



APPENDIX 8

Nutrition and the Sustainable Development Goal Indicators

Table A8.1 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators relevant to malnutrition in all its forms

Sustainable Development Goal	Indicator	Relevant as an input to nutrition	Relevant to helping describe nutrition status	
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.1.1 Proportion of population below international poverty line disaggregated by sex, age group, employment status, and geographical location (urban/rural)	Poverty and malnutrition are fairly strongly related.		
	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group	Poverty and malnutrition are fairly strongly related.		
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Poverty and malnutrition are fairly strongly related.		
	1.3.1 Proportion of the population covered by social protection floors/systems disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, the unemployed, the elderly, persons with disabilities, pregnant women/newborns, work injury victims, the poor and vulnerable	Social protection is a platform for intervening to improve nutrition.		
	1.4.1 Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services			
	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			
	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing, and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people			
	1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)			
	1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies			
	1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programs	Spending on poverty is a sign of commitment to the most vulnerable.		
	1.a.2 Spending on essential services (education, health, and social protection) as a proportion of total government spending	Spending on essential services is a sign of commitment to social sectors.		
	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending going 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	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	Undernourishment (food balance sheets) is shown to be associated with stunting and underweight.	
		2.1.2 Prevalence of population with moderate or severe food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale	Food security is a conceptual driver of undernutrition.	
		2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age < -2 standard deviations (SD) from the median of the World Health Organization Child Growth Standards) among children under five years of age	World Health Assembly indicator	
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height > +2 or < -2 SD from the median of the World Health Organization Child Growth Standards) among children under five, disaggregated by type (wasting and overweight)		World Health Assembly indicator		
2.3.1 Volume of production per labor unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size				
2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status				
2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture				
2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities				



Sustainable Development Goal	Indicator	Relevant as an input to nutrition	Relevant to helping describe nutrition status
	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds, classified as being at risk, not at risk, or unknown level of risk of extinction		
	2.a.1 The Agriculture Orientation Index for Government Expenditures	Sign of commitment to agriculture, a producer of food and incomes, and a potential platform for nutrition interventions	
	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector		
	2.b.1 Producer support estimate		
	2.b.2 Agricultural export subsidies		
	2.c.1 Indicator of (food) Price Anomalies (IPA)	If this captures food price volatility, it directly affects food security. It is also a link between climate change and nutrition.	
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.3.1 Maternal mortality ratio		
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Maternal care during pregnancy and childbirth has been linked to childhood undernutrition; nutrition obviously depends on quality of care.	
	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		
	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population (by age group, sex, and key populations)	HIV prevention and treatment are seen as pro-nutrition strategies by many countries.	HIV-infected mothers who are malnourished are at higher risk of mother-to-child transmission. Furthermore, optimal breastfeeding practices for HIV mothers play an important role in reducing mother-to-child transmission.
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 persons per year	TBC prevention and treatment are seen as pro-nutrition strategies by many countries.	
	3.3.3 Malaria incident cases per 1,000 persons per year	Malaria prevention and treatment contributes to better maternal and child nutrition.	
	3.3.4 Number of new hepatitis B infections per 100,000 population in a given year		
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases		
	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease		Diet and nutrition are key components in noncommunicable disease prevention.
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate		
	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial, and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders		
	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 liters of pure alcohol		
	3.6.1 Number of road traffic fatal injury deaths within 30 days, per 100,000 population (age-standardized)		
	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Improvements in both maternal and child nutrition are related to increase in birth spacing.	
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14; aged 15–19) per 1,000 women in that age group	Nutrient demands of pregnancy place adolescents at nutritional risk, and the infant at risk if the mother is malnourished.		



