | | | | | | |
| **17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries** | | | | | | | |
| **17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries** | 3 | | | | 5 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| *Technology* | | | | | | | |
| **Target: 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism** | | | | | | | |
| **17.6.1 Number of science and/ or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation** | 3 | | | | 5 | | |
| **17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed** | | | | | | | |
| **17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies** | 3 | | | | 5 | | |
| **Target: 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology** | | | | | | | |
| **17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet** | 1 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| *Capacity-building* | | | | | | | |
| **Target: 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation** | | | | | | | |
| **17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries** | 3 | | | | 5 | | |
| *Trade* | | | | | | | |
| **Target: 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda** | | | | | | | |
| **17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average** | 1 | | | | 5 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020** | | | | | | | |
| **17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports** | 1 | | | | 5 | | |
| **Target: 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access** | | | | | | | |
| **17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States** | 1 | | | | 5 | | |
| *Systemic issues* | | | | | | | |
| *Policy and institutional coherence* | | | | | | | |
| **Target: 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence** | | | | | | | |
| **17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **Target: 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development** | | | | | | | |
| **17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development** | 3 | | | | 5 | | |
| **Target: 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development** | | | | | | | |
| **17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation** | 2 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| *Multi-stakeholder partnerships* | | | | | | | |
| **Target: 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries** | | | | | | | |
| **17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals** | 2 | | | | 5 | | |

| Goal/ Target/Indicator/ Level of Disaggregation | Tier | Baseline | | | DCS Classification | Source, Agency | Frequency of Updating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unit | Value | Year | | | |
| **Target: 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships** | | | | | | | |
| **17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| *Data, monitoring and accountability* | | | | | | | |
| **Target: 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts** | | | | | | | |
| **17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics** | 3 | | | | 3 or 4 | | |
| **17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics** | 3 | | | | 5 | | |
| **17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding** | 1 | | | | 5 | | |
| **Target: 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries** | | | | | | | |
| **17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries** | 1 | | | | 5 | | |
| **17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration** | 1 | | | | 5 | | |