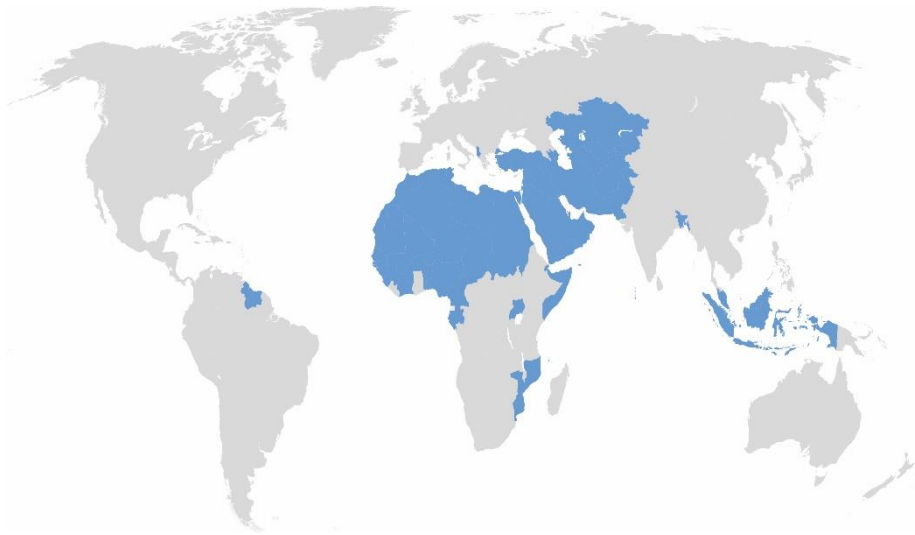


RESULTS OF THE TENDENCY SURVEY ON SDG PRIORITIES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES



ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION
STATISTICAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES





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ORGANISATION OF
ISLAMIC COOPERATION



STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

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Address: Kudüs Cad. No: 9, Diplomatik Site, 06450 Oran, Ankara –Turkey

Kudüs Cad. No: 9, Diplomatik Site, 06450 Oran, Ankara –Turkey

Telephone +90–312–468 6172

Internet www.sesric.org

E-mail pubs@sesric.org

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For additional information, contact Statistics and Information Department, SESRIC through: statistics@sesric.org

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FOREWORD

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted on 25 September 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly envisages a sustainable future for the humankind. Comparing the goals and targets found in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), we witness a more ambitious scope and universal coverage in the latter. SDGs are not meant only for the developing global South but also for the developed North. This translates into the challenges exist for both groups and claims serious levels of resources for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

In fact, some OIC member countries have faced serious shortcomings in implementing the Millennium Development Agenda and needed to leave some of the MDGs (especially on poverty, employment, education, health and environment) to be achieved in the next round. It is undeniable that OIC member countries need to act in a sense of solidarity by sharing experiences gained from the MDGs period in order not to repeat the same mistakes while effectively implementing the SDGs.

From this perspective, we need a renewed strong commitment of the member countries which will involve all other relevant stakeholders including civil society, private sector, academia and multilateral development partners to work together and bring about synergies towards achieving the SDGs.

Unlike the MDGs period, the member countries and the relevant OIC fora acted timely to include the SDGs into their agenda. Being an important forum of the OIC, the COMCEC has been discussing the SDGs since 2014. In line with the relevant resolutions of the COMCEC Sessions that have been held in 2015 and 2016, SESRIC has been tasked with identifying the SDGs priorities of the OIC member countries which will contribute to the operational planning of the activities to be conducted concerning the SDGs until 2030.

Sharing the results of the *“Tendency Survey on SDG Priorities of the OIC Member Countries”* following our first edition in March 2018, this October 2018 edition reiterates its call to the member countries to submit, if not done yet, their responses for the Survey to enable us to present a broader picture of the member countries priorities concerning SDGs.

Amb. Musa KULAKLIKAYA
Director General
SESRIC

1 INTRODUCTION

The twenty-first century is full of contradictions in many aspects. On the one hand, the technologies we developed have facilitated how we live and do business; on the other hand, these technologies have created new problems we have to solve. While the benefits of these technologies are many, humanity had to sacrifice a lot, including the environment we live in, which may soon be detrimental to our very survival on this planet.

The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972 and the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992 were the first examples to focus on the actions to be taken to alleviate environmental problems and contribute to the development of the Global South. In year 2000, the endorsement of the United Nations Millennium Declaration put on the shoulders of decision-makers in developing nations the task of achieving the eight international development goals (MDGs) that aimed to improve the well-being and welfare of their countries.

In 2015, marking another special period in international development history, the United Nations embarked on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for which all countries have pledged to achieve the 17 goals and 169 targets by 2030. Unlike the MDGs, there are challenges for both the developing and developed countries in implementing the SDGs which in effect shakes the definition of “developing” and “developed” country.

The implementation of SDGs will understandably be more complex for economically and technologically disadvantaged OIC countries that faced challenges in achieving the eight MDGs. In this respect, proper planning and careful consideration of the multidimensional interactions among the SDG targets will be critical in the accomplishment of SDGs. This exercise should undoubtedly involve national, regional, and international stakeholders, and requires pertinent prioritization of the SDGs and targets.

Concurrently, discussions have been taking place in several fora at the OIC level. As a result of these discussions, the COMCEC adopted the following four resolutions:

- The 31st Session of the COMCEC in 2015
 - Resolution #117- Taking into the consideration the ambitious agenda of the SDGs and the need to prioritize among 17 goals at the national level, requests SESRIC in collaboration with the CCO to identified the priority SDG areas for the Member States via surveys, field visits for meetings with stakeholders as well as to make capacity needs assessment in these

priority areas for the Member States and report it to the 32nd Follow-up Committee Meeting and 32nd Session of COMCEC.

- The 32nd Session of the COMCEC in 2016
 - Resolution #108- Recalling the relevant resolution of the 31st Session of the COMCEC on identifying the priority SDG areas for the Member States, invites the Member States to duly complete the “Tendency Survey on SDG Priorities of OIC Member Countries” designed and circulated by the SESRIC and requests SESRIC to submit a report on the results of the survey to the 33rd Follow-up Committee Meeting and 33rd COMCEC Session.
 - Resolution #109- Entrusts SESRIC to be the focal point, in coordination with the OIC General Secretariat, at the OIC level for following up the SDGs indicator framework, currently being developed by the international statistical community and to report regularly the progress recorded in the finalization of the SDG indicator framework to the annual sessions of COMCEC.
- 33rd Session of the COMCEC in 2017
 - Resolution #114- Taking note with appreciation of the report presented by SESRIC on Tendency Survey on SDG Priorities of OIC Member Countries, invites the Member States, who have not done so yet, to complete the “Tendency Survey on SDG Priorities of OIC Member Countries” designed and circulated by the SESRIC and requests SESRIC to submit a report on the results of the survey to the 34th Follow-up Committee Meeting and 34th COMCEC Session.

Against this background, this interim study has been prepared by the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC) in line with the above resolutions and covers the activities follow-up of the international fora on SDGs and results of the “*Tendency Survey on SDG Priorities of OIC Member Countries*”.

2 Follow Up of International Fora on SDGs

2.1 Inter-Agency & Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators

SESRIC is closely following up **the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDGs Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)¹ and United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC)** agenda. The Centre has already participated in the **three IAEG-SDGs meetings** held back in New York in June 2015, Bangkok in October 2015, and Mexico in late March 2016, and the 47th, 48th, and 49th Sessions of the UNSC in New York in early March 2016, 2017, and 2018:

In the **First Meeting of IAEG-SDGs** (New York, June 2015), the methods of work of the IAEG-SDGs, process for the selection of indicators, and critical issues such as interlinkages across targets and data disaggregation were discussed. After the first meeting, an Open Consultation took place between 11 August and 14 September 2015 that classified draft list of SDGs indicators under three colours; namely, **green** (indicators those for which the consultation process was completed), **yellow** (indicators with some unresolved issues), and **grey** (more in-depth discussion and methodology development is needed).

The **Second Meeting of IAEG-SDGs** (Bangkok, October 2015) considered the yellow indicators only and assigned them to either green or grey on a consensus basis. The IAEG-SDGs carried out two more open consultations since November 2015:

- 4-7 November 2015: A brief open consultation with experts from international agencies, non-IAEG Member States and other stakeholders on indicators coded “green”. Inputs and proposals were received from over 600 observers and other stakeholders.
- 9-15 December 2015: An open consultation on indicators coded “grey”. Inputs and proposals were received from over 400 observers and other stakeholders.

The **47th Session of the UNSC** in March 2016 classified the SDGs indicators into three tiers. The definitions of the three indicator tiers, based on an *updated* explanation as developed by the IAEG-SDGs at its 5th Meeting in March 2017, are as follow:

¹ 28 Members of the IAEG-SDGs are as follows as of **October 2018**: (6 of them are **OIC** countries – denoted in **bold italic** characters): **Eastern Africa**: (Ethiopia (previously Uganda), Tanzania); **Middle and Southern Africa**: (Botswana, **Cameroon**); **Western Africa**: (Ghana (previously Cabo Verde), **Niger** (previously Senegal)); Northern Africa: (**Algeria, Egypt**); Western Asia: (**Bahrain**); **Central, Eastern, Southern, and South-Eastern Asia**: (China, India, **Tajikistan** (previously Kyrgyzstan), The Philippines); **Oceania**: (Fiji, Samoa); **The Caribbean**: (Grenada (previously Cuba), Trinidad & Tobago (previously Jamaica)); **Central and South America**: (Brazil, Colombia, Mexico); **Eastern Europe**: (Belarus (previously Armenia), Russian Federation); **North America and Northern, Southern and Western Europe**: (Canada, France, Germany, The Netherlands, Sweden) * Kenya, as the current Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission, is a member of the IAEG-SDGs ex-officio.

- **Tier 1:** Indicator is conceptually clear and has an internationally established methodology and standards are available. In addition, 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.

The main objective of the **Third Meeting of IAEG-SDGs** (Mexico City, March/April 2016) was to fine-tune the tier system for the SDGs indicators. Specifically, the Meeting aimed at:

- Establishment of procedures for the methodological review of indicators, including approval mechanisms of needed revisions;
- Development of global reporting mechanisms, including identifying entities responsible for compiling data for global reporting on individual indicators and discussing data flow from the national to the global level;
- Discussion of the work plan and next steps.

For the 232 SDGs indicators² available, indicators under *Tier II* and especially under *Tier III* need refinements and improvements over the coming years as better tools and more data become available. The Mexico meeting especially focused on these tiers and devised the following Work Plan:

- **Finalising tier system:** IAEG-SDGs reviewed the current proposal of tier system and come back with comments and suggestions by 25 April 2016 on Tiers I and II. Secretariat requested agencies to provide the exact tools and reporting mechanisms from countries and the exact reference to agreements and the international standards and agencies provided responses by **2 May 2016**. The Tier I and II with the additional information went back to the IAEG-SDGs members. IAEG-SDGs reviewed the revised proposals with additional information on Tier III indicators and would submit their comments by **31 May 2016**. **IAEG-SDGs finalised the initial tier system by 29 July 2016.**
- Creation of a *subgroup of IAEG-SDGs (data disaggregation)* (15 April 2016) and 3 working groups under the auspices of the IAEG-SDGs (*SDMX, Geospatial information, and interlinkages*) (15 April 2016). The 3 working groups are open

² The global indicator list includes 232 indicators on which general agreement has been reached. Please note that the total number of indicators listed in the revised global list of SDG indicators is 244. However, since nine indicators repeat under two or three different targets (see the following), the actual total number of individual indicators in the list is 232. Indicators in the final list that repeat are the following: 6 indicators repeating once are **8.4.1/12.2.1**; **8.4.2/12.2.2**; **10.3.1/16.b.1**; **10.6.1/16.8.1**; **15.7.1/15.c.1**; **15.a.1/15.b.1** and 3 indicators repeating twice are **1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1**; **1.5.3/11.b.1/13.1.2**; and **1.5.4/11.b.2/13.1.3**

to other countries, international organisations and stakeholders by invitation based on level of expertise and area of work

- Secretariat requested **IAEG-SDGs members** to provide scenarios on data flows from national to international level (30 April 2016)
- After the adoption of the global indicator framework by ECOSOC and the General Assembly, IAEG-SDGs took into account the specific proposals for refinement based on UN Statistical Commission Decision 1(e)
- **A plan for reviews** of the indicator framework to be developed for submission to the 48th Session of the UN Statistical Commission in 2017.
- Secretariat requested international agencies to submit detailed plans for developing Tier III indicators (**29 July 2016**)
- Review and finalisation of plans proposed by international agencies to develop methodologies for indicators in tier III (**15 September 2016**)

The **Fourth Meeting of IAEG-SDGs** was held on 15-18 November 2016 in Geneva, Switzerland. As in the previous three IAEG-SDGs meetings, the Meeting aimed at finalising the initial tier system for indicators; establishing a process for the refinement of indicators; reviewing work plans for Tier III indicators; discussing options for those indicators that do not have a proposed custodian agency; and reviewing data flows from national to regional and global level and discuss best practices for the delivery of these data.

The **First United Nations World Data Forum (UNWDF)** was hosted on 15-18 January 2017 by Statistics South Africa in Cape Town, South Africa. The **Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data** was launched during the Forum. The document was prepared with the efforts of the High-Level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (HLG-PCCB) and submitted to the 48th Session of the UNSC for its formal approval.

The Plan – a successor to the Busan Action Plan for Statistics from 2011 – was proposed during the Third Meeting of the HLG-PCCB in January 2016 and acts as a “framework for discussion on and planning and implementation of statistical capacity building necessary to achieve the scope and intent of the 2030 Agenda”. Expected to coordinate the statistical efforts at national and regional levels, as well as, to increase cooperation for partnerships on SDG data, the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data has the following strategic areas:

- **Strategic Area 1:** Coordination and strategic leadership on data for sustainable development.
- **Strategic Area 2:** Innovation and modernization of national statistical systems.

- **Strategic Area 3:** Strengthening of basic statistical activities and programs, with particular focus on addressing the monitoring needs of the 2030 Agenda.
- **Strategic Area 4:** Dissemination and use of sustainable development data.
- **Strategic Area 5:** Multi-stakeholder partnerships for sustainable development data.
- **Strategic Area 6:** Mobilize resources and coordinate efforts for statistical capacity building.

The **48th Session of the UNSC** in March 2017 coinciding with the 70th Anniversary of the UNSC endorsed and approved the **Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data and Global SDG Indicator Framework** developed by the IAEG-SDGs. The Session also drafted a resolution on 10 March 2017 titled ‘Work of the UN Statistical Commission Pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’ which outlines the adoption of the Global Indicator Framework and the formal adoption of the Cape Town Global Action Plan by the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

The **Fifth Meeting of IAEG-SDGs** was held on 28-31 March 2017 in Ottawa, Canada. The plenary session held on 30-31 March 2017 considered the outcomes of the First UN World Data Forum, 48th Session of the UNSC, activities of the three IAEG-SDGs working groups (SDMX, Geospatial information, and Interlinkages), updated tier classification, reviewed Tier III indicators, and data disaggregation.

The **ECOSOC adopted the Global SDG Indicator Framework** developed by the IAEG-SDGs during its Coordination and Management Meeting (CMM) on 7 June 2017 and recommended to the UN General Assembly (UNGA) for its adoption.

