GLOBAL AND NATIONAL SDG MONITORING FRAMEWORKS:
An assessment for Colombia

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INFF
Colombia

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Abstract:

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global consensus to achieve a subset of more specific 169 goals, through a suggested monitoring framework of 231 unique indicators. In Colombia, the establishment in 2018 of a national monitoring framework for SDGs included the definition of 161 unique indicators. As part of a national strategy to accelerate the achievement of SDGs, this document compares the differences between the global and the national SDG monitoring frameworks and provides specific recommendations to strengthen the national framework. Three (3) criteria are used for the analysis: sufficiency (ability to characterize a global SDG target), relevance (the extent to which a national indicator resembles a suggested global indicator), and validity in the local classification. Using these criteria, it was found that the current national framework adequately measures 54 of the 169 SDG targets (32% of the global framework), that some existing local indicators are inadequate in measuring global goals, and that more than a dozen local indicators must be reorganized. Under the premise of "what can't be measured, can't be managed", this document provides evidence of the challenges that the national framework faces to support and accelerate the achievement of SDGs. The document concludes that, in addition to improving the existing national SDG monitoring framework, the country can expand the indicator coverage closer to the global framework by including resource mobilization indicators. Strengthening the SDG monitoring framework will be a necessary condition to accelerate the achievement of SDG.

INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) are a global consensus achieved in 2015 amongst member countries of the United Nations. Since then, and in different scenarios, countries have committed to accelerate actions to achieve the Objectives. The Paris Agreement and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda are examples of the call made by countries for more concrete actions to further the 2030 Agenda. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda emphasized the need for countries to have national sustainable development plans complemented by integrated national financing frameworks (INFFs).

The objective of the INFF global initiative is to strengthen financing frameworks to accelerate the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). By supporting countries in putting the systems and processes in place to develop and implement more integrated financing policies, including increasing policy coherence, exploiting synergies across financing policy areas, INFFs support resource mobilization that is aligned to national sustainable development priorities and the SDGs.

The process of optimizing monitoring and follow-up, as well as the design of a long-term SDG strategy, requires understanding the local framework used by countries to monitor internal progress in SDGs. The 17 SDGs have a more detailed set of 169 goals (SDG targets), for which there is a battery of 231 unique globally suggested indicators for their monitoring. Based on this global framework, the countries determined local monitoring frameworks, which in turn depend on existing local statistical capacity. These local frameworks determine what can be measured in terms of SDGs and their financing.

The government of Colombia established in 2018 the policy document CONPES #3918, an explicit strategy for the local monitoring of progress in the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs. The document was called "Strategy for the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Colombia" and outlines the local monitoring framework for compliance with the SDGs. Despite initially intending to aim at 130 of the 169 SDG targets, this public policy document defines 161 unique national indicators (180 non-unique) which *de facto* cover 85 global targets.

As part the monitoring and review component of the global INFF strategy (Building Block 3), this document provides an assessment of the local SDG monitoring framework in Colombia, taking as reference the suggested global indicator framework. After generating a diagnosis of current SDG financing through the implementation of SDG tags for multiple fiscal years, and multiple interactive dashboards to monitor it, INFF-Colombia implemented a prospective quantitative analysis of the joint behavior between budgets and goals at the SDG indicator level[2]. The analysis used the historical series for some of the indicators in local framework established in 2018. However, in the process of collecting historical data series that measure SDGs according to the national framework, UNDP found monitoring gaps between the global and the national framework for SDG, which are the objective of the more detailed assessment provided in this document.

It is important to note that this document does not intend to replace existing local institutional arrangements for the strengthening of the local framework for SDG. DANE (NSO), UNFPA, and UN-RCO are some of the agencies heavily involved in working towards a more thorough statistical framework for SDG and are currently working to support local government entities in data gathering and in establishing mechanisms of reporting aligned with statistical guidelines provided by the NSO.

Respecting these ongoing arrangements, this document presents (i) a quantitative and qualitative assessment of the differences between the global SDG framework and the local architecture to monitor SDG, focusing on using the existing gap with respect to the agreed global framework; and (ii) provides recommendations to strengthen the local framework as part of a strategy to accelerate the path towards the SDGs.

This document consists of six (6) parts, including this introduction. Chapter 1 presents the global and local context that led to the establishment of the existing local framework for SDG monitoring. Chapter

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[2] Castañeda, G. y Guerrero, O. (2021). El Presupuesto Público Nacional y los ODS en Colombia. Un Análisis de la Agenda 2030 desde la Metodología de Inferencia de Prioridades de Política (IPP). PNUD.

2 provides a brief overview of the institutional arrangements in place to review progress in SDGs. Chapter 3 presents the three criteria used to assess the local framework using the global monitoring system, specifically the sufficiency, adequacy, and validity of the organization of SDG indicators. Chapter 4 provides results of the comparison between the global and local frameworks and includes recommendations to strengthen the local framework. Chapter 5 concludes, while the Annex details specific differences between the recommended global framework by each of the 17 SDGs, including comparisons at the indicator level.

1. GLOBAL AND NATIONAL SDG FRAMEWORKS

Global SDG framework[3]

The UN General Assembly approved the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) with Resolution 70/1 of September 2015, stipulating that although development is a global purpose, its achievement will be the responsibility of each government, taking into consideration the priorities and particularities of each country.

The UN System has provided support to countries for the adequate monitoring of SDG, even before the formal approval of SDG. In March 2015, the UN Statistical Commission created the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDG), leaving it the responsibility of elaborating the indicator proposal to monitor progress and challenges in the achievement of the 17 Goals. Using the indicator proposal for the global monitoring, the approval of SDG and the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development became a reality. The UN General Assembly subsequently approved the global indicator framework in Resolution 71/313 of 2017, which has received 5 annual reviews since then.