Sustainable Development Goal	Indicator	Relevant as an input to nutrition	Relevant to helping describe nutrition status
	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, noncommunicable diseases, and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	Poor health system is an underlying determinant of malnutrition. Interventions to prevent/treat infectious diseases can help prevent malnutrition, which is strongly associated with morbidity in young children.	
	3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	This is a measure of vulnerability of nutrition to health shocks.	
	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution		
	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe WASH [water, sanitation, and hygiene] services)		
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning		
	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older		
	3.b.1 Proportion of population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis		
	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to the medical research and basic health sectors		
	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	Human resource capacity plays a key role in nutritional coverage programs and interventions.	
	3.d.1 International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness		
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.1.1 Proportion of children/young people (i) in grade 2/3, (ii) at the end of primary, and (iii) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (a) reading and (b) mathematics. Disaggregations: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)	Nutrition status is linked to school grade completion and achievement.	
	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being. Disaggregations: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)		Nutrition status in first 1,000 days is linked to health, learning, and well-being.
	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)		
	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and nonformal education and training in the last 12 months		
	4.4.1 Proportion of youth/adults with information and communication technology skills by type of skill		
	4.5.1 Parity indexes (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile, and others such as disability status, indigenous people, and conflict-affected as data become available) for all indicators on this list that can be disaggregated		
	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. Disaggregations: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)	Literacy improvements are linked to good nutrition.	
	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		
	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (i) electricity; (ii) Internet for pedagogical purposes; (iii)		



Sustainable Development Goal	Indicator	Relevant as an input to nutrition	Relevant to helping describe nutrition status
	computers for pedagogical purposes; (iv) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (v) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (vi) basic hand-washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)		
	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study		
	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in (i) preprimary, (ii) primary, (iii) lower-secondary, and (iv) upper-secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher (for example, pedagogical training) preservice or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country. Disaggregations: sex (and others where data are available)		
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce, and monitor equality and nondiscrimination on the basis of sex	Indicator measures women's empowerment, which is important for nutrition outcomes.	
	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 last 12 months, by form of violence and by age group	Quite a lot of literature exists on intimate partner violence and nutrition.	
	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 last 12 months, by age group and place of occurrence	Quite a lot of literature exists on intimate partner violence and nutrition.	
	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Early age at marriage is a strong driver of nutrition outcomes for the women themselves and the children.	
	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age group		
	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age group and location	Indicator measures women's empowerment, which is important for nutrition outcomes.	
	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	Indicator measures women's empowerment, which is important for nutrition outcomes.	
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Indicator measures women's empowerment, which is important for nutrition outcomes.	
	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive healthcare	Indicator measures women's empowerment, which is important for nutrition outcomes.	
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15–49 access to sexual and reproductive healthcare, information, and education	Indicator measures women's empowerment, which is important for nutrition outcomes.	
	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population), by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Indicator measures women's empowerment, which is important for nutrition outcomes.	
	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Indicator measures women's empowerment, which is important for nutrition outcomes.	
	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex		
	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Indicator measures women's empowerment, which is important for nutrition outcomes.	



Sustainable Development Goal	Indicator	Relevant as an input to nutrition	Relevant to helping describe nutrition status
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	WASH is an underlying determinant of undernutrition.	
	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	WASH is an underlying determinant of undernutrition.	
	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated		
	6.3.2 Proportion of water bodies with good ambient water quality		
	6.4.1 Change in water use efficiency over time		
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources		
	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100)		
	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation		
	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time		
	6.a.1 Amount of water-and-sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan		
	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	Indicator measures system strengthening for the WASH sector.	
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity		
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology		
	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption		
	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP		
	7.a.1 Mobilized amount of US\$ per year starting in 2020 accountable toward the US\$ 100 billion commitment		
	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 sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Increase in national income reduces child malnutrition for countries with a low GDP.	
	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person		
	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in nonagriculture employment, by sex		
	8.4.1 Material footprint (MF) and MF per capita, per GDP		
	8.4.2 Domestic material consumption (DMC) and DMC per capita, per GDP		
	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, by age group, and persons with disabilities		
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age group, and persons with disabilities		
	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24) not in education, employment, or training		
	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 engaged in child labor, by sex and age group		
	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and nonfatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status		
	8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labor rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining)		



Sustainable Development Goal	Indicator	Relevant as an input to nutrition	Relevant to helping describe nutrition status
	based on International Labour Organisation textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status		
	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate		
	8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex		
	8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and ATMs per 100,000 adults		
	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provider		
	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements		
	8.b.1 Total government spending in social protection and employment programs as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP	Social protection is an important delivery platform for nutrition action.	
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation	9.1.1 Share of the rural population who live within 2 kilometers of an all-season road		
	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport		
	9.2.1 Manufacturing value-added as a proportion of GDP and per capita		
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment		
	9.3.1 Proportion share of small-scale industries in total industry value-added		
	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit		
	9.4.1 CO ₂ emission per unit of value-added		
	9.5.1 Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of GDP		
	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants		
	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure		
	9.b.1 Proportion of medium- and high-tech industry value-added in total value-added		
	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology		
	Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40% of the population and the total population	Poverty indicators already mentioned in indicators 8.1.1 and 10.2.1.
10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50% of median income, disaggregated by age group, sex, and persons with disabilities		Income increases at lower levels of income have been shown to be important drivers of stunting declines in Brazil and elsewhere.	
10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law			
10.4.1 Labor share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers			
10.5.1 Financial soundness indicators			
10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations			
10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination			
10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies			
10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports			