During its **71st Session** on 6 July 2017, the **UNGA adopted the Global Indicator Framework for the SDGs and Targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, developed by the IAEG-SDGs, as a voluntary and country-led instrument that includes the initial set of indicators to be refined annually and reviewed comprehensively by the Commission at its 51st Session, to be held in 2020, and its 56th Session, to be held in 2025, and will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels, which will be developed by Member States.

The **Sixth Meeting of the IAEG-SDGs** was held on 11-14 November 2017 in Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain. The Meeting was chaired by two co-chairs; namely, Mr. Enrique Ordaz of Mexico and Dr. Albina Chuwa of Tanzania. As reported by the IISD³, the IAEG-SDGs reviewed several indicators with regard to their classification in the three-

³ <http://sdg.iisd.org/news/iaeg-sdgs-reclassifies-indicators-advances-work-on-reporting-flows-data-disaggregation/>

tier structure. Due to insufficient data availability, 8 indicators were shifted from Tier I to Tier II. These indicators relate to targets under SDGs 4, 6, 8 and 10. On the other hand, 19 indicators were upgraded from Tier II to Tier I, in recognition of sufficient data to measure them. These indicators relate to targets from SDGs 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 11 and 15. In addition, 17 indicators from Tier III were moved to Tier II, in consideration of their methodological development. The reclassified indicators relate to targets from SDGs 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17. Some indicators had been proposed to be moved from Tier III to Tier II but were not upgraded, and the IAEG provided guidance to the custodian agencies on steps needed for the indicators to be reclassified. Among the indicators shifted from Tier III to Tier II status was indicators 1.4.2 on land tenure security. The custodian agencies for the indicator had developed a global methodology to monitor the indicator, through an international multi-stakeholder consultation process supported by the Global Land Indicators Initiative (GLII), facilitated by UN-Habitat with funding from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. On data flows for global reporting, the IAEG-SDGs discussed draft guidelines for use by custodian agencies and governments in order to harmonize their statistics. Among the principles included in the draft guidelines, they called for national data to be used whenever possible, and for consulting with countries whenever other data is used or estimates/adjustments are made. The IAEG-SDGs also discussed ways to incorporate “**non-official**” data in the reporting and monitoring process. Revised draft guidelines were to be circulated among countries and custodian agencies in December 2017 and January 2018, for presentation to the 49th Session of the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC 49) in March 2018. The IAEG also noted that, to improve transparency and coordination in the transmission of data and information from the national to global level, custodian agencies are being asked to provide a list of national agencies providing data to the international system, and to share data collection calendars, to ensure the full traceability of data used in international sources. On data disaggregation, the IAEG-SDG’s discussion noted the need for a “minimum disaggregation” as a starting point and cautioned against overly standardizing disaggregation. The IAEG-SDGs plans to develop a mechanism to request inputs and develop a background document on guidelines for data disaggregation, to be submitted to 50th Session of the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC) in March 2019. The IAEG-SDGs also discussed progress in monitoring the 2030 Agenda at various levels. On national reporting, presenters noted that countries have “**domesticated**” the global targets and indicators to national realities, and that some have developed national data reporting platforms for reporting on the SDGs. On reporting at the regional, global and thematic levels, agencies highlighted their capacity building support to countries in order to increase national data availability.

In preparation for the comprehensive review of indicators at the 51st Session of UNSC in 2020, the IAEG will conduct an open consultation and finalize a proposal for additional indicators, as well as compile a preliminary list of possible changes, refinements and deletions to the indicator framework for an open consultation in mid-2019.

The **Seventh Meeting of the IAEG-SDGs** was held on 9-12 April 2018 (9 April only for IAEG-SDGs members) in Vienna, Austria and hosted by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The objectives of the Meeting were to review the tier classification; discuss the implementation of the guidelines on data flows and global data reporting and the development of a document on best practices in global data reporting; review proposals for additional indicators; discuss progress made on the work stream on data disaggregation; and share experiences on implementing monitoring of the SDGs. Based on the discussions during the Meeting, the IAEG-SDGs agreed that monitoring for targets with a 2017 (17.8) and 2020 deadline (2.5, 3.6, 4.b, 6.6, 8.6, 8.b, 9.c, 11.b, 12.4, 13.a, 14.2, 14.5, 14.6, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 15.8, 15.9, 17.11, and 17.18) will continue past their related deadlines.

The **Eighth Meeting of the IAEG-SDGs** will be held on 5-8 November 2018 (5 November only for IAEG-SDGs members) in Stockholm, Sweden and hosted by Statistics Sweden at the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agenda (SIDA). The Meeting will begin with a one-day meeting for IAEG-SDGs members on 5 November to be followed by a three-day plenary session on 6-8 November 2018 to which all countries, international and regional agencies and entities, and other stakeholders are invited. The objectives of the Meeting are to review the tier classification; discuss the implementation plan for data flows and case studies on data flows for SDGs; review Tier III work plans and updates; review timeline and process for 2020 comprehensive review and additional indicators; discuss progress made on the work stream on data disaggregation; and share experiences on implementing monitoring of the SDGs. As reported by the NGOs Beyond 2014⁴, the Meeting is expected to review an initial list of proxy indicators and will suggest a list of proxy indicators to the 50th Session of the UNSC. In preparation, the IAEG-SDGs is expected to establish working groups to help to understand those indicators that need much more attention.

2.2 Tier Classification for Global SDG Indicators

The updated tier classification (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/>) for global SDG indicators as on **11 May 2018** was based on changes

⁴ <http://ngosbeyond2014.org/articles/2018/5/7/7th-meeting-of-the-iaeg-sdgs-update-8.html>

made by the IAEG-SDGs following its 3rd (March 2016), 4th (November 2016), 5th (March 2017), 6th (November 2017), and 7th (April 2018) meetings. The tier classification of many indicators is expected to change as methodologies are developed and data availability increases. Therefore, the IAEG-SDGs has developed a mechanism to annually review the tier classification at its autumn (or 4th quarter) meetings. The updated tier classification is expected to be released following those meetings unless otherwise noted. The progress recorded so far is as follows:

- **Original File from 21 September 2016:** The original file contained the updated tier classification of the SDG indicators revised by the IAEG-SDGs. The indicators were classified into three tiers based on their level of methodological development and data availability. The IAEG-SDGs reviewed the initial proposed tier classification that was presented at the 3rd IAEG-SDG meeting in March 2016 and examined additional information on data availability, internationally agreed methodologies and international standards in order to reach a decision on the tier classification for each indicator. For most indicators, the initial proposed tier from the 3rd IAEG-SDG meeting was confirmed. However, in 25 cases, the IAEG-SDGs modified the tier classification based on their review of available information for the indicator (as indicated in the Notes column).
- **Update as of 11 November 2016:** Possible custodian agencies were updated in some instances, based on communications with the possible custodian agencies and the receipt of some work plans.
- **Update as of 21 December 2016:** This update contained updates based on interventions and decisions made during and following the 4th IAEG-SDG Meeting in November 2016. The changes included updates to the tier classification of some indicators as well as updates to the custodian agencies and other involved/partner agencies.
- **Update as of 20 April 2017:** This update contained all past updates as well as any changes based on decisions made during the 5th IAEG-SDG Meeting in March 2017. The updates include assigning tier classification and custodian agencies for all refined indicators agreed upon at the 48th Session of the UN Statistical Commission, changes on tier classification for the updated Sendai indicators and some ‘fast tracked’ Tier III indicators (those indicators that had advanced methodological work and were considered for upgrading), and updates to the custodian agencies and other involved/partner agencies for some indicators.

- **Update as of 15 December 2017:** This update contained updates of all past updates as well as changes based on decisions made during and following the 6th Meeting of the IAEG-SDGs in November 2017. The changes include updates to the tier classification of some Tier III indicators, updates to some indicators based on the data availability review conducted by the UNSD and discussed at the IAEG-SDGs Meeting as well as updates to the custodian agencies and other involved/partner agencies for some indicators.
- **Current Update as of 11 May 2018⁵:** As can be seen in Table 1, the updated tier based on the outcomes of the 7th Meeting of the IAEG-SDGs in April 2018 classification contains 93 Tier I indicators, 72 Tier II indicators and 62 Tier III indicators. In addition to these, there are 5 indicators that have multiple tiers (different components of the indicator are classified into different tiers).

Table 1: Distribution of SDG Indicators per Tier Approach

GOAL	THEME	INDICATORS IN TIER				SUM
		I	II	III	Multiple	
1	No Poverty	3	7	4	0	14
2	Zero Hunger	7	3	3	0	13
3	Good Health and Well-Being	19	6	2	0	27
4	Quality Education	2	5	2	2	11
5	Gender Equality	2	10	1	1	14
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	4	7	0	0	11
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	4	1	1	0	6
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	8	5	4	0	17
9	Industry Innovation and Infrastructure	9	2	1	0	12
10	Reduce Inequality	2	3	5	1	11
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	4	5	6	0	15
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	2	1	10	0	13
13	Climate Action	1	2	5	0	8
14	Life below Water	2	3	5	0	10
15	Life on Land	7	4	1	2	14
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	6	10	7	0	23
17	Partnerships for the Goals	15	3	7	0	25
TOTAL	<i>with repeating indicators</i>	97	77	64	6	244
	<i>without repeating indicators</i>	93	72	62	5	232
	<i>repeating indicators</i>	4	5	2	1	12

* Yellow shaded cells show to which SDGs and tiers the repeating indicators belong. Please see Footnote #2 for more details.

⁵ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/Tier%20Classification%20of%20SDG%20Indicators_11%20May%202018_web.pdf

2.3 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

In addition to the statistical processes undertaken by IAEG-SDGs which is directly connected to UN Statistical Commission and the UN Economics and Social Council (ECOSOC), the political processes are being followed up through the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development under the auspices of the ECOSOC. The HLPF⁶ is the central platform of the UN for follow-up and review of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development and the SDGs. The HLPF has adopted the following timeline for its annual meetings:

- **2013:** Building the future we want: from Rio+20 to the post-2015 development agenda
- **2014:** Achieving the Millennium Development Goals and charting the way for an ambitious post-2015 development agenda, including the SDGS
- **2015:** Strengthening integration, implementation and review; the HLPF after 2015
- **2016:** Ensuring that no one is left behind
- **2017:** Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world (with a focus on the following 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 5.** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
 - **Goal 9.** Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
 - **Goal 14.** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- **2018:** Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies (with a focus on the following SDGs:)
 - **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 11:** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
 - **Goal 12:** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

⁶ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf>

- **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
- **2019:** Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality (with a focus on the following SDGs:)
 - **Goal 4:** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
 - **Goal 8:** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
 - **Goal 10:** Reduce inequality within and among countries
 - **Goal 13:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*
 - **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

The UN Development Group (UNDG) published the “Sustainable Development Goals are Coming to Life – Stories of Country Implementation and UN Support”⁷ which provides insights into the range of actions and partnerships for the roll-out and implementation of the SDGs at the country level.

This publication provides a glimpse into the early efforts of 16 countries (**9 OIC countries:** Egypt, Indonesia, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Turkmenistan and Uganda; **7 other countries:** Brazil, Cabo Verde, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Georgia, Montenegro, and Philippines) and to bring the global SDGs to life, and the role UN country teams play in the process. It illustrates how these countries are beginning to integrate the 2030 Agenda into visions, strategies and plans at the national, subnational and local levels.

The country efforts include *raising public awareness, seeking engagement of different stakeholders, adapting the SDGs to national and local contexts, increasing coherence across policy areas and between levels of government, assessing risk and strengthening monitoring and accountability mechanisms.*

- **Egypt:** Aligning the nation’s plans with the 2030 Agenda and the African Union’s Agenda 2063 and investing in capacity to monitor SDG progress
- **Indonesia:** Promoting systematic and inclusive approaches to localize the SDGs, monitor progress and raise public awareness
- **Mauritania:** Demonstrating early efforts to mainstream SDGs within a new national development strategy aligned with the 2030 Agenda

⁷ <https://undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/SDGs-are-Coming-to-Life-UNDG-1.pdf>

- **Morocco:** Harnessing the power of multi-stakeholder forums to adapt the SDGs to national and local contexts
- **Pakistan:** Making progress on the SDGs through commitment and institutional readiness at multiple levels of government
- **Sierra Leone:** Exemplifying how a crisis-affected country can set the stage for SDG progress with commitment
- **Somalia:** Embarking on a new national development planning process while establishing a governance structure and statistical system
- **Turkmenistan:** Localizing the SDGs and creating a monitoring system with a phased and inclusive approach
- **Uganda:** Aligning national and subnational development plans and budgeting with the SDGs and ensuring multi-stakeholder participation

In the 2016 HLPF that convened on **11-20 July 2016** with ministerial meeting on **18-20 July** in New York, 6 OIC countries out of 22 countries⁸ including *Egypt, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Togo, Turkey, and Uganda* delivered their voluntary national reviews (VNRs).

The HLPF convened under the auspices of the ECOSOC on **10-19 July 2017** in New York including a ministerial meeting on **17-19 July 2017**. During the 2017 session of the HLPF, 43 countries⁹ (12 of which were OIC countries) have presented their **VNRs regarding implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs**. 12 OIC countries out of 43 countries included *Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Maldives, Nigeria, Qatar, Tajikistan, and Togo*.

The Sixth Session of the HLPF was convened on **9-18 July 2018** in New York including a ministerial meeting of the Forum on **16-18 July 2018**. During the session, 46 countries¹⁰ (15 of which were OIC countries; namely, *Albania, Bahrain, Benin, Egypt, Guinea, Lebanon, Mali, Niger, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, and UAE*) submitted their VNRs. Based on the submissions of the OIC countries to the HLPF so far, Togo is the only member country to submit three VNRs, followed by two

⁸ Non-OIC countries that presented their VNRs were China; Colombia; Estonia; Finland; France; Georgia; Germany; Madagascar; Mexico; Montenegro; Norway; Philippines; Republic of Korea; Samoa; Switzerland; and Venezuela.

⁹ Non-OIC countries were Argentina, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Monaco, Nepal, Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, Thailand, Uruguay, and Zimbabwe.

¹⁰ Non-OIC countries included Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Bahamas, Bhutan, Cabo Verde, Canada, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Jamaica, Kiribati, Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Mexico, Namibia, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Uruguay, and Vietnam.

VNR submissions by Benin, Egypt, and Qatar. Table 2 shows the breakdown of the 42 OIC countries that submitted VNRs in 2016-2018 and those expected to submit in 2019.