Global SDG indicators were classified in three tiers, based on the global availability of data and methodological development. The High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (HLG-PCCB) was created in 2015 to promote the global interest in the development of data around SDG indicators. This high-level group proposed a 3-tier classification to SDG indicators with the purpose of recognizing progress and challenges in data availability to measure sustainable development. The following box defines the tier-classification.

As of September 2022, the global SDG indicator framework has 231 unique indicators[4] (248 including 13 indicators that are common to multiple SDG targets). Resolution 71/313 of 2017 established annual reviews to the indicator framework, as well as a comprehensive review by the UN Statistic Commission in 2025. Furthermore, the global framework opens the door for countries to complement the suggested set of indicators.

Box 1. Tier Classification of Global SDG Indicators

The Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators classifies all global SDG indicators into a three-level system. The classification facilitates the design of statistical strategies to strengthen the measurement of indicators.

Tier 1: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50% 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. As of 2020, there is no Tier III indicator in the global SDG framework.

Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/.

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[3] One of the main sources of information for building this section may be consulted (in Spanish) on: CIDOB - El sistema de medición y seguimiento de los ODS (accessed: Jun/12/2022).

[4] For more information see: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/ (accessed: 12/06/2022). The metadata of each global SDG indicator can be accessed in: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/.

National Framework for the monitoring of SDGs

Based on the 2030 Agenda global commitment, its SDGs and a globally agreed indicator framework, the government of Colombia outlined the strategy for SDG thorough its high-level policy document CONPES 3918. Named "Strategy for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in Colombia", document took over 3 years and provides a roadmap for SDG implementation. A set of national indicators were established to define the local framework for SDG monitoring. The document also assigns responsibilities at the level of entity for each SDG target and highlights the need to mobilize resources from all sources to achieve SDGs (DNP, 2020: 13).

As part of the roadmap for SDG implementation, Colombia through the high-level policy document for SDG establishes 16 prioritized SDG targets, with the intention to focalize attention towards indicators that could represent each of the SDG, except for SDG 17 (DNP, 2018a). The 16 prioritized goal and indicators are presented below.

Table 1. Prioritized SDG goals and indicators by CONPES 3918 of 2018

SDG	Local indicator	Baseline (2015)	2030 indicator target
1	Population living in poverty in all its dimensions	20.2%	8.4%
2	Mortality rate due to malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (per 100,000 children under 5)	6.82	5.0
3	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	53.7	32.0
4	Enrollment in tertiary education (%)	49.4%	80.0 %
5	Proportion of women in managerial positions within public institutions (%)	43.5%	50.0 %
6	Population with access to drinking water (%)	91.8%	100%
7	Access to electricity (% of households)	96,9% (13,568,357 users)	100%
8	Informality rate (% employed population)	50.8%	60.0%
9	Households with access to Internet (%)	41.8%	100%
10	GINI index	0.522	0.480
11	Quantitative urban housing deficit (%)	6.7%	2.7%
12	National recycling rate and reusing of solid waste (%)	8.6%	17.9%
13	Reduction of total greenhouse gas emissions (%)	0.0%	20.0%
14	Hectares (in thousands) of marine protected areas	7,892 ha	13,250 ha
15	Hectares (in thousands) of protected areas	23,617 ha	30,620 ha
16	Victims of intentional homicide (per 100,000 population)	26.5	16.4

Source: Adapted from DNP (2018a: 33-35).

The local SDG framework outlined by the high-level policy document CONPES 3918 selects 156 indicators, which defines the monitoring framework for SDG. Annex D of the document lists all indicators of the newly defined national framework, including a 2015 baseline, a mid-term target for 2018, and a specific target for 2030 for each indicator.

The document defines a leading government entity for each SDG goal, and it defines a set of national entities to support leading entities. There is an exception for 22 SDG targets that are set aside from the local SDG framework due to their global nature of efforts and some that require a concerted global joint effort with international institutions (DNP, 2020: 13-15).

In addition to policy document **CONPES 3918, the government issued CONPES 3934, named "Green Growth Policy",** which prioritizes 12 indicators to measure the transition towards green growth, seven (7) of which were already in the original battery of indicators for the local framework, and five (5) new indicators added (see Table 2 below).

Table 2. Indicators added by Document CONPES 3934 to the 156 indicators established by CONPES 3918.

SDG	Local indicator	SDG target	Base line (2015)	2030 indicator target
2 HAMBRE CERO	Proportion of agricultural production in compliance with green-growth criteria (%)	2.4	0.49 (2016)	10
8 TRABAJO DECENTE Y CRECIMIENTO ECONÓMICO	Forest economy to GDP (%)	8.4	0.79 (2017)	1.5
	Number of bioproducts		84 (2018)	500
9 INDUSTRIA, INNOVACIÓN E INFRAESTRUCTURA	Public investment in R&D related to green growth as a proportion of total public expenditure (%)	9.5	0.02 (2016)	0.08
11 CIUDADES Y COMUNIDADES SOSTENIBLES	Number of electric vehicles	11.2	1,695 (2016)	600,000

Source: Adapted from DNP (2018b: 96-97).

In summary, the local SDG indicator framework in Colombia is composed of 161 unique indicators. Considering repeated indicators across SDG targets, the number adds to 180[5]. The next step in the comparison between local and global SDG frameworks is to determine what part of the 169 targets are covered with the local 161 unique indicators in contrast to the 231 globally suggested indicators.