Sustainable Development Goal	Indicator	Relevant as an input to nutrition	Relevant to helping describe nutrition status
	from least developed countries/developing countries with zero-tariff		
	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, disaggregated by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (for example, official development assistance, foreign direct investment, and other flows)	This is an important input to assessing nutrition budget allocations.	
	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted		
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlement or inadequate housing	Majority of urban slum-dwellers are low-income earners, and there is a strong WASH component to slum environments.	
	11.2.1 Proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport, disaggregated by age group, sex, and persons with disabilities		
	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate		
	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management, which operates regularly and democratically		
	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection, and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed, World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment), and type of private funding (donations in kind, private nonprofit sector, sponsorship)		
	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing, and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people		
	11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services		
	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge with regard to the total waste generated by the city	Open defecation and unsafe disposal of feces is more an issue in urban/concentrated settings.	
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (for example, PM 2.5 and PM 10) in cities (population weighted)		
	11.7.1 The average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, disaggregated by age group, sex, and persons with disabilities	Space for physical activity is related to the prevention of overweight, obesity, and other nutrition-related noncommunicable diseases.	
	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		
	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		
	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		
	11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies		
	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient, and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials		
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target		



Sustainable Development Goal	Indicator	Relevant as an input to nutrition	Relevant to helping describe nutrition status
consumption and production patterns	into national policies		
	12.2.1 Material footprint (MF) and MF per capita, per GDP		
	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption (DMC) and DMC per capita, per GDP		
	12.3.1 Global Food Loss Index	Lower food waste in the supply chain keeps food prices down and ensures supply of nutritious food, which is important for dietary diversity and also healthy diets for noncommunicable disease prevention.	
	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous and other chemicals and waste that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement		
	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita, proportion of hazardous waste treated, and type of treatment		
	12.5.1 National recycling rate, metric tons of material recycled		
	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports		
	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans		
	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		
	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on R&D for SCP and environmentally sound technologies		
	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans, with agreed monitoring-and-evaluation tools		
	12.c.1 Amount of fossil fuel subsidies, per unit of GDP (production and consumption), and as proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels		
	Goal 13. ¹ Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	
13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing, and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people			
13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan that increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and that fosters 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)			
13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning into primary, secondary, and tertiary curricula			
13.a.1 Mobilized amount of US\$ per year starting in 2020 accountable toward the US\$ 100 billion commitment			

¹ None of the included indicators for goal 13 looks specific enough for nutrition, which is a gap for nutrition (and possibly for climate change given the impacts of diet choices on emissions).



Sustainable Development Goal	Indicator	Relevant as an input to nutrition	Relevant to helping describe nutrition status
	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		
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development	14.1.1 Index of Coastal Eutrophication and measure of floating plastic debris density		
	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches		
	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations		
	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels		
	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas		
	14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing		
	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing states, least developed countries, and all countries		
	14.a.1 Budget allocation to research in the field of marine technology as a proportion of total budget to research		
	14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework that recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries		
	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. Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area		
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type		
	15.2.1 Progress toward sustainable forest management		
	15.2.2 Net permanent forest loss		
	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area		
	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity		
	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index		
	15.5.1 Red List Index		
	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative, and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits		
	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked		
	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species		
	15.9.1 Progress toward national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020		
	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems		