Table 2: OIC Countries with VNR Submissions in 2016-2019

No	Country	2016 ¹¹	2017 ¹²	2018 ¹³	2019	No	Country	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Afghanistan		✓			28	Oman				☒
2	Albania			✓		29	Pakistan				☒
3	Algeria				☒	30	Palestine			✓	
4	Azerbaijan		✓		☒	31	Qatar		✓	✓	
5	Bahrain			✓		32	Saudi Arabia			✓	
6	Bangladesh		✓			33	Senegal			✓	
7	Benin		✓	✓		34	Sierra Leone	✓			☒
8	Burkina Faso				☒	35	Sudan			✓	
9	Cameroon				☒	36	Tajikistan		✓		
10	Chad				☒	37	Togo	✓	✓	✓	
11	Cote d'Ivoire				☒	38	Tunisia				☒
12	Egypt	✓		✓		39	Turkey	✓			☒
13	Guinea			✓		40	Turkmenistan				☒
14	Guyana				☒	41	UAE			✓	
15	Indonesia		✓			42	Uganda	✓			
16	Iraq				☒						
17	Jordan		✓		☒						
18	Kazakhstan				☒						
19	Kuwait				☒						
20	Lebanon			✓							
21	Malaysia		✓								
22	Maldives		✓								
23	Mali			✓							
24	Mauritania				☒						
25	Morocco	✓									
26	Niger			✓							
27	Nigeria		✓								

* The links for the VNRs of the yellow shaded countries have been given only once and can be accessed from the relevant footnote (either footnote 8 or 9) corresponding to the first instance of reporting year column.

The VNRs to be submitted to the 2019 HLPF should be prepared in line with the **2019 Edition of the Handbook for the Preparation of Voluntary National Reviews**

¹¹ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/egypt> || <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/morocco> || <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/sierra Leone> || <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/togo> || <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/turkey> || <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/uganda>

¹² <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/afghanistan> || <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/azerbaijan> || <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/bangladesh> || <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/benin> || <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/indonesia> || <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/jordan> || <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/malaysia> || <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/maldives> || <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/nigeria> || <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/qatar> || <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/tajikistan>

¹³ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/albania> || <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/bahrain> || <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/guinea> || <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/lebanon> || <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/mali> || <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/niger> || <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/palestine> || <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/saudi Arabia> || <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/senegal> || <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/sudan> || <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/united Arab Emirates>

(VNRs)¹⁴ in conjunction with the UN Secretary General’s proposal for voluntary common reporting guidelines for VNRs at the HLPF. The UN Secretary General’s guidelines are attached in the aforementioned Handbook as Annex 2. Supplementing the UN Secretary-General’s guidelines, this Handbook provides basic, practical information on the steps that countries may take when preparing voluntary national reviews. For the 2019 HLPF, 51 countries¹⁵ are expected to submit their VNRs of which 18 are OIC countries including *Algeria, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Cote d’Ivoire, Guyana, Indonesia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Mauritania, Oman, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Turkey and Turkmenistan.*

3 OIC Statistical Commission and SDGs

The Post-2015 Development Agenda Framework puts the National Statistical Systems (NSSs) in the centre of measuring and monitoring the progress recorded in each SDG. The whole SDGs processes require high quality statistics to support decision makers in achieving the 17 goals. The SDGs processes also require the monitoring led by countries, planned strategically, backed politically, and resourced on a continuous basis, and integrated into the overall national development frameworks.

Against this background, the OIC countries that participated in the Meeting with the Delegates of National Statistical Offices of OIC Countries on 10 March 2016 in New York in the margins of the 47th Session of UN Statistical Commission with the aim of finalising the draft agenda of the Sixth Session of OIC Statistical Commission on 5-6 November 2016 in Konya, Turkey requested the inclusion of “*The Role of NSSs in the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals Indicator Framework*” as the main theme of the Session.

The session covered both the approaches on how to transform NSSs based on five pillars of coordination, communication, integration, innovation, and capacity building to effectively support the SDG monitoring and the challenges faced by the NSSs concerning the meeting of the requirements of the SDGs indicator framework. In the session, SESRIC also delivered a presentation on the “*Tendency Survey on SDG Priorities of OIC Member Countries*” circulated to the OIC countries in August 2016 in accordance with Resolution #117 of the 31st Session of COMCEC and urged OIC countries to submit the Survey to SESRIC and facilitate the completion of relevant

¹⁴https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20872VNR_hanbook_2019_Edition_For_Print10122018ForewordGraphic_update.pdf

¹⁵ Non-OIC countries are Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chile, Congo, Croatia, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Fiji, France, Ghana, Guatemala, Iceland, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Serbia, South Africa, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Tonga, United Kingdom, Vanuatu, Israel.

sections of the Survey by the constituents of the NSSs in their countries so as to enable SESRIC to take a broader snapshot on the inclinations of the OIC countries towards the SDGs. The presentations of the country delegates articulated that the OIC countries still need time for the completion of the Survey as the national administrations are still in the process of discussions how to localise the global level SDGs within their national contexts and the processes for the development of methodologies for the Tier III indicators are still going on.

The Annual Meeting with the Delegates of National Statistical Offices of OIC Countries that was held on 8 March 2018 in New York as a side event of the 49th Session of UN Statistical Commission also discussed about the draft agenda items of the Seventh Session of OIC-StatCom on 2-3 May 2018 in Ankara, Turkey and welcomed the inclusion of “*Prioritisation and Measurement of SDG Indicators and Their Reconciliation and Ownership at the National Level*” in the Session.

The participants of the Seventh Session of OIC-StatCom found the opportunity to discuss on the criteria for the prioritisation and measurement of SDG indicators at the national level; actions taken by countries to transform the NSSs to meet the requirements of the global SDG indicator framework; practices of NSSs to measure SDG progress; challenges faced at different levels to measure SDG progress; and processes in the dissemination and publication of SDG indicators. During the session, SESRIC informed the participants about the updated results of the “*Tendency Survey on SDG Priorities of OIC Member Countries*” which was followed by the presentations of AFRISTAT, PARIS21, Cameroon, Indonesia, Jordan, Niger, Pakistan, Palestine, and Somalia.

4 Tendency Survey on SDG Priorities of OIC Member Countries

4.1 Background

In line with the Work Plan followed by the IAEG-SDGs, **the IAEG-SDGs Secretariat finalised the initial tier system by 29 July 2016. After the finalisation of the initial tier system**, SESRIC developed a **questionnaire** in accordance with Resolution #117 of the 31st Session of the COMCEC Summit and made the questionnaire available in three official languages of the OIC on its website: <http://www.sesric.org/activities-announcements-detail.php?id=386> . The questionnaire has the objective to identify the priorities given by the OIC countries to each of the 17 SDGs.

The questionnaire (please see Annex C) comprises of the following four sections:

- i. **INTRODUCTION:** Briefing on the purpose of the questionnaire, fields for contact details of the head of institution responding to the questionnaire,

- SDG focal point in the responding institution and respondent completing the questionnaire;
- ii. **PART A:** Prioritisation of SDGs, Expected Achievement Levels, and Limiting Factors on SDGs;
 - iii. **PART B:** National Commitment to SDGs; Relevant Agencies, Their Human Resource Capacities; Cooperation with International Agencies; and Training Needs and Capacities on SDGs; and
 - iv. **ANNEX:** List of SDGs, targets, and indicators under each SDG.

The questionnaire has been sent to the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of the OIC countries and the embassies of member countries in Ankara and in other countries with accreditation status with the OIC General Secretariat. On 17 July 2017, reminder notes verbale asking for the completion of the Survey till 1 September 2017 were sent to both the NSOs and Embassies/Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the OIC countries that have not provided responses or provided partial responses since the circulation of the questionnaire in 2016. In first and second quarters of 2018, the Statistics and Information Department of SESRIC sent reminder emails to those OIC countries with no Survey responses since 2016 for the completion and submission of the Survey to SESRIC. For those OIC countries with partial Survey responses, reminder emails were also sent to the focal points indicated in the Surveys received.

4.2 Completion Status of Questionnaires

The original deadline for the completion of the survey was 1 September 2016 and extended several times due to low complete response rate which then was shifted to 31 August 2018 to be able to collect more responses from the OIC countries. The breakdown of the response rate as of **10 September 2018** is shown in Table 3.

As per the feedback received from the contacted national officials, SESRIC was informed that some OIC countries are still in the process of localising the **global SDGs** to their contexts and discussions on the finalisation of the SDGs indicator framework are still going on. **From this end, the below analysis does not cover the 20 OIC countries with no response as of 10 September 2018.**

Table 3: Breakdown of the Response Rate for the Tendency Survey on SDG Priorities

<i>Status</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>Countries</i>
Complete to a Greater Extent	17	Cameroon, Chad, Guinea, Jordan, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Niger, Pakistan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, Yemen
Incomplete	19	Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Gambia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mali, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Suriname, and Turkey
Missing Parts		<p>Part A: 19 (Afghanistan [Priority Reasons, Achievement Levels]; Albania [All]; Azerbaijan [All]; Bahrain [Achievement Levels, Limiting Factors]; Bangladesh [MoA (Prioritisation, Achievement Levels, Limiting Factors except SDG 2)]; Brunei [Partial Completion]; Burkina Faso [DSEPES (Priority Reasons, Achievement Levels, Limiting Factors)]; Egypt [SDG 1 partially complete, SDG 2-17 missing]; Gambia [All]; Iran [Priority Reasons]; Kazakhstan [NSO (All); MoFA (All)]; Kyrgyzstan [All]; Maldives [Achievement Levels, Limiting Factors]; Mali [CSLP (Priority Reasons, Achievement Levels)]; Qatar [Prioritization, Limiting Factors]; Senegal [Limiting Factors]; Somalia [Prioritization, Achievement Levels]; Suriname[All]; Turkey [MoD (Prioritization (partially filled), Limiting Factors)]),</p> <p>Part B: 14 (Afghanistan [B7]; Azerbaijan [B3]; Bahrain [B7]; Bangladesh [MoA (B3 (except SDG 2)-B8)]; Burkina Faso [DSEPES (B4)]; Gambia [All]; Iran [B6, B8]; Kazakhstan [NSO: B3,B4, B7; MoFA: B4, B6]; Kyrgyzstan [all]; Maldives [B6]; Qatar [almost all]; Somalia [B1.2, B1.3, B3-B7]; Suriname [B4, B5]; Turkey [NSO (some parts missing in B7, B8)]).</p>
No Response	20	Algeria, Benin, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Oman, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, UAE, Uzbekistan.

4.3 Results of the Tendency Survey on SDG Priorities of OIC Member Countries

4.3.1 Findings from Part A of the Questionnaire

Part A of the Questionnaire (see Annex C) asked countries what priority they have assigned to each SDG and its targets since the adoption of SDGs in September 2015, why their countries have assigned these priorities, what levels they would expect for the achievement of each SDG and its targets in the year they responded to the questionnaire, 2020, and 2030, and the factors limiting the ability of their countries to achieve each SDG and its targets before 2030.

Table 4: SDG Priority Table Based on the Responses Received from the OIC Countries

Rank	Prioritized SDG	Countries Assigning “High” Priority	Priority Score Average
1	<i>SDG 1: No Poverty</i>	21	3.46
2	<i>SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being</i>	19	3.58
3	<i>SDG 2: Zero Hunger</i>	18	3.37
4	<i>SDG 4: Quality Education</i>	16	3.35
5	<i>SDG 5: Gender Equality</i>	16	3.27
6	<i>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</i>	15	3.27
7	<i>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure</i>	15	3.23
8	<i>SDG 13: Climate Action</i>	14	3.00
9	SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	13	3.19
10	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	13	3.08
11	SDG 10: Reduce Inequality	13	3.00
12	SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institution	12	3.19
13	SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals	12	2.64
14	SDG 15: Life on Land	11	3.04
15	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	10	3.08
16	SDG 12: Responsible Consumption & Production	8	2.73
17	SDG 14: Life below Water	8	2.43

* Rows with yellow background show the priority SDGs of the respondent OIC countries.

Our analysis for Part A covers the responses of OIC countries ranging between 23 and 28 as of **10 September 2018** and uses the number of countries that assigned “high” priority and the **qualified majority**¹⁶ principle to determine the prioritisation of the SDGs and targets at the OIC level. More than half of the respondent countries (either ≥ 13 ¹⁷ or ≥ 14 ¹⁸ or ≥ 15 ¹⁹ based on the total number of respondent countries as per the relevant SDG and targets) prioritised the SDGs as **high** with a focus on **poverty, health, food security, education, gender equality, employment, industrial development, and climate change**.

In overall, 21 out of 28 respondent countries responded that **SDG 1** with “**End poverty in all its forms everywhere**” is a high priority for them. At the target level, more than half of the respondent countries prioritised 6 targets as high. These are:

¹⁶ A requirement for a proposal to gain a specified level of support which is greater than the threshold of one half used for majority.

¹⁷ The threshold (≥ 13) is valid for SDG 14 (23 respondents).

¹⁸ The threshold (≥ 14) is valid for SDG 17 (25 respondents) and SDG 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16 (26 respondents).

¹⁹ The threshold (≥ 15) is valid for SDG 2 (27 respondents) and SDG 1 (28 respondents).

- (21 countries) **SDG 1.2** (*Reducing at least by half the proportion of population living in poverty*);
- (17 countries) **SDG 1.3** (*Implementing social protection systems and measures for all*) and **SDG 1.4** (*Ensuring that the poor and the vulnerable have equal rights to economic resources*);
- (15 countries) **SDG 1.1** (*Eradication of extreme poverty for all people everywhere*);
- (14 countries) **SDG 1.b** (*Supporting accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions*); and
- (13 countries) **SDG 1.a** (*Ensuring significant mobilization of resources to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions*).

19 out of 26 respondent countries assigned a high priority to **SDG 3** with “***Good Health and Well-Being***”. At the target level, more than half of the respondent countries prioritised 7 targets as high. These are:

- (20 countries) **SDG 3.1** (*Prevention of maternal deaths*) and **SDG 3.2** (*Prevention of new-born deaths*);
- (19 countries) **SDG 3.3** (*Ending the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected tropical diseases and combatting hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases*);
- (16 countries) **SDG 3.c** (*Increasing health financing, recruitment, and retention of health workforce*) and **SDG 3.6** (*Halving the number of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents*) and;
- (15 countries) **SDG 3.8** (*Achievement of universal health coverage*); and **SDG 3.4** (*Reducing premature mortality from non-communicable diseases and treating and promoting mental health and well-being*).
- Half of the respondents stated a high priority for **SDG 3.7** (*Ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services*).

SDG 2 with “***End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture***” was prioritised as high in overall by 18 out of 27 respondent countries. At the target level, more than half of the respondent countries assigned high priority to the following 4 targets:

- (20 countries) **SDG 2.3** (*Doubling the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers*);
- (18 countries) **SDG 2.1** (*Ending hunger and ensuring access by all people to food*);
- (17 countries) **SDG 2.2** (*Ending all forms of malnutrition*); and

- (14 countries) **SDG 2.a** (Increasing investment in *rural infrastructure*).
- Half of the respondents stated a high priority for **SDG 2.4** (Ensuring *sustainable food production systems* and implementing *resilient agricultural practices*) and **SDG 2.c** (Adopting measures to ensure the *proper functioning of food commodity markets*).

16 out of 26 respondent countries prioritised **SDG 4** with “*Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all*” as high. At the target level, more than half of the respondent countries prioritised 5 targets as high. These are:

- (17 countries) **SDG 4.5** (Elimination of *gender disparities in education* and ensure *equal access to all levels of education* and vocational training);
- (16 countries) **SDG 4.1** (Ensuring that all complete *primary and secondary education*);
- (15 countries) **SDG 4.6** (Ensuring that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults achieve *literacy and numeracy*)
- (14 countries) **SDG 4.4** (Increasing substantially the number of *youth and adults with technical and vocational skills for employment*) and;
- (13 countries) **SDG 4.c** (Increasing *the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries*).
- Half of the respondents stated a high priority for **SDG 4.a** (Building and upgrading of *education facilities* as effective learning environments for all).