As a parallel exercise to the definition of indicators, the government of Colombia took the SDG targets and put aside 39 of the 169, aiming at monitoring 130 of 169 SDG targets. Through CONPES 3918, the government excluded from the local SDG framework 22 SDG targets related to global commitments. Additionally, other 17 SDG targets related to financial monitoring and resource mobilization were not considered in the definition of the local SDG framework. From the SDG target lenses, this meant that the national framework aimed at covering only 130 out of 169 SDG targets.

From 169, to 130, to 85 SDG targets. Despite aiming at 130 of the 169 SDG targets, what really determined the coverage with respect to the global framework was the battery of indicators locally defined to measure progress in SDG. From the perspective of indicators, the 161 unique indicators gathered to define the local SDG framework only cover 85 of the 169 original SDG targets. Below is a chart that shows the amount of SDG indicators not considered in the local frameworks, with gray boxes labelling SDG targets without indicators or excluded based on -global efforts- or financial mobilization criteria.

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[5] Metadata of the Colombian SDG indicators, and historical data series for most of the SDG indicators, may be consulted on: https://ods.dnp.gov.co/es/data-explorer (accessed: Jun/12/2022).

Figure 1. A visual representation of the SDG targets included and excluded in the definition of the local SDG monitoring framework.

39 SDG Targets Excluded

G 22 Global commitments

$ 17 Will have financial monitoring and resource mobilization

130 Metas para Medición

■ 85 with indicator

□ 45 without indicator
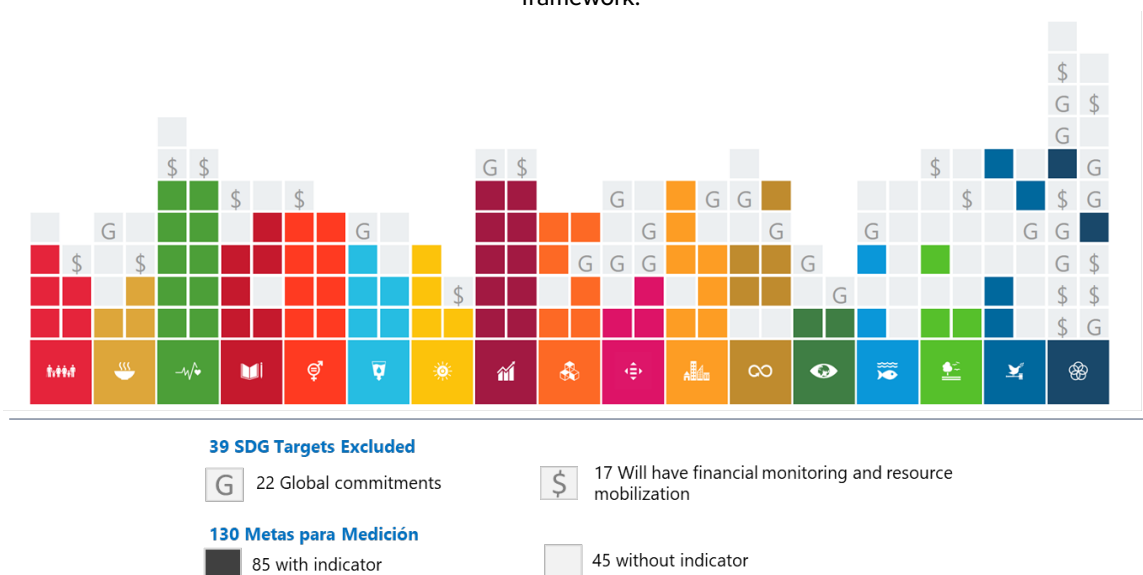
The preceding chart shows that despite original interest in 130 SDG targets, the country defined a set of indicators to cover for only 85 of the 169 SDG targets. The following chart details the 45 SDG targets initially excluded from the definition of the local SDG framework in 2018.

Table 3. 45 SDG targets and 64 global SDG indicators not considered in the definition of the local framework.

SDG Target	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)
1.b	1.b.1	Pro-poor public social spending
2.3	2.3.1	Production per labor unit (farming/pastoral/forestry)
	2.3.2	Average income of small-scale food producers
2.5	2.5.1	Plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured
	2.5.2	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction (%)
2.c	2.c.1	Indicator of food price anomalies
3.d	3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness
	3.d.2	Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms (%)
4.4	4.4.1	Youth and adults with ICT skills (%)
4.7	4.7.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed at all levels.
4.c	4.c.1	Teachers with the minimum required qualifications (%)
6.6	6.6.1	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
6.b	6.b.1	Local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management (%)
9.3	9.3.1	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
	9.3.2	Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
10.3	10.3.1	Population reporting having felt discriminated against or harassed (%)
10.7	10.7.1	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income
	10.7.2	Countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration
	10.7.3	People who died or disappeared in the process of international migration
	10.7.4	Refugees, by country of origin (%)
10.c	10.c.1	Remittance costs (% of remittances)
11.3	11.3.1	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate
	11.3.2	Cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management (%)
11.a	11.a.1	Countries with sustainable national urban policies or regional development plans
12.1	12.1.1	Countries with policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production
12.2	12.2.1	Absolute material footprint, per capita and per GDP
	12.2.2	Absolute domestic material consumption, per capita and per GDP
12.7	12.7.1	Countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans

SDG Target	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)
12.c	12.c.1	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP
13.3	13.3.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed at all levels.
14.2	14.2.1	Countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas
14.3	14.3.1	Average marine acidity (pH)
14.4	14.4.1	Fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (%)
14.6	14.6.1	Implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing
14.a	14.a.1	Total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology (%)
14.b	14.b.1	Application of different frameworks which protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
14.c	14.c.1	Countries implementing the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
15.3	15.3.1	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (%)
15.4	15.4.1	Protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity (%)
15.4	15.4.2	Mountain Green Cover Index
15.6	15.6.1	Countries with different frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
15.7	15.7.1	Traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (%)
15.8	15.8.1	Countries adopting legislation and resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
15.9	15.9.1	(a) Countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems
15.c	15.c.1	Traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (%)
16.2	16.2.1	Children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers
16.2	16.2.2	Victims of human trafficking (per 100,000 population)
16.2	16.2.3	Young women and men (aged 18–29) who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)
16.4	16.4.1	Total value of illicit financial flows (USD)
16.4	16.4.2	Seized, found or surrendered arms with illicit origin (%)
16.5	16.5.1	Persons who had paid a bribe or were asked for a bribe by a public official (%)
16.5	16.5.2	Businesses who had paid a bribe or were asked for a bribe by a public official (%)
16.6	16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget
16.6	16.6.2	Population satisfied with their last experience of public services (%)
16.7	16.7.1	Positions in national and local institutions compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups
16.7	16.7.2	Population who believes decision-making is inclusive and responsive (%)
16.9	16.9.1	Children < 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)
16.b	16.b.1	Population reporting having felt discriminated against or harassed (%)
17.14	17.14.1	Countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
17.18	17.18.1	Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring
17.18	17.18.2	Countries with legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
17.18	17.18.3	Countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation
17.19	17.19.1	Value of resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries (USD)
17.19	17.19.2	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

Source: adapted from UN (https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/), accessed: 02/Sep/2022, and CONPES 3918/ 2018.

Despite not having had modifications since 2018, the national SDG framework received a boost with the approval in April 2022 of the Addendum No.1 to CONPES 3918. The addendum opens the possibility for a continuous adjustment to the national SDG framework, and stipulates the extent of possible adjustments[6]:

> *"The changes that affect any field of the indicators' technical factsheet (e.g. baseline, series, measurement and methodology, etc.), as well as the inclusion of new indicators, must be technically justified and take into account their articulation with different information systems, whether sectoral or national. For such purposes, entities responsible for reporting the information (Annex E) must send an official letter with said justification to the Technical Secretariat of the DNP's SDG Commission, and to the National Statistics Office (DANE), who will review the request based on historical and methodological coherence necessary for the measurement of SDGs in Colombia, supported by the technical concept of the relevant Technical Directorates. A response will be issued through the Technical Secretariat of the national SDG Commission."* (DNP, 2022: 3).

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[6] The specific adjustment was in section 1 of CONPES 3918: monitoring and reporting process – National indicators and national 2030 targets subsection. Page 35.

In addition to setting a roadmap for the update of established SDG indicators, the addendum decentralizes the effort of updating the national framework, placing the responsibility on sectoral government entities. The practical consequence of the recent addendum is to determine the path that responsible entities must follow to adjust an indicator. CONPES 3918 previously assigned responsibilities by SDG targets to certain entities. With the addendum, government offices interested in adjusting the sectoral SDG indicator must contact the responsible entity for the specific theme (SDG target) to elevate a memorandum to the Technical Secretariat of the SDG Commission (at DNP) and to the National Statistics Office (DANE).

2. INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION FOR THE MONITORING OF SDGS IN COLOMBIA

CONPES 3918/2018 defines the procedure for reporting progress on each one of the 161 prioritized indicators. This monitoring framework establishes:

o **The role of the Colombian National Statistics Office (DANE):** as coordinator and regulator of the National Statistics System (SEN), DANE is the institution in charge of *guaranteeing the production and quality of national and subnational official statistics.* This institution has led the definition process of national SDG indicators since 2016 (DNP, 2018a).

o **DANE and NPD defined an information-reporting protocol for institutions from the central administration**, in which they must report yearly progress on relevant indicators. Using this information, the NPD reports progress on national SDG indicators through https://ods.dnp.gov.co/.

o **With the purpose of reporting progress on SDG indicators,** CONPES 3918 establishes three (3) different instances: 1) Annual progress report (made by the NPD's Directorate for Monitoring and Evaluation of Public Policies (DSEPP); 2) a website (https://ods.dnp.gov.co/); and 3) annual balance.

With some exceptions, DANE's role has consolidated around the formulation of indicators, while NPD's role has become progress reporting. Although CONPES 3918/2018 establishes that DANE is the responsible for information consolidating and progress reporting concerning SDGs in Colombia, in practice an institutional arrangement has been made, in which DANE supports the formulation and adjustment of SDG indicators, while the NPD builds annual progress reports as well as other documents related to the progress on SDG implementation in Colombia (e.g., Voluntary National Reports).

The methodology used by NPD's DSEPP for building annual progress reports concerning SDG indicators has three (3) stages: (i) selection of SDG indicators with available information; (ii) calculation of the simple average of the relative progress made in each one of the selected SDG indicators and the simple average for each SDG (relative to the 2030 indicator target); and (iii) calculation of the average of the accumulated progress for the 17 SDGs[7].

In addition to the official national measurement of progress, other assessments can also be found outside the government sphere. These include the regional Center for SDG (CODS) at Universidad de los Andes (see box 2), as well as other SDG analyses and recommendations from civil society organizations, such as the Colombian Confederation of NGOs (Confederación Colombiana de Organizaciones No Gubernamentales, CCONG)[8].