Sustainable Development Goal	Indicator	Relevant as an input to nutrition	Relevant to helping describe nutrition status
	15.b.1 Forestry official development assistance and forestry foreign direct investment		
	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked		
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by age and sex		
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population (disaggregated by age group, sex, and cause)	Poverty, malnutrition, and hunger are increasingly concentrated in conflict-affected countries.	
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological, or sexual violence in the previous 12 months		
	16.1.4 Proportion of people that feel safe walking alone around the area they live		
	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	This is an indicator of quality of caregiving.	
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age group, and form of exploitation		
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18		
	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		
	16.3.2 Unsensitized detainees as a proportion of overall prison population		
	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current US\$)		
	16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments		
	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official, who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, in the previous 12 months		
	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses 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 these public officials, during the previous 12 months		
	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, disaggregated by sector (or by budget codes or similar)		
	16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services		
	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by age group, sex, persons with disabilities, and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions		
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decisionmaking is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability, and population group		
	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations		



Sustainable Development Goal	Indicator	Relevant as an input to nutrition	Relevant to helping describe nutrition status
	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 whose births have been registered with a civil authority, disaggregated by age		
	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		
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory, and/or policy guarantees for public access to information		
	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles		
	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. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	17.1.1 Total government revenue (by source) as a proportion of GDP		
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes		
	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total, and to least developed countries, as a proportion of OECD/Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income		
	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments, official development assistance, and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget		
	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (US\$) as a proportion of total GDP		
	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services		
	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries		
	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programs between countries, by type of cooperation		
	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions, by speed		
	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination, and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies		
	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet		
	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries		
	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff—average		
	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports		
	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries, and small island developing states		
	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard		
17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development			
17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation			
17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multistakeholder development effectiveness			



Sustainable Development Goal	Indicator	Relevant as an input to nutrition	Relevant to helping describe nutrition status
	monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals		
	17.17.1 Amount of U.S. dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships		
	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 stresses the importance of data availability, because “what gets measured gets done.”	
	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics		
	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding		
	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries		
	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% birth registration and 80% death registration		

Source: Based on United Nations Economic and Social Council, Statistical Commission, *Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators*, February 19, 2016 (New York).



Table A8.2 Collection of the most nutrition relevant of the proposed Sustainable Development Goal indicators

Typically included in Demographic and Health Surveys	Typically not included in Demographic and Health Surveys, but could be (and sometimes are)	Other types of household surveys	Nonsurvey data
Under 5 (years of age) stunting	Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	Poverty indicators (four of them—1.1.1–1.3.1)	Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programs
Under 5 wasting and under 5 overweight	Proportion of population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	Food Insecurity Experience Scale	Spending on essential services (education, health, and social protection) as a proportion of total government spending
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Percentage of children/young people (i) in grade 2/3, (ii) at the end of primary school, and (iii) at the end of lower-secondary school achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (a) reading and (b) mathematics.	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending going to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor, and vulnerable groups
Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Percentage of children < 5 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being	New HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population	Undernourishment prevalence
Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14; 15–19) per 1,000 women in that age group	Proportion of all women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and by age group	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease	Agriculture Orientation Index for Government Expenditures
Coverage of essential health services	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 last 12 months, by form of violence and by age group	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe WASH services)	Indicator of food price anomalies
Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy [but not (b) numeracy skills]	Percentage of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age group, and location	Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 persons/year	Health worker density and distribution
Percentage of population using safely managed (improved) drinking water services	Proportion of women aged 15–49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive healthcare	Malaria incidence per 1,000 persons/year	Legal frameworks in place for nondiscrimination on basis of sex
Percentage of women aged 20–24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Percentage of children aged 1–17 who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by	(a) Percentage of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population), by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments
Percentage of population using safely managed (improved) sanitation services including a hand-washing facility with soap and water		Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40% of the population and the total population	Proportion of women in managerial positions
		Proportion of people living below 50% of median income, disaggregated by age group, sex, and persons with disabilities	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15–49 access to sexual and reproductive healthcare, information, and education
		Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population (disaggregated by age	Percentage of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control
			Percentage of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment
			Percentage of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management
			Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
			Total government spending in social protection and employment programs as a percentage of the national budgets and GDP
			Total resource flows for development, disaggregated by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (for example, official development assistance, foreign direct investment, and other flows)
			Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge with regard to the total waste generated by the city
			The average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, disaggregated by age group, sex, and persons with disabilities
			Global Food Loss Index



	caregivers in the past month	group, sex, and cause)	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
Number of Sustainable Development Goal indicators: 10	10	15	21

Source: Authors.