16 out of 26 respondent countries gave a high priority for **SDG 5** with “*Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*”. At the target level, more than half of the respondent countries prioritised 2 targets as high. These are:

- (17 countries) assigned **SDG 5.2** (*Elimination of all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private sphere*);
- (14 countries) **SDG 5.1** (Ending all forms of *discrimination against all women and girls* everywhere) a high priority.
- Half of the respondents prioritised **SDG 5.3** (Eliminating all harmful practices, such as *child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation*) as high.

15 out of 26 respondent countries prioritised **SDG 8** with “*Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all*” as high. At the target level, more than half of the respondent countries prioritised 4 targets as high. These are:

- (16 countries) **SDG 8.3** (Promotion of *development-oriented policies that support productive activities*); and **SDG 8.1** (Sustaining *per capita economic growth* in accordance with national circumstances) and;
- (14 countries) **SDG 8.6** (Reducing substantially *youth unemployment*) and **SDG 8.b** (Developing and operationalizing a *global strategy for youth employment*).
- Half of the respondents stated a high priority for **SDG 8.5** (Achieving *full and productive employment and decent work for all*) and **SDG 8.2** (Achieving *higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation*).

15 out of 26 respondent countries gave a high priority for **SDG 9** with “**Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure**”. At the target level, more than half of the respondent countries prioritised 2 targets as high. These are:

- (15 countries) **SDG 9.1** (Developing *quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure*) and;
- (14 countries) **SDG 9.2** (Promoting *inclusive and sustainable industrialization*).

14 out of 26 respondent countries gave a high priority for **SDG 13** with “**Climate Action**”. At the target level, more than half of the respondent countries (15 countries) assigned **SDG 13.1** (Strengthening *resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries*) a high priority.

More than half of the respondent countries (based on the total number of respondent countries as per the relevant SDG target) additionally assigned a **high** priority to the following six SDG targets:

- (18 countries) **SDG 6.1** (Achieving universal and equitable access to safe and affordable *drinking water* for all);
- (17 countries) **SDG 6.2** (Achieving *access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene* for all);
- (15 countries) **SDG 7.1** (Ensuring universal *access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services*); and **SDG 10.1** (Achieving and sustaining progressively *income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population* at a rate higher than the national average);
- (14 countries) **SDG 16.6** (Developing *effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels*); **SDG 16.3** (Promoting the *rule of law at the national and international levels* and ensure *equal access to justice* for all); **SDG 10.4** (Adopting policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively *achieve greater equality*); **SDG 10.2** (Empowering and promoting the *social, economic and political inclusion* of all); and **SDG 17.14** (Enhancing *policy coherence for sustainable development*); and

- (13 countries) **SDG 7.2** (Increasing substantially the share of *renewable energy in the global energy mix*); and **SDG 17.1** (Strengthening *domestic resource mobilization to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection*).

Half of the respondent countries (based on the total number of respondent countries as per the relevant SDG target) assigned a **high** priority to the following 3 SDGs and 10 SDG targets:

- (13 countries) **SDG 15.5** (Take urgent and significant action to reduce the *degradation of natural habitats*); **SDG 16.1** (Significantly reducing *all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere*); **SDG 16.5** (Substantially reducing *corruption and bribery in all their forms*); **SDG 6** (Ensuring *availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all*); **SDG 6.3** (Improving *water quality by reducing pollution*); **SDG 16.b** (Promoting and enforcing *non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development*); **SDG 7** (Ensuring *access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all*); **SDG 17.17** (Encouraging and promoting *effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships*); **SDG 15.2** (Promoting the *implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests*); **SDG 10** (Reducing *inequality within and among countries*); **SDG 16.9** (Provide *legal identity for all*, including birth registration); and
- (12 countries) **SDG 17.19** (Building *resilient infrastructure, promoting sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation*); and **SDG 17.11** (Significantly increasing the *exports of developing countries to double the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020*).

Out of 36 OIC countries that submitted either full or partial responses to the Survey, 26 of them provided the reasons why they assigned the respective priorities. Of those 26 countries, 17 of them (**Bahrain, Brunei, Cameroon, Chad, Egypt, Guinea, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Maldives, Niger, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Turkey, and Uganda**) related the reasons to national practices, national development plans, and/or international commitments, while 9 of them provided general comments for the reasons of why they assigned the relevant priority (**Bangladesh, Iraq, Qatar, Pakistan, Somalia, Togo, and Yemen**) or could not assign priorities (**Libya and Suriname**).

On the other hand, 10 respondent countries informed that they could not have assigned a priority to each SDG in Part A. Of those, 2 countries that did not assign priorities (**Albania and Azerbaijan**) stated that the discussions among stakeholders concerning the SDG prioritisation are still continuing. Additionally, 4 of these respondents (**Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Iran, and Kuwait**) stated no reasons while providing their SDG priorities, 4 of them (**Gambia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Mali**) neither provided their SDG priority assignments nor the reasons.

Particularly, **Malaysia** linked each SDG to their national development plan with the strategies of:

- *enhancing inclusiveness towards an equitable society (SDG 1, 2.1, 2.2, 5, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 10, 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.4, 11.5),*
- *re-engineering economic growth for greater prosperity (SDG 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.a, 2.b, 8.7, 8.8, 8.9, 8.10, 8.a, 8.b, 9.5, 9.a, 9.b, 9.c, 17),*
- *strengthening macroeconomic resilience for sustained growth (SD 2.c),*
- *improving wellbeing for all (SDG 3, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.b, 11.c, 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6),*
- *accelerating human capital development for an advanced nation (SDG 4, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6),*
- *pursuing green growth for sustainability and resilience (SDG 6.5, 6.6, 6.a, 6.b, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 12, 13, 14, 15),*
- *strengthening infrastructure to support economic expansion (SDG 7.a, 7.b, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4), and*
- *transforming public service for productivity (SDG 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16.a, 16.b).*

The respondent countries stated a very low number of currently achieved SDGs. Except for 2 respondent countries having already achieved SDG 1 (**Malaysia** and **Qatar**) and 1 respondent country having already achieved SDG 2 (**Qatar**), and SDG 3 (**Kuwait**), others did not state any currently achieved SDGs.

Only 1 respondent country (**Iraq**) stated that it would achieve SDGs 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 by 2020. On the other hand, 6 respondent countries envisage that they would achieve SDG 4 (**Chad, Guinea, Iraq, Jordan, Sudan, and Yemen**); 5 of them have the same hope for the achievement of SDG 2 (**Bangladesh, Chad, Jordan, Palestine, and Sudan**) by 2030. In addition, another group of 4 countries (**Guinea, Indonesia, Jordan, and Sudan**) and (**Chad, Jordan, Palestine, and Sudan**) also hope to achieve SDG 16 and SDG 6 respectively by 2030. 3 respondent countries (**Iraq, Jordan, and Sudan**) mentioned that they would achieve SDG 3 by 2030. From all the respondent countries while **Sudan** stated that they expect to achieve 13 SDGs (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16) by 2030, **Jordan** emerges as the only respondent country having stated its hope for the achievement of 17 SDGs by 2030.

The most salient factors that have a limiting impact on the ability of respondent countries to achieve each SDG are shown below:

- **SDG 1:** Shortage of financial resources; Lack of data sources to monitor and evaluate; Lack of methodological knowledge; Lack of coordination among relevant agencies/stakeholders
- **SDG 2:** Shortage of financial resources; Lack of data sources to monitor and evaluate; Lack of technological / IT means
- **SDG 3:** Shortage of financial resources; Lack of data sources to monitor and evaluate Lack of technological / IT means
- **SDG 4:** Shortage of financial resources; Lack of data sources to monitor and evaluate; Inadequate human resources capacity
- **SDG 5:** Shortage of financial resources; Lack of technological / IT means; Lack of data sources to monitor and evaluate
- **SDG 6:** Shortage of financial resources; Lack of data sources to monitor and evaluate
- **SDG 7:** Shortage of financial resources; Lack of technological / IT means; Inadequate human resources capacity
- **SDG 8:** Shortage of financial resources; Lack of data sources to monitor and evaluate
- **SDG 9:** Shortage of financial resources; Lack of technological / IT means.
- **SDG 10:** Shortage of financial resources; Lack of data sources to monitor and evaluate
- **SDG 11:** Shortage of financial resources; Inadequate human resources capacity; Lack of methodological knowledge
- **SDG 12:** Shortage of financial resources; Lack of data sources to monitor and evaluate; Lack of technological / IT means
- **SDG 13:** Shortage of financial resources; Lack of technological / IT means
- **SDG 14:** Shortage of financial resources; Lack of technological / IT means
- **SDG 15:** Shortage of financial resources; Lack of data sources to monitor and evaluate
- **SDG 16:** Shortage of financial resources; Lack of data sources to monitor and evaluate
- **SDG 17:** Shortage of financial resources; Lack of data sources to monitor and evaluate; Lack of technological / IT means

An average of 12 respondents stated that “*Shortage of financial resources*” is the most salient limiting factor in front of the achievement of all SDGs. It is followed by:

- *Lack of data sources to monitor and evaluate* and *Lack of technological/IT means* (8 respondents on average);
- *Inadequate human resources capacity* and *Lack of methodological knowledge* (7 respondents on average);

- **Lack of political support** and **Lack of coordination among relevant agencies/stakeholders** (5 respondents on average); and
- **Lack of laws, regulations, policies** (4 respondents on average).

4.3.2 Findings from Part B of the Questionnaire

Part B of the Questionnaire (see Annex C) asked the respondents about their relevant institutions responsible for coordinating, monitoring, and/or reporting SDGs, whether or not the countries have a national development strategy/plan document which is compatible with SDGs, the commitment regarding the implementation of the SDGs, human resources capacity of the SDG related national institutions, cooperation with international agencies for SDGs; SDG data collection practices, and training needs and capacities on SDGs. This part shows only the sections that received sufficient response from the respondents and left the ones with insufficient responses outside the analysis.

In line with the question asking the respondent countries to name their SDGs coordinating, monitoring, and/or reporting agencies²⁰, 29 out of 36 of the respondent countries stated they have **SDG coordinating agencies**. The analysis shows that 17 OIC countries assigned their Ministries of Development / Economy / Environment / Foreign Affairs / Planning as their SDG coordinating body while in 2 countries stated that Prime Ministry or the Council of Ministers is directly responsible for the SDG coordination. 4 respondents stated that they have a separate SDG coordination under a General Secretariat mechanism. 6 countries stated their NSOs are responsible for the SDG coordination.

SDG monitoring agencies have been observed to be existing in 27 respondent countries. Once more, 11 OIC countries assigned their Ministries of Development / Economy / Environment / Foreign Affairs / Planning as their SDG monitoring bodies corresponding to their coordination role. In 4 countries, Prime Ministry or the Council of Ministers is directly responsible for the SDG monitoring. While 3 countries stated they use separate SDG monitoring under a General Secretariat mechanism (again similar to their coordination role), in 9 OIC countries, NSOs are also directly responsible for monitoring the SDGs.

It is also found out that 29 respondents could name their **SDG reporting agencies**. 12 respondents indicated their Ministries of Development / Economy / Environment / Foreign Affairs / Planning as their SDG reporting bodies. NSOs are the second mainly assigned SDG reporting agency in 10 respondent countries followed by 4 countries where National SDG Committee undertakes the SDG reporting role. 3 respondent

²⁰ Please see Table 25 in [Annex B](#) for more details.

countries also stated that the Prime Ministry and/or Council of Ministers is shouldering the SDG reporting role.

Regarding the *national development plans / strategies which are aligned with the SDGs*²¹, 27 countries out of 36 countries responded that their current development plans / strategies are compatible with the SDGs, 7 of them said they are not.

As to the *current commitment of SDG implementation by member countries*²², only 28 respondents provided their status. Of those, 14 respondents stated that they are currently committed to the implementation of all 17 SDGs. Due to their landlocked status, 4 respondents stated that they are committed to implement 16 SDGs, excluding SDG 14 “Life under water”. Remaining 10 respondents provided a current commitment of SDG implementation ranging between 1 and 15 SDGs. Based on the responses received, SDG 4 is the top goal that has a current commitment for SDG implementation by 27 countries followed by SDGs 2, 3, 5 and 6 by 26 countries; SDGs 1, 8 and 13 by 25 countries; SDG 9 by 24 countries; SDGs 7 and 10 by 23 countries; SDGs 16 and 17 by 22 countries; SDGs 11 and 15 by 21 countries; SDG 12 by 18 countries; and SDG 14 by 17 countries.

With regards to the *human resources structure of the SDG coordination, monitoring, and reporting agencies in member countries*²³, only 19 respondents could have provided figures on their manpower in their SDG coordination bodies (a total of 767 staff). The values range from 2 (Afghanistan) to 287 (Qatar) which show a high degree of human resource gap among the respondents. For SDG monitoring agencies, 19 respondents reported their staff number totalling 580. Palestine is the most populous one with 209 staff members followed by Iraq (116). The other remaining 9 respondents have a range from 1 (Afghanistan) to 72 (Pakistan). Concerning the human resources of SDG reporting agencies of 21 respondents totalling 529, Libya reported the highest staff number with 211 employees followed by Iraq (116). The remaining 19 countries provided human resources figures between 1 (Suriname) and 44 (Turkey). It is appropriate to note that some respondents assign either coordination, monitoring, and/or reporting role to the same agencies. In this respect, the analysis shared in this section may include double counting. Due to this fact, the human resources total of SDG coordination, monitoring, and reporting agencies in member countries have not been mentioned.

In connection to the current commitments of the member countries for the implementation of the SDGs, 15 respondents acknowledged that they have *cooperation with and/or receive consultancy from regional/international organizations*²⁴ from UN

²¹ Please see Table 26 in [Annex B](#) for more details.

²² Please see Table 27 in [Annex B](#) for more details.

²³ Please see Table 28 in [Annex B](#) for more details.

²⁴ Please see Table 29 in [Annex B](#) for more details.

agencies, UN Regional Economic Councils, World Bank, and other relevant international and regional agencies concerning all 17 SDGs. 2 landlocked respondent countries stated they have ongoing cooperation with UN agencies on 16 SDGs, excluding SDG 14. Other than two respondents with current cooperation status on 12 and 10 SDGs respectively, the remaining 9 countries only maintain cooperation linkages for a range of 1 to 9 SDGs. Again, in parallel to the current commitment levels, SDGs 1 and 5 are the top goal attracting cooperation/consultancy activity between 25 respondent countries and international agencies followed by SDGs 2, 3, and 4 (24 countries); SDG 6 (23 countries); SDGs 8, 13, and 16 (22 countries); SDG 17 (21 countries); SDGs 7, 11 and 15 (20 countries), SDGs 9 and 10 (19 countries), SDG 12 (18 countries), and SDG 14 (17 countries).

As to the *SDG data collection/availability status*, inhomogeneous responses provided by the countries made it difficult to analyse the overall situation at the OIC level. To remedy this shortcoming, the data currently hosted by the UN Statistics Division (UNSD) in its SDG Indicators Global Database²⁵ have been considered to depict the SDG data availability situation of the OIC member countries. The methodology for the identification of the SDG data availability previously carried out by the UNESCAP²⁶ has been adopted and data availability of the SDG indicators have been examined by considering two types indicator analyses:

- Status of a situation at one point in time; and
- Describing the change in the status of situation as measured by an indicator which requires a minimum of two data points.