Box 2. The SDG Index from Universidad de los Andes' CODS

The SDG Center for Latin America (CODS) computes an index to assess the performance of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean with regards to SDG achievement. The 2021 version of the index is intended to assess SDG progress in 23 Latin American and Caribbean countries in the 17 SDG, using a numerical 0 to 100 scale, where 100 means the best achievement in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

To select indicators for the index, CODS took into account the 2021 *Sustainable Development Report* (available at: https://www.sdgindex.org/reports/sustainable-development-report-2021/). In addition, CODS searched for data available for LAC countries, the final list of indicators included was chosen using 5 criteria: (i) regional relevant and cross-country comparability; (ii) statistical suitability; (iii) opportunity; (iv) quality of data sources; and (v) coverage. In 2022 the CODS presented SDG achievement in Colombia for 2021. Local progress in SDG achievement was separated into moderate and critical, according to the following chart:

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[7] SDG annual progress reports, from 2018 to 2021, can be consulted (in Spanish) on: https://ods.dnp.gov.co/es/resources .
[8] More information on (in Spanish): https://ccong.org.co/ccong/documentos/documento-de-recomendaciones-de-la-ccong-al-gobierno-nacional-para-la-implementacion-de-los-objetivos-de-desarrollo-sostenible--ods._571 (accessed: 16/06/2022).

Figure 2. SDG Performance Dashboard for Latin American countries, based on CODS's SDG Index for 2021.

Source: CODS (2022).
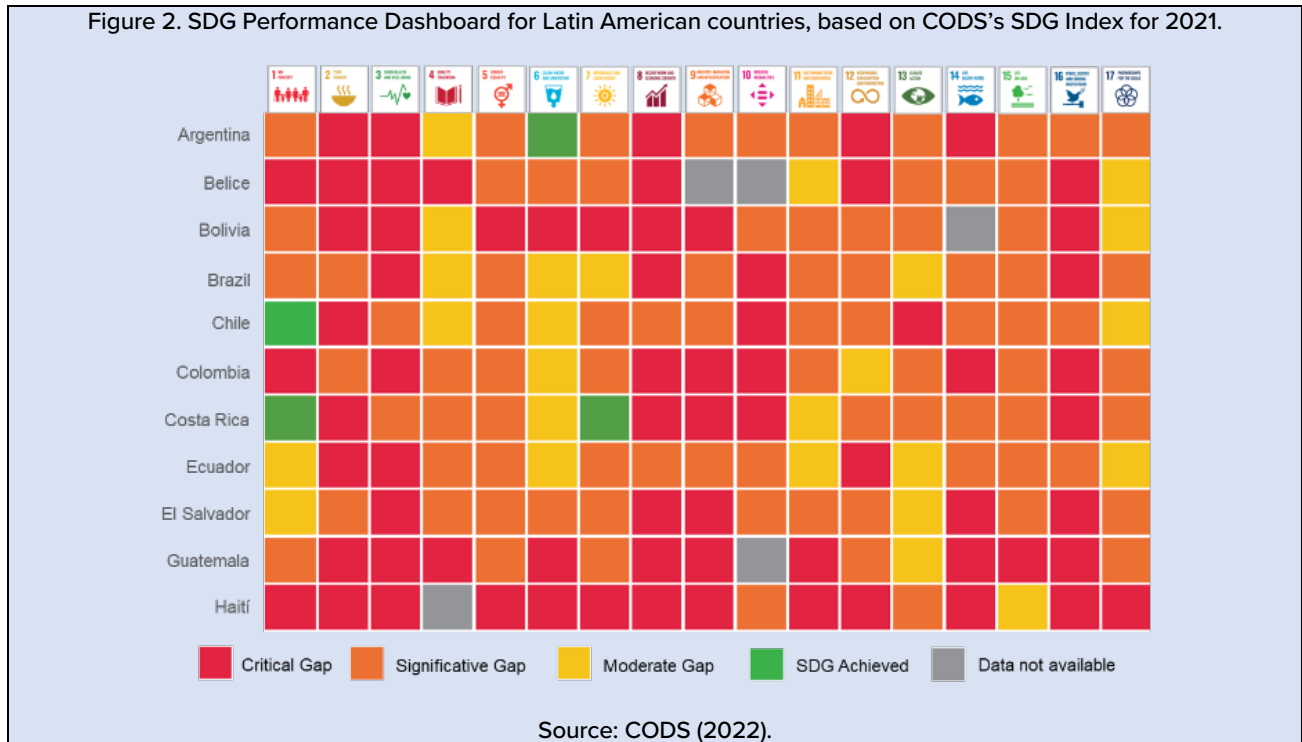
Organization of national indicators into global, proxy and complementary. Based on the comparison between the global SDG indicators framework and the national one, the Government established three (3) categories for the 161 national indicators that the country selected to measure SDG achievement, according to high-level policy documents CONPES 3918 and 3934. This classification was based on their similarity or approximation to globally suggested indicators. The indicators included in the national monitoring framework were categorized according to their similarity to the global indicator (G); if they are not equal to the globally suggested indicator but are similar, and thus labelled as proxy (P); or if they are not similar but support the measurement of complementary aspects (C).

Additionally, the national statistics office (DANE) designed a barometer (see box 3) to assess national indicators against those globally suggested through the IAEG-SDG. The purpose of the assessment is to make visible progress and challenges in data availability. Using the results of the diagnostics, DANE established a line of work between national government entities with support from UN agencies, to advance in the measurement of SDGs.

Box 3. SDG Indicator Barometer constructed by DANE

The National Statistics Office (DANE) built a barometer for SDG indicators in Colombia with the purpose of assessing locally established indicators with respect to globally suggested indicators and identifying statistical needs. The barometer establishes four (4) categories (A, B, C, D) as presented in the chart below that uses December 2021 information.

Figure 3. Data availability for local SDG Indicators. DANE's Barometer.