In this regard, the SDG data availability analysis in this study was conducted based on the following four criteria also adopted in the UNESCAP methodology:

- ***Trend analysis possible*** (Trend OK): If a particular indicator has two or more data points available for 50 per cent (or more) of the OIC countries between 2000-2017;
- ***Only status analysis possible*** (Status OK): If a particular indicator has only one data point available for 50 per cent (or more) of the OIC countries between 2000 and 2017;
- ***Limited status analysis possible*** (Status LIMITED): If a particular indicator has at least one data point available but for less than 50 per cent of the OIC countries between 2000 and 2017;
- ***No analysis possible*** (No Data): If no data points are available for any of the OIC countries between 2000 and 2017.

²⁵ <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>

²⁶ <http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/publications/ESCAP-SYB2017.pdf>

In accordance with the above criteria, Table 5 shows the SDG data availability status of OIC countries based on the global SDG data hosted at the SDG Indicators Global Database of the UNSD as on 30 November 2017.

Table 5: SDG Data Availability Status of OIC Countries as on 30 November 2017

SDG	Trend OK	Status OK	Status LIMITED	No Data	Total	Trend OK %	Status OK %	Status LIMITED %	No Data %
1	2	0	4	8	14	14.3%	0.0%	28.6%	57.1%
2	5	2	2	4	13	38.5%	15.4%	15.4%	30.8%
3	15	5	1	6	27	55.6%	18.5%	3.7%	22.2%
4	3	0	7	1	11	27.3%	0.0%	63.6%	9.1%
5	1	1	6	6	14	7.1%	7.1%	42.9%	42.9%
6	2	2	2	5	11	18.2%	18.2%	18.2%	45.5%
7	3	1	0	2	6	50.0%	16.7%	0.0%	33.3%
8	8	0	5	4	17	47.1%	0.0%	29.4%	23.5%
9	7	1	1	3	12	58.3%	8.3%	8.3%	25.0%
10	2	0	2	7	11	18.2%	0.0%	18.2%	63.6%
11	1	2	2	10	15	6.7%	13.3%	13.3%	66.7%
12	2	1	0	10	13	15.4%	7.7%	0.0%	76.9%
13	0	0	2	6	8	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	75.0%
14	0	1	0	9	10	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	90.0%
15	7	2	0	5	14	50.0%	14.3%	0.0%	35.7%
16	5	3	3	12	23	21.7%	13.0%	13.0%	52.2%
17	6	2	3	14	25	24.0%	8.0%	12.0%	56.0%
Sum	69	23	40	112	244	28.3%	9.4%	16.4%	45.9%

* Rows with yellow background show the SDGs with data availability of 50% and over for corresponding indicators.

Across 244 global indicators, trend analysis is observed to be possible for 69 indicators (28.3% of the total indicators) with a minimum of two data points available for the SDG indicators for at least 50 per cent of the OIC countries. At the OIC level, the data availability for SDG 9 (58.3%) and SDG 3 (55.6%) enables trend analysis for more than half of the corresponding indicators. Similarly, the available data under SDGs 7 and 15 make a trend analysis possible for half of the corresponding indicators. While SDG 7 and 15 represent the environmental dimension of development, SDG 3 represents social and SDG 9 represents economic dimensions²⁷.

²⁷ Please see (<https://www.stakeholderforum.org/fileadmin/files/Balancing%20the%20dimensions%20in%20the%20SDGs%20FINAL.pdf>) "Sustainable Development Goals and Integration: Achieving a Better Balance between the Economic, Social and Environmental Dimensions" (German Council for Sustainable Development, 2015) for the classification of SDGs under economic, social and environmental dimensions of development.

It is also observed that for 112 indicators, it is not possible to do either a trend analysis or a situation analysis due to lack of data. Of these 112 SDG indicators, 67 of them are classified as Tier III, 34 of them are Tier II, and 11 of them are Tier I indicators. Among the Goals, SDG 1, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, and 17 have an alarming situation as the unavailability of data ranges between 52.2% (SDG 16) and 90% (SDG 14). SDGs 1, 10, 11, and 16 are social dimensions of development whereas SDGs 12, 13, and 14 are environmental dimensions. Besides these 8 SDGs, 42.9% of the indicators under SDG 5 and 45.5% of the indicators under SDG 6 is without data. Only a limited status analysis is possible for SDG 4 as 63.6% of the indicators have at least one data point available but for less than 50 per cent of the OIC countries between 2000 and 2017.

Table 6 summarises the SDG data availability status of OIC countries based on the three dimensions of development; namely, economy, social, and environment. While a trend analysis for 52% of the indicators under the economy dimension is possible, the lack of data for environment and social dimensions makes it hard to make a trend analysis and even to identify the current situation for the OIC as a group.

Table 6: SDG Data Availability Status of OIC Countries by 3 Dimensions

	Economy (SDG 8-9)	Social (SDG 1-5, 10-11, 16)	Environment (SDG 6-7, 12-15)	Not Classified (SDG 17)
Trend OK	51.7%	26.6%	22.6%	24.0%
Status OK	3.4%	10.2%	11.3%	8.0%
Status LIMITED	20.7%	21.1%	6.5%	12.0%
No Data	24.1%	42.2%	59.7%	56.0%

Closely parallel to the results of current commitment for SDG implementation and cooperation linkages with the international agencies, 16 respondents stated that they are *in need of capacity building activities*²⁸ for all 17 SDGs. While 3 respondents stated they need capacity building for different 16 SDGs, the remaining 13 respondents stated a need for capacity building programmes for a range of 2 to 15 SDGs. At the goal level, SDGs 1, 7, 8, and 11 are with the highest number of respondents (27) asking for capacity building and were followed by SDGs 4, 10, and 12 (26 countries); SDGs 2, 3, 5, 6, 13, 14, 16, and 17 (25 countries); SDG 15 (23 countries); and SDG 9 (22 countries).

Part B ends with the question asking the respondents about whether they could *provide capacity building on SDGs to other OIC member countries*²⁹. Except Jordan and Pakistan that stated it can provide capacity building to other OIC countries on all SDGs, remaining 16 respondents stated they could provide capacity building on SDGs to other

²⁸ Please see Table 30 in [Annex B](#) for more details.

²⁹ Please see Table 31 in [Annex B](#) for more details.

OIC countries on different SDGs. Those are Niger (16 SDGs), Palestine (15 SDGs), Cameroon (12 SDGs), Turkey and Uganda (10 SDGs). The other 11 respondents stated they could provide capacity building activities within a range of 1 to 6 SDGs. At the goal level, SDG 1 is the top area for which 13 respondents said they could provide capacity building programmes. It was followed by SDG 5 (12 provider countries), SDGs 2, 4, 6, and 10 (9 providers); SDGs 3, 9, and 16 (8 providers); SDGs 8 and 17 (7 providers); SDG 7 (6 providers); SDGs 12 and 15 (5 providers); SDG 11 (4 providers); SDG 13 (3 providers); and 14 (2 providers).

ANNEX A: SDG PRIORITY ASSIGNMENT TABLES

All tables are in descending order as per the number of countries that assigned “High” priority to SDGs and/or targets. To break a tie, average priority score has been used.

Table 7: Priorities Assigned by the Respondents to Each SDG

SDG	Average Priority Score	Number of Countries Assigning Priority of					Total	No Response
		<i>High (4)</i>	<i>Medium (3)</i>	<i>Low (2)</i>	<i>None (1)</i>	<i>Irrelevant (0)</i>		
SDG 1	3.46	21	2	3	1	1	28	8
SDG 3	3.58	19	4	2	1	0	26	10
SDG 2	3.37	18	4	3	1	1	27	9
SDG 4	3.35	16	4	5	1	0	26	10
SDG 5	3.27	16	3	5	2	0	26	10
SDG 8	3.27	15	4	6	1	0	26	10
SDG 9	3.23	15	3	7	1	0	26	10
SDG 13	3.00	14	4	4	2	2	26	10
SDG 6	3.19	13	6	6	1	0	26	10
SDG 7	3.08	13	5	6	1	1	26	10
SDG 10	3.00	13	4	6	2	1	26	10
SDG 16	3.19	12	9	3	2	0	26	10
SDG 17	2.64	12	3	3	3	4	25	11
SDG 15	3.04	11	7	6	2	0	26	10
SDG 11	3.08	10	9	6	1	0	26	10
SDG 12	2.73	8	7	8	2	1	26	10
SDG 14	2.43	8	4	5	2	4	23	13

Table 8: Priorities Assigned by the Respondents to SDG 1 Targets

SDG Target	Average Priority Score	Number of Countries Assigning Priority of					Total	No Response
		<i>High (4)</i>	<i>Medium (3)</i>	<i>Low (2)</i>	<i>None (1)</i>	<i>Irrelevant (0)</i>		
SDG 1	3.46	21	2	3	1	1	28	8
Target 1.2	3.54	21	4	1	1	1	28	8
Target 1.3	3.37	17	6	2	1	1	27	9
Target 1.4	3.26	17	3	5	1	1	27	9
Target 1.1	2.81	15	3	3	1	5	27	9
Target 1.b	3.12	14	5	3	1	2	25	11
Target 1.5	3.11	13	8	3	2	1	27	9
Target 1.a	3.08	13	5	3	1	2	24	12

Table 9: Priorities Assigned by the Respondents to SDG 2 Targets

SDG Target	Average Priority Score	Number of Countries Assigning Priority of					Total	No Response
		High (4)	Medium (3)	Low (2)	None (1)	Irrelevant (0)		
SDG 2	3.37	18	4	3	1	1	27	9
Target 2.3	3.39	20	3	2	2	1	28	8
Target 2.1	3.35	18	4	1	1	2	26	10
Target 2.2	3.32	17	4	1	1	2	25	11
Target 2.a	3.08	14	3	5	2	1	25	11
Target 2.4	3.12	13	6	4	3	0	26	10
Target 2.c	3.04	13	5	4	1	2	25	11
Target 2.b	2.96	9	8	4	3	0	24	12
Target 2.5	2.73	9	7	6	2	2	26	10

Table 10: Priorities Assigned by the Respondents to SDG 3 Targets

SDG Target	Average Priority Score	Number of Countries Assigning Priority of					Total	No Response
		High (4)	Medium (3)	Low (2)	None (1)	Irrelevant (0)		
SDG 3	3.58	19	4	2	1	0	26	10
Target 3.1	3.42	20	2	1	1	2	26	10
Target 3.2	3.42	20	2	1	1	2	26	10
Target 3.3	3.60	19	3	2	1	0	25	11
Target 3.c	3.50	16	5	2	1	0	24	12
Target 3.6	3.40	16	4	4	1	0	25	11
Target 3.8	3.35	15	6	4	1	0	26	10
Target 3.4	3.32	15	6	2	1	1	25	11
Target 3.7	3.13	12	4	7	1	0	24	12
Target 3.9	3.08	12	5	6	2	0	25	11
Target 3.d	3.00	12	5	5	2	1	25	11
Target 3.5	2.96	12	5	5	1	2	25	11
Target 3.b	2.96	12	5	5	1	2	25	11
Target 3.a	3.08	11	6	5	2	0	24	12

Table 11: Priorities Assigned by the Respondents to SDG 4 Targets

SDG Target	Average Priority Score	Number of Countries Assigning Priority of					Total	No Response
		High (4)	Medium (3)	Low (2)	None (1)	Irrelevant (0)		
SDG 4	3.35	16	4	5	1	0	26	10
Target 4.5	3.50	17	6	2	1	0	26	10
Target 4.1	3.35	16	6	2	1	1	26	10
Target 4.6	3.31	15	5	5	1	0	26	10
Target 4.4	3.31	14	7	4	1	0	26	10
Target 4.c	3.17	13	5	4	1	1	24	12
Target 4.a	3.16	13	6	4	1	1	25	11
Target 4.3	3.24	12	8	4	1	0	25	11
Target 4.2	3.04	10	7	7	1	0	25	11
Target 4.7	3.04	9	9	4	2	0	24	12
Target 4.b	2.17	5	7	4	3	5	24	12

Table 12: Priorities Assigned by the Respondents to SDG 5 Targets

SDG Target	Average Priority Score	Number of Countries Assigning Priority of					Total	No Response
		<i>High (4)</i>	<i>Medium (3)</i>	<i>Low (2)</i>	<i>None (1)</i>	<i>Irrelevant (0)</i>		
SDG 5	3.27	16	3	5	2	0	26	10
Target 5.2	3.38	17	3	5	1	0	26	10
Target 5.1	3.20	14	5	4	1	1	25	11
Target 5.3	3.04	12	6	3	1	2	24	12
Target 5.a	3.00	12	6	5	2	1	26	10
Target 5.b	2.81	12	4	6	4	1	27	9
Target 5.c	2.77	12	4	5	2	3	26	10
Target 5.5	3.16	11	9	3	2	0	25	11
Target 5.6	3.00	10	7	6	2	0	25	11
Target 5.4	2.72	5	10	8	2	0	25	11

Table 13: Priorities Assigned by the Respondents to SDG 6 Targets

SDG Target	Average Priority Score	Number of Countries Assigning Priority of					Total	No Response
		<i>High (4)</i>	<i>Medium (3)</i>	<i>Low (2)</i>	<i>None (1)</i>	<i>Irrelevant (0)</i>		
SDG 6	3.19	13	6	6	1	0	26	10
Target 6.1	3.38	18	3	3	1	1	26	10
Target 6.2	3.26	17	5	2	1	2	27	9
Target 6.5	3.30	13	10	3	1	0	27	9
Target 6.3	3.19	13	6	6	1	0	26	10
Target 6.4	3.12	12	7	5	2	0	26	10
Target 6.6	2.96	11	6	7	1	1	26	10
Target 6.b	3.00	7	12	5	1	0	25	11
Target 6.a	2.36	7	7	4	2	5	25	11

Table 14: Priorities Assigned by the Respondents to SDG 7 Targets

SDG Target	Average Priority Score	Number of Countries Assigning Priority of					Total	No Response
		<i>High (4)</i>	<i>Medium (3)</i>	<i>Low (2)</i>	<i>None (1)</i>	<i>Irrelevant (0)</i>		
SDG 7	3.08	13	5	6	1	1	26	10
Target 7.1	3.20	15	3	5	1	1	25	11
Target 7.2	3.21	13	4	6	1	0	24	12
Target 7.3	2.75	8	6	7	2	1	24	12
Target 7.b	2.60	6	8	8	1	2	25	11
Target 7.a	2.24	5	7	7	1	5	25	11

Table 15: Priorities Assigned by the Respondents to SDG 8 Targets

SDG Target	Average Priority Score	Number of Countries Assigning Priority of					Total	No Response
		<i>High (4)</i>	<i>Medium (3)</i>	<i>Low (2)</i>	<i>None (1)</i>	<i>Irrelevant (0)</i>		
SDG 8	3.27	15	4	6	1	0	26	10
Target 8.3	3.36	16	3	5	1	0	25	11
Target 8.1	3.24	16	3	3	2	1	25	11
Target 8.6	3.29	14	4	5	1	0	24	12
Target 8.b	3.12	14	3	6	1	1	25	11
Target 8.5	3.35	13	7	4	1	0	25	11
Target 8.2	3.16	13	4	7	1	0	25	11
Target 8.9	3.16	12	6	6	1	0	25	11
Target 8.8	3.04	11	4	8	1	0	24	12
Target 8.10	2.96	9	7	8	1	0	25	11
Target 8.7	2.76	8	8	6	1	2	25	11
Target 8.4	2.64	7	5	10	3	0	25	11
Target 8.a	2.25	6	5	6	3	4	24	12

Table 16: Priorities Assigned by the Respondents to SDG 9 Targets

SDG Target	Average Priority Score	Number of Countries Assigning Priority of					Total	No Response
		<i>High (4)</i>	<i>Medium (3)</i>	<i>Low (2)</i>	<i>None (1)</i>	<i>Irrelevant (0)</i>		
SDG 9	3.23	15	3	7	1	0	26	10
Target 9.1	3.15	15	3	7	2	0	27	9
Target 9.2	3.20	14	3	7	1	0	25	11
Target 9.c	3.16	11	8	5	1	0	25	11
Target 9.3	3.04	11	6	8	1	0	26	10
Target 9.5	2.96	9	6	8	1	0	24	12
Target 9.4	2.71	8	4	9	3	0	24	12
Target 9.b	2.76	7	8	8	1	1	25	11
Target 9.a	2.46	6	7	6	2	3	24	12

Table 17: Priorities Assigned by the Respondents to SDG 10 Targets

SDG Target	Average Priority Score	Number of Countries Assigning Priority of					Total	No Response
		<i>High (4)</i>	<i>Medium (3)</i>	<i>Low (2)</i>	<i>None (1)</i>	<i>Irrelevant (0)</i>		
SDG 10	3.00	13	4	6	2	1	26	10
Target 10.1	3.17	15	2	4	2	1	24	12
Target 10.4	3.20	14	4	5	2	0	25	11
Target 10.2	3.19	14	5	5	2	0	26	10
Target 10.3	3.08	12	5	6	2	0	25	11
Target 10.b	2.44	9	3	6	4	3	25	11
Target 10.6	2.42	8	4	6	2	4	24	12
Target 10.5	2.65	7	8	7	3	1	26	10
Target 10.7	2.50	6	6	10	3	1	26	10
Target 10.c	2.22	6	6	7	4	4	27	9
Target 10.a	2.17	4	7	6	3	4	24	12

Table 18: Priorities Assigned by the Respondents to SDG 11 Targets

SDG Target	Average Priority Score	Number of Countries Assigning Priority of					Total	No Response
		<i>High (4)</i>	<i>Medium (3)</i>	<i>Low (2)</i>	<i>None (1)</i>	<i>Irrelevant (0)</i>		
SDG 11	3.08	10	9	6	1	0	26	10
Target 11.2	3.11	12	7	7	1	0	27	9
Target 11.3	3.04	12	5	9	1	0	27	9
Target 11.6	3.00	11	6	9	1	0	27	9
Target 11.1	3.08	10	9	6	1	0	26	10
Target 11.5	2.92	9	8	7	2	0	26	10
Target 11.4	2.92	8	8	8	1	0	25	11
Target 11.a	2.62	8	5	9	3	1	26	10
Target 11.b	2.64	7	6	9	2	1	25	11
Target 11.7	2.77	6	9	10	1	0	26	10
Target 11.c	1.92	4	4	10	2	6	26	10

Table 19: Priorities Assigned by the Respondents to SDG 12 Targets

SDG Target	Average Priority Score	Number of Countries Assigning Priority of					Total	No Response
		<i>High (4)</i>	<i>Medium (3)</i>	<i>Low (2)</i>	<i>None (1)</i>	<i>Irrelevant (0)</i>		
SDG 12	2.73	8	7	8	2	1	26	10
Target 12.5	2.74	10	4	10	2	1	27	9
Target 12.2	2.81	9	7	7	2	1	26	10
Target 12.4	2.73	9	5	9	2	1	26	10
Target 12.7	2.72	8	6	8	2	1	25	11
Target 12.8	2.60	7	7	7	2	2	25	11
Target 12.b	2.56	7	6	8	2	2	25	11
Target 12.3	2.56	6	6	10	2	1	25	11
Target 12.c	2.20	6	3	9	4	3	25	11
Target 12.a	2.04	5	3	10	2	5	25	11
Target 12.1	2.36	4	7	10	2	2	25	11
Target 12.6	2.32	4	9	6	3	3	25	11

Table 20: Priorities Assigned by the Respondents to SDG 13 Targets

SDG Target	Average Priority Score	Number of Countries Assigning Priority of					Total	No Response
		<i>High (4)</i>	<i>Medium (3)</i>	<i>Low (2)</i>	<i>None (1)</i>	<i>Irrelevant (0)</i>		
SDG 13	3.00	14	4	4	2	2	26	10
Target 13.1	3.19	15	5	3	2	1	26	10
Target 13.2	2.96	12	4	6	2	1	25	11
Target 13.3	2.92	12	5	4	2	2	25	11
Target 13.b	2.04	7	4	5	3	7	26	10
Target 13.a	2.00	7	2	7	4	6	26	10

Table 21: Priorities Assigned by the Respondents to SDG 14 Targets

SDG Target	Average Priority Score	Number of Countries Assigning Priority of					Total	No Response
		<i>High (4)</i>	<i>Medium (3)</i>	<i>Low (2)</i>	<i>None (1)</i>	<i>Irrelevant (0)</i>		
SDG 14	2.43	8	4	5	2	4	23	13
Target 14.b	2.39	9	3	4	2	5	23	13
Target 14.4	2.32	8	5	1	2	6	22	14
Target 14.6	2.17	8	4	2	2	7	23	13
Target 14.2	2.39	7	5	5	2	4	23	13
Target 14.5	2.36	6	6	4	2	4	22	14
Target 14.1	2.22	5	6	5	3	4	23	13
Target 14.c	1.83	5	4	5	2	8	24	12
Target 14.7	1.75	5	4	4	2	9	24	12
Target 14.a	1.92	4	6	5	2	7	24	12
Target 14.3	1.67	4	5	3	3	9	24	12

Table 22: Priorities Assigned by the Respondents to SDG 15 Targets

SDG Target	Average Priority Score	Number of Countries Assigning Priority of					Total	No Response
		<i>High (4)</i>	<i>Medium (3)</i>	<i>Low (2)</i>	<i>None (1)</i>	<i>Irrelevant (0)</i>		
SDG 15	3.04	11	7	6	2	0	26	10
Target 15.5	3.28	13	7	4	1	0	25	11
Target 15.2	3.04	13	5	5	2	1	26	10
Target 15.1	3.08	12	8	3	2	1	26	10
Target 15.3	2.89	12	6	4	4	1	27	9
Target 15.4	2.73	10	6	6	1	3	26	10
Target 15.b	2.81	9	8	5	3	1	26	10
Target 15.7	3.00	8	9	6	1	0	24	12
Target 15.a	2.80	8	8	6	2	1	25	11
Target 15.9	2.73	8	8	6	3	1	26	10
Target 15.c	2.60	8	7	5	2	3	25	11
Target 15.8	2.56	7	7	6	3	2	25	11
Target 15.6	2.44	6	7	6	4	2	25	11

Table 23: Priorities Assigned by the Respondents to SDG 16 Targets

SDG Target	Average Priority Score	Number of Countries Assigning Priority of					Total	No Response
		<i>High (4)</i>	<i>Medium (3)</i>	<i>Low (2)</i>	<i>None (1)</i>	<i>Irrelevant (0)</i>		
SDG 16	3.19	12	9	3	2	0	26	10
Target 16.6	3.31	14	8	2	2	0	26	10
Target 16.3	3.24	14	5	4	2	0	25	11
Target 16.1	3.28	13	8	2	2	0	25	11
Target 16.5	3.24	13	6	5	1	0	25	11
Target 16.b	3.12	13	7	3	2	1	26	10
Target 16.4	3.00	13	6	4	3	1	27	9
Target 16.9	3.00	13	5	3	2	2	25	11
Target 16.10	3.12	12	6	5	2	0	25	11
Target 16.a	3.08	11	6	5	2	0	24	12
Target 16.7	3.12	10	11	3	2	0	26	10
Target 16.2	3.04	9	10	4	2	0	25	11
Target 16.8	2.38	7	5	6	2	4	24	12

Table 24: Priorities Assigned by the Respondents to SDG 17 Targets

SDG Target	Average Priority Score	Number of Countries Assigning Priority of					Total	No Response
		<i>High (4)</i>	<i>Medium (3)</i>	<i>Low (2)</i>	<i>None (1)</i>	<i>Irrelevant (0)</i>		
SDG 17	2.64	12	3	3	3	4	25	11
Target 17.14	2.92	14	3	2	4	2	25	11
Target 17.17	3.04	13	5	3	3	1	25	11
Target 17.1	2.96	13	3	3	4	1	24	12
Target 17.19	2.75	12	3	3	3	3	24	12
Target 17.18	2.73	12	4	4	3	3	26	10
Target 17.16	2.68	12	2	5	3	3	25	11
Target 17.11	2.67	12	2	3	4	3	24	12
Target 17.13	2.60	11	3	4	4	3	25	11
Target 17.12	2.42	10	1	5	5	3	24	12
Target 17.6	2.64	9	6	4	4	2	25	11
Target 17.15	2.56	9	5	4	5	2	25	11
Target 17.4	2.50	9	4	4	4	3	24	12
Target 17.8	2.46	9	5	5	3	4	26	10
Target 17.3	2.36	9	2	6	5	3	25	11
Target 17.5	2.33	9	2	5	4	4	24	12
Target 17.9	2.42	8	5	4	3	4	24	12
Target 17.7	2.32	8	4	4	6	3	25	11
Target 17.2	2.04	7	3	5	4	6	25	11
Target 17.10	2.25	6	6	4	4	4	24	12

ANNEX B: RESULTS OF PART B OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Table 25: List of SDG Coordinating, Monitoring, and Reporting Agencies in Respondent Countries

Country	SDG Coordinating Agency	SDG Monitoring Agency	SDG Reporting Agency
Afghanistan	Ministry of Economy	Ministry of Economy	Ministry of Economy
Albania	SDG Committee	Prime Ministry	Prime Ministry
Azerbaijan	SDG Committee	SDG Committee	SDG Committee
Bahrain	SDG Committee	SDG Committee	National Statistical Authority
Bangladesh	Ministry of Planning	National Statistical Authority	Prime Ministry
Brunei	Prime Ministry	Prime Ministry	National Statistical Authority
Burkina Faso	Ministry of Economy	Ministry of Economy	Ministry of Economy
Cameroon	Ministry of Economy		National Statistical Authority
Chad	Ministry of Economy	Ministry of Economy	Ministry of Economy
Egypt	National Statistical Authority	National Statistical Authority	National Statistical Authority
<i>Gambia</i>			
Guinea	Ministry of Planning	National Statistical Authority	SDG Committee
Indonesia	SDG Committee	SDG Committee	SDG Committee
Iran		National Statistical Authority	National Statistical Authority
Iraq	Ministry of Planning	Ministry of Planning	Ministry of Planning
Jordan	Ministry of Planning		
Kazakhstan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Economy	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Economy	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Economy
<i>Kuwait</i>			
<i>Kyrgyzstan</i>			
Libya			National Statistical Authority
Malaysia	National Statistical Authority	Ministry of Economy	Ministry of Economy
Maldives	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment
Mali	Ministry of Economy	Ministry of Economy	Ministry of Economy
Niger	Ministry of Planning	National Statistical Authority	National Statistical Authority
Pakistan	Ministry of Planning	National Statistical Authority	National Statistical Authority
Palestine	National Statistical Authority	Prime Ministry	SDG Committee
Qatar	Ministry of Planning	Ministry of Planning	Ministry of Planning
Saudi Arabia	Ministry of Economy	Ministry of Economy	Ministry of Economy
Senegal	Ministry of Economy	Ministry of Economy	Ministry of Economy
Somalia	National Statistical Authority		
Sudan	National Statistical Authority	National Statistical Authority	National Statistical Authority
<i>Suriname</i>			
Togo	National Statistical Authority	National Statistical Authority	National Statistical Authority
Turkey	Ministry of Development	National Statistical Authority	Ministry of Development
Uganda	Prime Ministry	Prime Ministry	Prime Ministry
<i>Yemen</i>			

* The original names of relevant SDG agencies have been shortened to present an overview of the SDG mechanism in respondent countries. Countries written in *italic characters* are without responses.

Table 26: Does your country currently have a National Development Strategy / Plan Document which is compatible with the SDG process?

YES	Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Egypt, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Niger, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Turkey, Uganda
NO	Brunei, Chad, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Maldives, Suriname, Yemen
NO RESPONSE	Gambia, Kyrgyzstan

Table 27: Is your country currently committed to the implementation of the below SDGs?

Country	SDG																	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Afghanistan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	16
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1			1	1	14
Bahrain	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Bangladesh		1																1
Brunei		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	15
Burkina Faso	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	16
Cameroon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Chad				1	1	1							1		1			6
Egypt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Guinea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Indonesia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Iran	1		1	1				1	1				1			1		7
Iraq	1	1	1	1	1	1				1			1					8
Jordan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Kuwait	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1					1				9
Malaysia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Maldives	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Mali	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	16
Niger	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	16
Pakistan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Palestine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1			14
Qatar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Senegal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Sudan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Togo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Uganda	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1			1	1	13
Yemen	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										8
Total	25	26	26	27	26	26	23	25	24	23	21	18	25	17	21	22	22	

* 1 equals "YES".

Table 28: What is the total number of staff with the highest education level attained in the below agency(ies) working on the SDG process?

Country	SDG Coordinating Agency	SDG Monitoring Agency	SDG Reporting Agency
Afghanistan	2	1	2
Albania	14	9	3
Azerbaijan	18	12	18
Bahrain	22	22	3
Cameroon			12
Chad	10	10	10
Egypt	5	50	5
Iran		10	10
Iraq	32	116	116
Jordan	4	4	4
Libya			211
Malaysia		2	2
Maldives	6	6	17
Niger	4	10	10
Pakistan	12	72	20
Palestine	250	209	
Qatar	287		
Saudi Arabia	6		
Senegal	20	20	20
Sudan	5	5	5
Suriname			1
Togo	20	10	10
Turkey	44	2	44
Uganda	6	10	6
Total	767	580	529

Table 29: Does your country have cooperation with and/or receive consultation from regional/international organizations in the below SDGs?

COUNTRY	SDG																	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Afghanistan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Azerbaijan	1	1			1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1			9
Bahrain			1	1		1	1	1				1	1	1	1			9
Bangladesh																		0
Brunei																		0
Burkina Faso	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Cameroon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Chad				1	1	1							1		1		1	6
Egypt	1	1			1													3
Gambia																		0
Guinea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Indonesia	1	1	1			1										1		5
Iran																		0
Iraq	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1			1	1	12
Jordan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Kazakhstan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Kuwait																	1	1
Kyrgyzstan																		0
Libya	1		1	1	1			1			1					1	1	8
Malaysia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Maldives	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Mali	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1				1		9
Niger	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	16
Pakistan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Palestine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Qatar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Saudi Arabia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Senegal																		0
Somalia																		0
Sudan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Suriname																		0
Togo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Uganda	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1						1		10
Yemen	1	1	1	1	1	1												6
Total	25	24	24	24	25	23	20	22	19	19	20	18	22	17	20	22	21	

* 1 equals "YES".