A: the indicator is produced

B: the indicator is not produced, but it can be produced with existing information sources

C: there is some information, but it is necessary to improve it or complement it to produce the indicator

D: no information is available to produce the indicator

B: no indicator has been defined for the target

Update date: December 2021
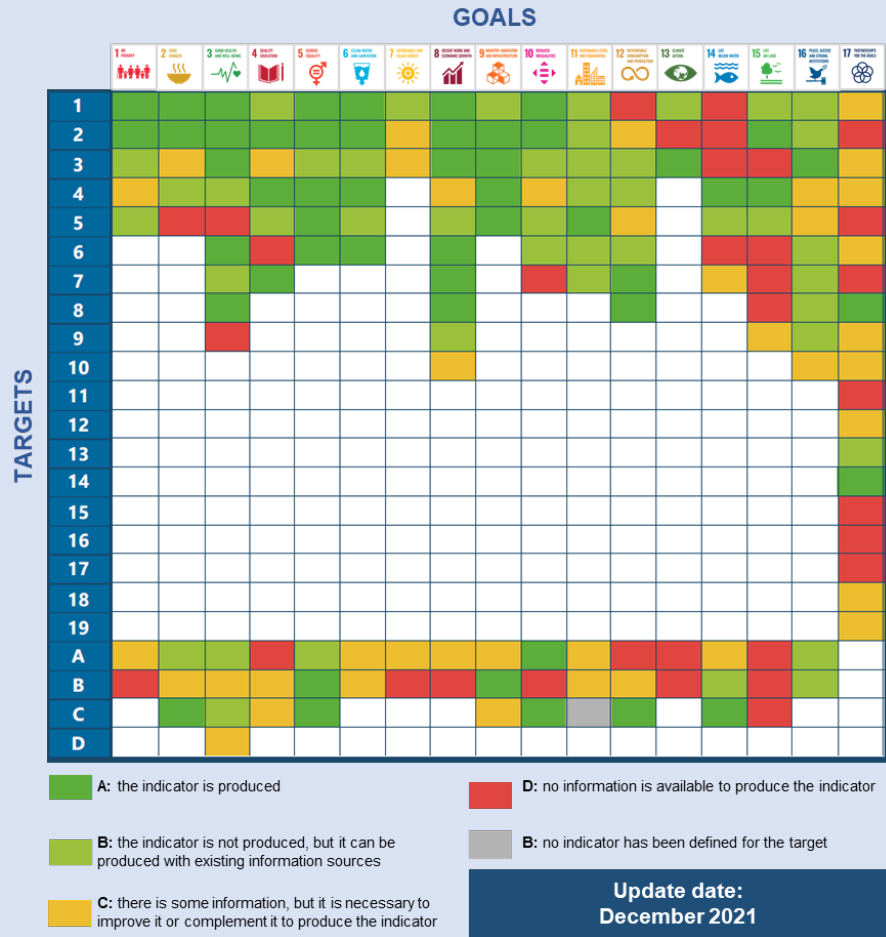
Source: DANE, adapted from file available at: https://www.dane.gov.co/files/indicadores-ods/ODS-infografias-Estado-Metas.pdf (access: June 14/2022).

3. QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL SDG FRAMEWORK

Differences between the global and national framework of SDG indicators. As explained in the first section, each country builds its own SDG monitoring framework using a sovereign approach but taking as reference the guidelines of the global monitoring framework. Countries seek to have indicators that best adapt to the local context, for which there are data and that can be subject to adequate national monitoring schemes. The objective of this document is to determine the distance between the global and the national SDG monitoring framework, as part of the design of a roadmap to strengthen the financing and achievement of SDGs. Within this general objective, the advantages and limitations of the national framework are identified.

To identify differences between the local and the global SDG framework, **UNDP Colombia through the INFF Joint Programme, compared the 17 Goals, 169 targets, and 231 suggested and unique SDG Indicators**, with the local monitoring framework that established 161 (unique) indicators that adapt to the monitoring of 85 SDG targets.

Three (3) criteria were used for the comparison analysis: Sufficiency, Relevance, and Validity. Most indicators defined in the national framework are necessary, but it is pertinent to determine whether they are (i) **sufficient** to assess compliance with each global SDG *target*. In some cases, multiple indicators are associated at the national level, but they are not enough to characterize the spirit of the global goal. Additionally, the criterion of (ii) **relevance** serves to compare the national *indicators* with the global *indicators*. Finally, the (iii) **validity** criteria refers to the adequacy of the national classification that organizes indicators into global (G), Proxies (P) or Complementary (C) is evaluated (see Figure 4).

Figure 4. Criteria to Assess the National SDG Indicator Framwework.

Analysis of the SDG Monitoring Framework in Colombia		
Relevancy (Similarity between SDG Local and Global Indicators)	Sufficiency (Capacity of SDG National Indicators to characterize Global Targets)	Validity (Local classification of SDG Indicators)

Source: UNDP-INFF-Colombia.

The Relevancy criterion compares *at the indicator level* between the national and the globally suggested indicator frameworks. A local indicator is deemed relevant when it contains information that is both specific enough and pertinent to monitor the globally suggested indicators. To determine the relevancy of nationally selected indicators, UNDP reviewed and compared each indicator's metadata and technical factsheet, using as anchor the global framework established at the UN level to monitor the 2030 Agenda.

> Example. Global indicator 3.9.1 is related to "Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution". Nationally, the Government of Colombia established the indicator "Percentage of stations that comply with WHO's objectives on PM2.5" as the equivalent indicator to measure the global indicator. The number of stations that are being measured by the national indicator differ substantially from the mortality rate the global indicator tries to capture (accordingly, it would be not relevant).

The sufficiency criterion assess the capacity of bundles of local indicators to measure the globally agreed SDG targets. Using SDG targets as anchors of analysis, it is determined whether indicators locally established for a single SDG target have enough technical elements to embody the target and thus allow an adequate monitoring of progress. Specifically, two further considerations are taken into

account: (i) the narrative and technical -spirit- of the globally agreed SDG target as well as the indicator's narrative; and (ii) whether the bundle of SDG indicators established nationally are coherent with the narrative that the SDG target that is of interest. Thus, more than data availability, the aim is to assess the technical adequacy of selecting a specific bundle of indicators.

Example. For measuring SDG Target 16.2 "End Abuse, Exploitation, Trafficking, and all forms of violence against and torture of children", Colombia established two indicators: "Men aged 13-49 who have been sexually harassed", and "Women aged 13-49 who have been sexually harassed". These national indicators capture a portion of the targeted population (i.e. ages 13-18), but both are also capturing information from other population (i.e. adults) who are not related to the spirit of the SDG target. This makes the monitoring of the SDG target in question inadequate or not sufficient.

Validity of the national classification of indicators. The 161 unique national indicators established by the government of Colombia in 2018 to monitor SDGs were classified in three (3) categories, according to their similarity with the global indicators, as indicated in the previous section: global (G), proxy (P), and complementary (C). Indicators classified as -global- are those that were adopted directly from the global SDG monitoring framework. -Proxy- indicators are those indicators that were adapted to the local context based on the suggested global indicators. Finally, the -complementary- indicators are those national indicators that are different from the globally suggested indicators but that contribute to measuring the progress of the SDG goals. To determine the degree of accuracy of the local classification in terms of the 3 categories already mentioned, we compared the technical factsheets of the global and national framework indicators.

Example. Global indicator 5.5.1 "Seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (%)" is currently being monitored through the national indicator "Proportion of female candidates among all political candidates". Although the national indicator contributes to measure progress on the SDG target, the intention of the global and national indicators is different. While the global indicator measures results-of-elections, the national indicator uses information regarding candidacies. In this case, the assessment leads to suggesting a change in the national indicator from "Proxy" to "Complementary".

4. ASSESSMENT AND RESULTS

The three main summarized results along the lines of the relevancy, sufficiency, and validity criteria are as follows:

- **Sufficiency**: with the current indicator framework, **Colombia can only adequately monitor progress on 54 of the 85 SDG targets that the country originally tried to cover** with the 161 indicators established in 2018 through policy documents CONPES 3918 and 3934 (see Table 4). As shown in the example for sufficiency, in some cases there are multiple indicators that are necessary but not sufficient to characterize an SDG target as proposed and agreed globally.

- **Relevancy**: of the 161 unique indicators established in the national SDG monitoring framework (180 total indicators), **seven (7) are not relevant in their potential contribution to the effective measurement of the corresponding SDG target**, thus requiring a revision by DANE and DNP (see Table 4).

- **Validity in the local classification of indicators**: of the 161 unique indicators selected in 2018 to become the monitoring framework for SDG (through CONPES 3819 and 3934), **there are 15 indicators that need revision for its classification as global (G), proxy (P) or complementary (C)** (see Figure 5). Below are details of the analysis for each of these criteria.

Table 4. Summary of the analysis made to the SDG targets and indicators from the global and local SDG monitoring framework

SDG	SDG Targets (Global)	SDG targets with LI*	Sufficiency (SDG targets that can be monitored with LI)	Total GI*	Total LI*	Relevancy (LI vs GI* or SDG target)	LI* with changes in classification
1	7	5	3	13	10	10	0
2	8	3	3	14	6	6	1
3	13	10	8	28	38	36	3
4	10	6	2	12	12	12	3
5	9	8	4	14	22	21	2
6	8	5	3	11	11	11	0
7	5	4	4	6	4	3	2
8	12	10	7	16	15	15	2
9	8	6	3	12	10	10	0
10	10	3	2	14	4	4	0
11	10	7	4	15	14	13	0
12	11	5	4	13	7	6	1
13	5	2	1	8	7	7	0
14	10	2	1	10	2	2	0
15	12	3	2	14	8	7	1
16	12	4	1	24	8	8	0
17	19	2	2	24	2	2	0
Total	**169**	**85**	**54**	**248**	**180**	**173**	**15**

* LI: SDG local indicators / GI: SDG global indicators. Source: calculations made by UNDP-INFF-Colombia based on UN (https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/) and CONPES 3918/2018.

Figure 5. Results by SDG of the SDG Monitoring Framework in Colombia Analysis

*Total of Global SDG targets that can be measured with national indicators (excluding global commitment targets and those that would be measured in follow-up to resource mobilization) / Note 1: total of official SDG Global Indicators includes repeated / Note 2: total of SDG Local Indicators includes repeated. Source: DNP-DSEPP-SDG Group.
More information available at: https://bit.ly/marco_nal_ind_ODS.
Source: UNDP-INFF-Colombia based on information available at: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/ and https://ods.dnp.gov.co/es/data-explorer.

4.1.   Relevancy

Seven (7) of the 180 indicators established nationally to measure SDG must be reviewed to global (see Table 5). Based on the analyses of the files with technical details for both global and national SDG indicators, it was found that 96% (173) of the 180 indicators provided for in the national monitoring framework are relevant in measuring SDGs given specificity and relevance (see Table 5). National indicators flagged measure partial aspects that do not allow to account for the spirit that the global indicator seeks to capture[9] (see Table 6).