Table 30: Does your country need capacity building on the below SDGs?

Country	SDG																	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Afghanistan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Azerbaijan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Bahrain	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Brunei	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Burkina Faso				1			1		1		1		1				1	6
Cameroon							1						1					2
Chad	1	1	1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Egypt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Guinea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Indonesia	1	1		1				1			1	1	1	1	1			7
Iran	1	1	1			1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Iraq	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
Jordan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Kazakhstan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Kuwait	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Libya	1			1		1		1						1				5
Malaysia		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
Maldives	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Mali	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Niger	1						1											2
Pakistan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1		14
Palestine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Qatar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Saudi Arabia	1				1		1			1		1	1				1	7
Senegal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Somalia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Sudan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Suriname																		0
Togo	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
Turkey					1					1	1	1	1	1				8
Uganda	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	16
Yemen	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										8
Total	27	25	25	26	25	25	27	27	22	26	27	26	25	25	23	25	25	

* 1 equals "YES".

Table 31: Can your country provide capacity building on SDGs to other OIC member countries?

Country	SDG																	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Albania																1		1
Bahrain	1					1												2
Burkina Faso					1													1
Cameroon	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1				1	1	12
Chad				1	1	1												3
Egypt					1		1		1									3
Indonesia	1									1						1		3
Iraq	1				1					1								3
Jordan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Malaysia	1																	1
Niger	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
Pakistan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Palestine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	15
Saudi Arabia		1																1
Sudan	1			1	1													3
Togo	1	1	1		1					1							1	6
Turkey	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1						1		1	10
Uganda	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	10
Total	13	9	8	9	12	9	6	7	8	9	4	5	3	2	5	8	7	

* 1 equals "YES".

ANNEX C: TENDENCY SURVEY ON SDG PRIORITIES OF OIC COUNTRIES



TENDENCY SURVEY ON SDG PRIORITIES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

OBJECTIVE

In accordance with the Resolution #117 of the Thirty-First Session of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) that was held on 23-26 November 2015 in Istanbul, Turkey, this current survey has the objective to identify the priorities given by the OIC member countries to each of the **17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**.

SURVEY STRUCTURE

The questionnaire has 3 separate parts: **PART A**, **PART B**, and **ANNEX**:

Part A: Prioritisation of SDGs, Expected Achievement Levels, and Limiting Factors on SDGs;

Part B: National Commitment to SDGs; Relevant Agencies, Their Human Resource Capacities; Cooperation with International Agencies; and Training Needs and Capacities on SDGs; and

ANNEX: List of SDGs and targets under each SDG.

For "Close-Ended" questions, please check or put (X) for the relevant box.

For "Open-Ended" questions, please write or type only in the space provided under each question. If needed, please add a separate page.

While responding to questions, please consider all possible sources of information, including from other government entities / agencies.

If you have any questions regarding the content of the questionnaire, please send your questions to:
statistics@sesric.org

Please fill the Form electronically and send it back to statistics@sesric.org no later than 1 September 2016.

DISCLAIMER

SESRIC will gather the responses and summarize the results of the survey which can be used in related research. SESRIC may also share and discuss them with its partner organizations on regional and international level to reach a more refined and internationally applicable analysis.

INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

I.1 Please provide contact details of your institution:

Name of the Institution:						
Name of the Institution's Head:						
Title of the Institution's Head:						
Phone Number:	Country Code		City Code		Number	
Fax Number:	Country Code		City Code		Number	
Web Address:						
E-mail(s):						
Twitter Account (if exists):						
Postal Address:						
	City			Country		

I.2 Please provide contact details of the relevant department head responsible from coordinating SDG process:

Name:						
Title:						
Department:						
Phone Number:	Country Code		City Code		Number	
Fax Number:	Country Code		City Code		Number	
E-mail(s):						

I.3 Please provide contact details of the focal point responding to the questionnaire:

Name:						
Title:						
Department:						
Phone Number:	Country Code		City Code		Number	
Fax Number:	Country Code		City Code		Number	
E-mail(s):						

PART A

QUESTION		PRIORITIZATION		LIMITING FACTORS											
NO	SDG and TARGETS (Please check the priority assigned to each SDG and its relevant cells under this column to see their long versions available under the "ANNEX" tab)	Since the adoption of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015, has the priority assigned to each SDG and its relevant cells under this column to see their long versions available under the "ANNEX" tab)	Could you please specify why your country has assigned this priority?	Already Achieved?	If NO, the expected achievement level by 2020	If NO, the expected achievement level by 2030	Inadequate human resources capacity	Lack of methodological knowledge	Lack of data sources to monitor and evaluate	Lack of technological / IT means	Shortage of financial resources	Lack of political support	Lack of laws, regulations, policies	Lack of coordination among relevant agencies/stakeholders	Others, please specify below:
			Priority Given	YES	NO	25%	50%	75%	100%	25%	50%	75%	100%		
A.1	SDG 1 (Overall) A.1.1 Target 1.1 A.1.2 Target 1.2 A.1.3 Target 1.3 A.1.4 Target 1.4 A.1.5 Target 1.5 A.1.6 Target 1.a A.1.7 Target 1.b														
A.2	SDG 2 (Overall) A.2.1 Target 2.1 A.2.2 Target 2.2 A.2.3 Target 2.3 A.2.4 Target 2.4 A.2.5 Target 2.5 A.2.6 Target 2.a A.2.7 Target 2.b A.2.8 Target 2.c														
A.3	SDG 3 (Overall) A.3.1 Target 3.1 A.3.2 Target 3.2 A.3.3 Target 3.3 A.3.4 Target 3.4 A.3.5 Target 3.5 A.3.6 Target 3.6 A.3.7 Target 3.7 A.3.8 Target 3.8 A.3.9 Target 3.9 A.3.a Target 3.a A.3.b Target 3.b A.3.c Target 3.c A.3.d Target 3.d														
A.4	SDG 4 (Overall) A.4.1 Target 4.1 A.4.2 Target 4.2 A.4.3 Target 4.3 A.4.4 Target 4.4 A.4.5 Target 4.5 A.4.6 Target 4.6 A.4.7 Target 4.7 A.4.8 Target 4.a A.4.9 Target 4.b A.4.c Target 4.c														
A.5	SDG 5 (Overall) A.5.1 Target 5.1 A.5.2 Target 5.2 A.5.3 Target 5.3 A.5.4 Target 5.4 A.5.5 Target 5.5 A.5.6 Target 5.6 A.5.7 Target 5.a A.5.8 Target 5.b A.5.9 Target 5.c														

What factors are limiting the ability of your country to achieve each SDG and its targets before 2030? (Please tick (X) the relevant column(s). More than one answer can be ticked)

PART A

QUESTION		PRIORITIZATION		EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL		LIMITING FACTORS											
NO	SDG and TARGETS (Please click on the relevant cells under this column to see their long versions available under the "ANNEX" tab)	Since the adoption of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015, what priority has your country assigned to each SDG and its targets?	Could you please specify why your country has assigned this priority?	Already Achieved?	IF NO, the expected achievement level by 2020	IF NO, the expected achievement level by 2030	None	Inadequate resources capacity	Lack of methodological knowledge	Lack of data sources to monitor and evaluate	Lack of technological / IT means	Shortage of financial resources	Lack of political support	Lack of laws, regulations, policies	Lack of coordination among relevant agencies/take holders	Others, please specify below:	
		4- HIGH PRIORITY 3- LOW PRIORITY 2- NONE 1- IRRELEVANT	Priority Given	YES	NO	25% 50% 75% 100%	25% 50% 75% 100%										
A.6	SDG 6 (Overall)																
	A.6.1 Target 6.1																
	A.6.2 Target 6.2																
	A.6.3 Target 6.3																
	A.6.4 Target 6.4																
	A.6.5 Target 6.5																
	A.6.6 Target 6.6																
	A.6.7 Target 6.a																
	A.6.8 Target 6.b																
A.7	SDG 7 (Overall)																
	A.7.1 Target 7.1																
	A.7.2 Target 7.2																
	A.7.3 Target 7.3																
	A.7.4 Target 7.a																
	A.7.5 Target 7.b																
A.8	SDG 8 (Overall)																
	A.8.1 Target 8.1																
	A.8.2 Target 8.2																
	A.8.3 Target 8.3																
	A.8.4 Target 8.4																
	A.8.5 Target 8.5																
	A.8.6 Target 8.6																
	A.8.7 Target 8.7																
	A.8.8 Target 8.8																
	A.8.9 Target 8.9																
	A.8.a Target 8.10																
	A.8.b Target 8.a																
	A.8.c Target 8.b																
A.9	SDG 9 (Overall)																
	A.9.1 Target 9.1																
	A.9.2 Target 9.2																
	A.9.3 Target 9.3																
	A.9.4 Target 9.4																
	A.9.5 Target 9.5																
	A.9.6 Target 9.a																
	A.9.7 Target 9.b																
	A.9.8 Target 9.c																
A.10	SDG 10 (Overall)																
	A.10.1 Target 10.1																
	A.10.2 Target 10.2																
	A.10.3 Target 10.3																
	A.10.4 Target 10.4																
	A.10.5 Target 10.5																
	A.10.6 Target 10.6																
	A.10.7 Target 10.7																
	A.10.8 Target 10.a																
	A.10.9 Target 10.b																
	A.10.a Target 10.c																

PART A

QUESTION		PRIORITIZATION		LIMITING FACTORS									
NO	YES	SDG and TARGETS (Please tick (X) the relevant column(s). More than one answer can be ticked)	Priority Given	What levels would your country expect for the achievement of each SDG and its targets within the below stated periods? (Please tick (X) the relevant column) (In order to facilitate estimating the achievement levels under relevant columns, please refer to ANNEX for the provisional indicators as of March 2016 designed to measure the progress of countries vis-à-vis each SDG)	Inadequate human resources capacity	Lack of methodological knowledge	Lack of data sources to monitor and evaluate	Lack of technological / IT means	Shortage of financial resources	Lack of political support	Lack of laws, regulations, policies	Lack of coordination among relevant agencies/stake holders	Others, please specify below:
				Already Achieved?	IF NO, the expected achievement level by 2020	IF NO, the expected achievement level by 2030	None						
				YES	NO	25%	50%	75%	100%	25%	50%	75%	100%
A.11	SDG 11 (Overall)												
	A.11.1	Target 11.1											
	A.11.2	Target 11.2											
	A.11.3	Target 11.3											
	A.11.4	Target 11.4											
	A.11.5	Target 11.5											
	A.11.6	Target 11.6											
	A.11.7	Target 11.7											
	A.11.8	Target 11.8											
	A.11.9	Target 11.9											
	A.11.a	Target 11.a											
A.12	SDG 12 (Overall)												
	A.12.1	Target 12.1											
	A.12.2	Target 12.2											
	A.12.3	Target 12.3											
	A.12.4	Target 12.4											
	A.12.5	Target 12.5											
	A.12.6	Target 12.6											
	A.12.7	Target 12.7											
	A.12.8	Target 12.8											
	A.12.9	Target 12.9											
	A.12.a	Target 12.a											
	A.12.b	Target 12.b											
A.13	SDG 13 (Overall)												
	A.13.1	Target 13.1											
	A.13.2	Target 13.2											
	A.13.3	Target 13.3											
	A.13.4	Target 13.4											
	A.13.5	Target 13.5											
A.14	SDG 14 (Overall)												
	A.14.1	Target 14.1											
	A.14.2	Target 14.2											
	A.14.3	Target 14.3											
	A.14.4	Target 14.4											
	A.14.5	Target 14.5											
	A.14.6	Target 14.6											
	A.14.7	Target 14.7											
	A.14.8	Target 14.8											
	A.14.9	Target 14.9											
	A.14.a	Target 14.a											
A.15	SDG 15 (Overall)												
	A.15.1	Target 15.1											
	A.15.2	Target 15.2											
	A.15.3	Target 15.3											
	A.15.4	Target 15.4											
	A.15.5	Target 15.5											
	A.15.6	Target 15.6											
	A.15.7	Target 15.7											
	A.15.8	Target 15.8											
	A.15.9	Target 15.9											
	A.15.a	Target 15.a											
	A.15.b	Target 15.b											
	A.15.c	Target 15.c											

PART A

PRIORITIZATION		EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL		LIMITING FACTORS												
QUESTION	SDG and TARGETS (Please click on the relevant column to see their long versions available under the "ANNEX" tab)	Since the adoption of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015, what priority has your country assigned to each SDG and its targets?	Could you please specify why your country has assigned this priority?	Already Achieved?	If NO, the expected achievement level by 2020	If NO, the expected achievement level by 2030	Inadequate human resources capacity	Lack of methodological knowledge	Lack of data sources to monitor and evaluate	Lack of technological / IT means	Shortage of financial resources	Lack of political support	Lack of laws, regulations, policies	Lack of coordination among relevant agencies/stakeholders	Others, please specify below:	
NO		1: NONE	2: LOW	3: MEDIUM	4: HIGH	5: IRRELEVANT	None	YES	NO	25%	50%	75%	100%	50%	75%	100%
A.16	SDG 16 (Overall)															
	A.16.1 Target 16.1															
	A.16.2 Target 16.2															
	A.16.3 Target 16.3															
	A.16.4 Target 16.4															
	A.16.5 Target 16.5															
	A.16.6 Target 16.6															
	A.16.7 Target 16.7															
	A.16.8 Target 16.8															
	A.16.9 Target 16.9															
	A.16.a Target 16.10															
	A.16.b Target 16.a															
	A.16.c Target 16.b															
A.17	SDG 17 (Overall)															
	A.17.1 Target 17.1															
	A.17.2 Target 17.2															
	A.17.3 Target 17.3															
	A.17.4 Target 17.4															
	A.17.5 Target 17.5															
	A.17.6 Target 17.6															
	A.17.7 Target 17.7															
	A.17.8 Target 17.8															
	A.17.9 Target 17.9															
	A.17.a Target 17.10															
	A.17.b Target 17.11															
	A.17.c Target 17.12															
	A.17.d Target 17.13															
	A.17.e Target 17.14															
	A.17.f Target 17.15															
	A.17.g Target 17.16															
	A.17.h Target 17.17															
	A.17.i Target 17.18															
	A.17.j Target 17.19															

PART B

B.1	Has your country designated (a) specific agency(ies) responsible for the SDG process? (Either tick [x] YES or NO)	YES	NO	If YES, please type below the name of main responsible agency:	If available, please type below the web address of the main responsible agency:
B.1.1	SDG coordinating agency			http://	
B.1.2	SDG monitoring agency			http://	
B.1.3	SDG reporting agency			http://	
B.2	Does your country currently have a NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY / PLAN Document which is compatible with the SDG process?	YES	NO	If YES, could you please briefly mention about the relevant document?	If YES, could you please attach the document to the email?
B.2.1					
B.3	Is your country currently committed to the implementation of the below SDGs? (Either tick [x] YES, NO, or DON'T KNOW) (Please click on the relevant SDG to see more details)	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	ADDITIONAL NOTES (IF ANY)
B.3.1	SDG 1. No poverty				
B.3.2	SDG 2. Zero hunger				
B.3.3	SDG 3. Good health and well-being				
B.3.4	SDG 4. Quality education				
B.3.5	SDG 5. Gender equality				
B.3.6	SDG 6. Clean water and sanitation				
B.3.7	SDG 7. Affordable and clean energy				
B.3.8	SDG 8. Decent work and economic growth				
B.3.9	SDG 9. Industry, innovation, and infrastructure				
B.3.a	SDG 10. Reduced inequalities				
B.3.b	SDG 11. Sustainable cities and communities				
B.3.c	SDG 12. Responsible consumption and production				
B.3.d	SDG 13. Climate action				
B.3.e	SDG 14. Life below water				
B.3.f	SDG 15. Life on land				
B.3.g	SDG 16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions				
B.3.h	SDG 17. Partnerships for the goals				
B.4	What is the total number of staff with the highest education level attained in the low agency(ies) working on the SDG process?	Below BA/BSc degree	BA/BSc or equivalent	MA/ MSc and above	Total
B.4.1	SDG coordinating agency				
B.4.2	SDG monitoring agency				
B.4.3	SDG reporting agency				

PART B

	Does your country have COOPERATION with and/or receive CONSULTATION from regional/international organizations in the below SDGs? <i>(Please click on the relevant SDG to see more details under Annex)</i>	YES	NO	If YES, from which organization(s)?	If YES, what is the scope of cooperation?
B.5					
B.5.1	SDG1. No poverty				
B.5.2	SDG2. Zero hunger				
B.5.3	SDG3. Good health and well-being				
B.5.4	SDG4. Quality education				
B.5.5	SDG5. Gender equality				
B.5.6	SDG6. Clean water and sanitation				
B.5.7	SDG7. Affordable and clean energy				
B.5.8	SDG8. Decent work and economic growth				
B.5.9	SDG9. Industry, innovation, and infrastructure				
B.5.a	SDG10. Reduced inequalities				
B.5.b	SDG11. Sustainable cities and communities				
B.5.c	SDG12. Responsible consumption and production				
B.5.d	SDG13. Climate action				
B.5.e	SDG14. Life below water				
B.5.f	SDG15. Life on land				
B.5.g	SDG16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions				
B.5.h	SDG17. Partnerships for the goals				
B.6	Does your country collect the relevant indicators on the below SDGs? <i>(Please click on the relevant SDG to see the relevant indicators of each SDG under Annex)</i>	YES	NO	If NO, which indicators cannot be collected based on current capacity of your National Statistical System?	ADDITIONAL NOTES (IF ANY)
B.6.1	SDG1. No poverty				
B.6.2	SDG2. Zero hunger				
B.6.3	SDG3. Good health and well-being				
B.6.4	SDG4. Quality education				
B.6.5	SDG5. Gender equality				
B.6.6	SDG6. Clean water and sanitation				
B.6.7	SDG7. Affordable and clean energy				
B.6.8	SDG8. Decent work and economic growth				
B.6.9	SDG9. Industry, innovation, and infrastructure				
B.6.a	SDG10. Reduced inequalities				
B.6.b	SDG11. Sustainable cities and communities				
B.6.c	SDG12. Responsible consumption and production				
B.6.d	SDG13. Climate action				
B.6.e	SDG14. Life below water				
B.6.f	SDG15. Life on land				
B.6.g	SDG16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions				
B.6.h	SDG17. Partnerships for the goals				

PART B

B.7	Does your country need CAPACITY BUILDING on the below SDGs? (Please click on the relevant SDG to see more details)	YES	NO	If YES, on what topics / indicators ?	ADDITIONAL NOTES (IF ANY)
B.7.1	SDG 1. No poverty				
B.7.2	SDG 2. Zero hunger				
B.7.3	SDG 3. Good health and well-being				
B.7.4	SDG 4. Quality education				
B.7.5	SDG 5. Gender equality				
B.7.6	SDG 6. Clean water and sanitation				
B.7.7	SDG 7. Affordable and clean energy				
B.7.8	SDG 8. Decent work and economic growth				
B.7.9	SDG 9. Industry, innovation, and infrastructure				
B.7.a	SDG 10. Reduced inequalities				
B.7.b	SDG 11. Sustainable cities and communities				
B.7.c	SDG 12. Responsible consumption and production				
B.7.d	SDG 13. Climate action				
B.7.e	SDG 14. Life below water				
B.7.f	SDG 15. Life on land				
B.7.g	SDG 16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions				
B.7.h	SDG 17. Partnerships for the goals				
B.8	Can your country provide CAPACITY BUILDING on the below SDGs to other OIC member countries? (Please click on the relevant SDG to see more details)	YES	NO	If YES, on what topics / indicators ?	ADDITIONAL NOTES (IF ANY)
B.8.1	SDG 1. No poverty				
B.8.2	SDG 2. Zero hunger				
B.8.3	SDG 3. Good health and well-being				
B.8.4	SDG 4. Quality education				
B.8.5	SDG 5. Gender equality				
B.8.6	SDG 6. Clean water and sanitation				
B.8.7	SDG 7. Affordable and clean energy				
B.8.8	SDG 8. Decent work and economic growth				
B.8.9	SDG 9. Industry, innovation, and infrastructure				
B.8.a	SDG 10. Reduced inequalities				
B.8.b	SDG 11. Sustainable cities and communities				
B.8.c	SDG 12. Responsible consumption and production				
B.8.d	SDG 13. Climate action				
B.8.e	SDG 14. Life below water				
B.8.f	SDG 15. Life on land				
B.8.g	SDG 16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions				
B.8.h	SDG 17. Partnerships for the goals				

ANNEX

ENGLISH

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOAL 1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Related Indicators
Target 1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	Indicator 1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) Indicator 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
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 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
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
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 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
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	Indicator 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people Indicator 1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (a GDP) Indicator 1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
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	Indicator 1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes Indicator 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
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	Indicator 1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups
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	Indicator 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment Indicator 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
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 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)
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	Indicator 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size Indicator 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
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	Indicator 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
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	Indicator 2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities Indicator 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction
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	Indicator 2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures Indicator 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector
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	Indicator 2.b.1 Producer Support Estimate Indicator 2.b.2 Agricultural export subsidies
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	Indicator 2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies
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	Indicator 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio Indicator 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Target 3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns 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 Indicator 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
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	Indicator 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations Indicator 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population Indicator 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population Indicator 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population Indicator 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
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 Indicator 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
Target 3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	Indicator 3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders Indicator 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
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
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 Indicator 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
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 3.8.1 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) Indicator 3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population
Target 3.9	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	Indicator 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution Indicator 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) Indicator 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
Target 3.a	Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	Indicator 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

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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	Indicator 3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis Indicator 3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors
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
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	Indicator 3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness
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	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 Indicator 4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial wellbeing, by sex Indicator 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
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 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
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 4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
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 4.5.1 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
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	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
Target 4.6	By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	Indicator 4.7.1 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
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	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 handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)
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.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study
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	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
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	
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	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 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 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 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 Indicator 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
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 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
Target 5.3	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	Indicator 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments Indicator 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions 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 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
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	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 Indicator 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
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	Indicator 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
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	Indicator 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
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	
Target 5.b	Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	
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	
GOAL 6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
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
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 Indicator 6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated Indicator 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
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	Indicator 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time Indicator 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources Indicator 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) Indicator 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
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	Indicator 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
Target 6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	Indicator 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation- related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan Indicator 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
Target 6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	
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	
Target 6.b	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	

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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	Indicator 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
Target 7.2	By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	Indicator 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
Target 7.3	By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	Indicator 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
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	Indicator 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
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	Indicator 7.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment
		Indicator 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
GOAL 8 Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all		
Target 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	Indicator 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
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	Indicator 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
Target 8.3	Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formulation 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
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	Indicator 8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
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 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
Target 8.6	By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Indicator 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
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	Indicator 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
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	Indicator 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
Target 8.9	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Indicator 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
Target 8.10	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	Indicator 8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and nonfatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
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	Indicator 8.8.2 Increase in 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
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	Indicator 8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
		Indicator 8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex
		Indicator 8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
		Indicator 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
		Indicator 8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements
		Indicator 8.b.1 Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP
GOAL 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote 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	Indicator 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
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 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
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 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
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	Indicator 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
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	Indicator 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
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	Indicator 9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
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	Indicator 9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added
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	Indicator 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
		Indicator 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
		Indicator 9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
		Indicator 9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
		Indicator 9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
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	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
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
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
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
Target 10.5	Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	Indicator 10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators
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	Indicator 10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
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	Indicator 10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination
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	Indicator 10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies
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	Indicator 10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
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	Indicator 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)
		Indicator 10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

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GOAL 11 Make cities 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	Indicator 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
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	Indicator 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
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	Indicator 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate Indicator 11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
Target 11.4	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	Indicator 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)
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	Indicator 11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people Indicator 11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and a disruption of basic services
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	Indicator 11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities Indicator 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
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	Indicator 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 Indicator 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
Target 11.a	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	Indicator 11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city
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	Indicator 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 Indicator 11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
Target 11.c	Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	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 material
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	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
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 Indicator 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
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	Indicator 12.3.1 Global food loss index
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	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 Indicator 12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
Target 12.5	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	Indicator 12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
Target 12.6	Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	Indicator 12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
Target 12.7	Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	Indicator 12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans
Target 12.8	By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	Indicator 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
Target 12.a	Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	Indicator 12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies
Target 12.b	Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Indicator 12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools
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	Indicator 12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels
GOAL 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*		
Target 13.1	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	Indicator 13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies Indicator 13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people
Target 13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	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 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)
Target 13.3	Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	Indicator 13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula Indicator 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
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	Indicator 13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment
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	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-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
	<i>* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.</i>	
GOAL 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources		
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	Indicator 14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density
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	Indicator 14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem based approaches

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

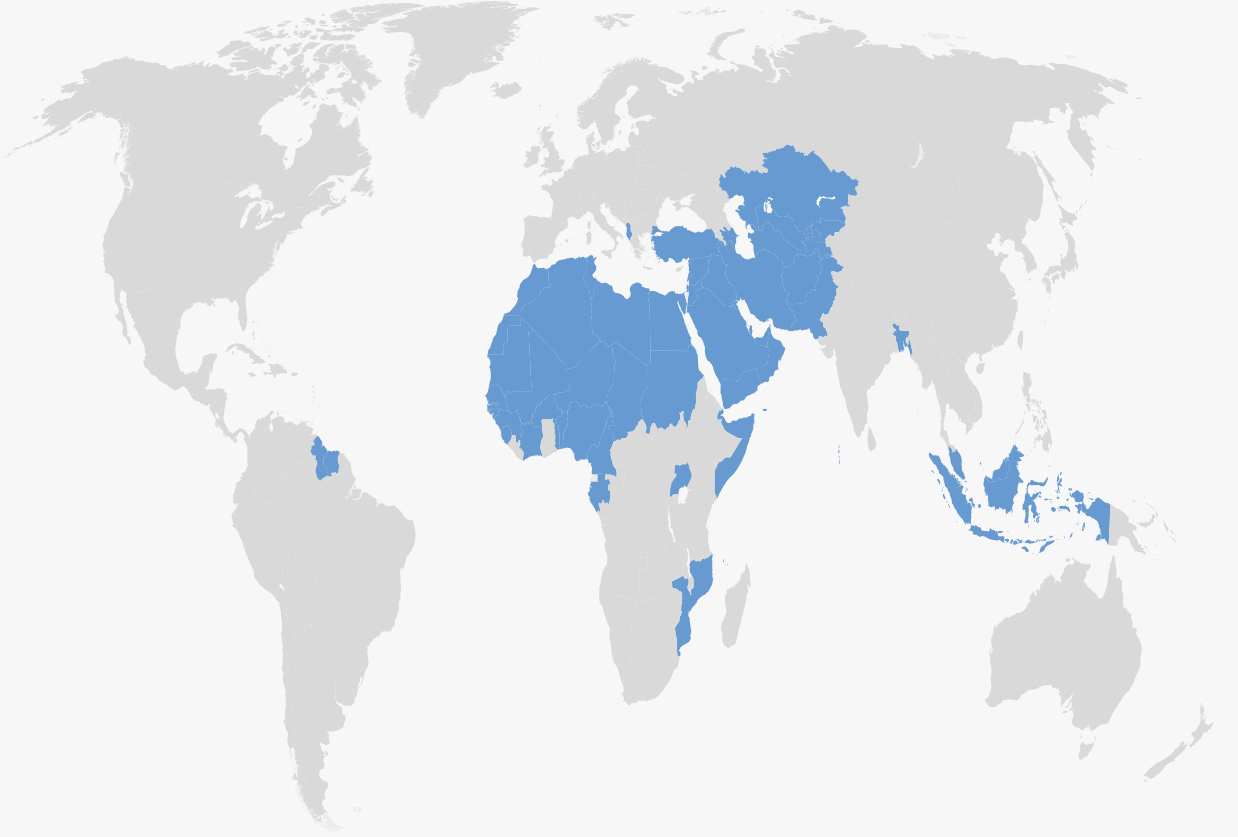
Target 14.3	Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	Indicator 14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
Target 14.4	By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, 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	Indicator 14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
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	Indicator 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
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	Indicator 14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
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	Indicator 14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries
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	Indicator 14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
Target 14.b	Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	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
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	Indicator 14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources
GOAL 15	Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, 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	Indicator 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area Indicator 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
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	Indicator 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management
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	Indicator 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
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	Indicator 15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity Indicator 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index
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	Indicator 15.5.1 Red List Index
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	Indicator 15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
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	Indicator 15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
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	Indicator 15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
Target 15.9	By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	Indicator 15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
Target 15.a	Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	Indicator 15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
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	Indicator 15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
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	Indicator 15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
GOAL 16	Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies	
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 Indicator 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause Indicator 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months Indicator 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
Target 16.2	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	Indicator 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 Indicator 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation Indicator 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
Target 16.3	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	Indicator 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 Indicator 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
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 16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars) 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
Target 16.5	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Indicator 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 Indicator 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
Target 16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Indicator 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) Indicator 16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services
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 Indicator 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
Target 16.8	Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	Indicator 16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
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
Target 16.10	Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	Indicator 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 Indicator 16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

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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	Indicator 16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles
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
GOAL 17	Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	
Target 17.1	Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	Indicator 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source Indicator 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
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 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	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)
Target 17.3	Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	Indicator 17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget Indicator 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP
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	Indicator 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
Target 17.5	Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	Indicator 17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
	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	Indicator 17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation Indicator 17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
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	Indicator 17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies
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	Indicator 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet
	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	Indicator 17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries
	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	Indicator 17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average
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	Indicator 17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports
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	Indicator 17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States
	Systemic issues	
Target 17.13	Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	Indicator 17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard
Target 17.14	Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	Indicator 17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
Target 17.15	Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	Indicator 17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation
	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	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
Target 17.17	Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	Indicator 17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships
	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	Indicator 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 Indicator 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics Indicator 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding
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	Indicator 17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries 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



STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

Kudüs Cad. No:9 Diplomatik Site 06450 ORAN-Ankara, Turkey
Tel: (90-312) 468 61 72-76 Fax: (90-312) 468 57 26
Email: oicankara@sesric.org Web: www.sesric.org