Table 5. Relevancy in SDG indicators – summarized

	SDG																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No. of local indicators (180)	10	6	38	12	22	11	4	15	10	4	14	7	7	2	8	8	2
No. of relevant local indicators (173)	10	6	36	12	21	11	3	15	10	4	13	6	7	2	7	8	2

Fuente: UNDP-INFF-Colombia.

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[9] With regards to national indicator 5.4.2.C (Gap between paid domestic work and non-paid housekeeping to GDP), although it is related to the SDG target (Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location), it was not classified as relevant due to the difficulty of effectively and efficiently measuring said indicator, which is evidenced by the lack of current data for said indicator. If this difficulty is added to the fact that it is not aligned with any globally suggested indicator, it is not considered pertinent to keep in the current SDGs indicator monitoring framework.

Table 6. SGD Local Indicators with relevancy issues

Target	Global ID	Global Indicator	National ID	National Indicator	Reason
3.9	3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	3.9.1.P	% of stations that comply with WHO's objectives on PM2.5	The national indicators identify stations that allow air quality to be measured, while the global indicator seeks to identify the mortality rate due to household and air pollution.
			3.9.2.P	% of stations that comply with WHO's objectives on PM10	
5.4	5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	5.4.2.C	Gap between paid domestic work and non-paid housekeeping to GDP *Note 1:* indicator difficult to measure efficiently, with only 2 data for 2000-2020 period.	National indicator 5.4.1.P (Gap in time spent on unpaid housework and care by men and women) is related to global indicator 5.4.1. However, the national indicator 5.4.2.C does not have equivalence in global measurement.
7.b	7.b.1	Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	7.b.1.C	Installed energy-generating capacity	The national indicator is designed to measure conventional energy generation, while the global indicator points to the measurement of renewable energy generation.
11.2	11.2.1	Population that has convenient access to public transport (%)	11.2.1.C	Number of electric vehicles	While the national indicator measures the number of electric vehicles in the country, the global indicator seeks to measure the population's ease of access to public transportation systems.
12.b	12.b.1	Standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability	12.b.1.C	Verified green businesses	The national indicator is aimed at measuring the verification of green businesses in the country, while the global indicator proposes the measurement of sustainable tourism strategies or policies.
15.2	15.2.1	Progress towards sustainable forest management	15.2.1.P	Forest economy to GDP	While the national indicator measures the weight of the forest economy as a % of GDP, the global indicator seeks to identify general actions aimed at consolidating sustainable forest management.

Source: UNDP-INFF-Colombia based on CONPES 3918 de 2018 and UN
(https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/).

4.2.   Sufficiency

2. **Under the current national framework, and using the global framework as anchor of analysis, Colombia can successfully monitor 32% of the 169 global goals** (or 63% of the 85 SDG targets chosen for monitoring in the national framework). From the analysis of the correspondence between the national indicators with the global indicators and the SDG goals, it was identified that it would be possible to adequately measure 63% (54 of 85) of the SDG goals chosen for monitoring according to the national monitoring framework established in 2018 by CONPES 3918 and 3934. A favorable aspect of the national indicator framework is that all 17 goals have at least one target that can be measured.

3. **Specifically, 31 out of 85 of the SDG targets (36%) contemplated in the national monitoring framework would have sufficiency problems** for their measurement, since the technical components of associated indicators at the national level would not allow characterizing the spirit of the SDG target. (see Table 7). Goals 2, 7, and 17 do not have sufficiency problems for their measurement using the national indicator framework. All the above implies that the national monitoring framework allows a partial monitoring with the SDGs, since there is road to cover to monitor 169 globally agreed targets.

Table 7. SDG targets covered by the National indicator framework (established by CONPES 3918 and 3934 of 2018), separated by a green and red light depending on sufficiency analysis.

	SDG																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
54/85 SDG Targets with sufficiency for measurement	1.1 1.2 1.3	2.1 2.2 2.4	3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.6 3.7 3.8 3.a	4.2 4.3	5.2 5.4 5.6 5.b	6.1 6.2 6.5	7.1 7.2 7.3 7.b	8.1 8.2 8.3 8.6 8.7 8.9 8.10	9.2 9.4 9.5	10.1 10.2	11.1 11.5 11.6 11.b	12.3 12.4 12.5 12.6	13.2	14.5	15.1 15.5	16.1	17.8 17.11
31/85 SDG Targets with measurement issues	1.4 1.5		3.5 3.9	4.1 4.5 4.6 4.a	5.1 5.3 5.5 5.a	6.3 6.4		8.4 8.5 8.8	9.1 9.b 9.c	10.4	11.2 11.4 11.7	12.b	13.1	14.1	15.2	16.3 16.10 16.a	

Source: UNDP-INFF-Colombia.

4.3.   Validity in the local organization of indicators

In order to determine the degree of accuracy of the local classification in terms of the categories of global (G), proxy (P) and complementary (C), technical datasheets of the indicators in the global and national framework were compared. The comparison, which is detailed in the table below, shows that of the 161 unique national indicators, 15 have an inadequate classification, which invites national authorities to revise and reorganize.

Table 8. SDG National Indicators with recommendations for classification adjustments

Target	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)	ID LI	Local Indicator (LI)	Recommendation
2.4	2.4.1	Agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (%)	2.4.1.C	Proportion of agricultural production in compliance with green-growth criteria	Proxy instead of Complementary
3.5	3.5.2	Alcohol per capita consumption	3.5.2.C	Population with alcohol use disorders	Proxy instead of Complementary
3.9	3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	3.9.1.P	% of stations that comply with WHO's objectives on PM2.5	Complementary instead of Proxy
3.9	3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	3.9.2.P	% of stations that comply with WHO's objectives on PM10	Complementary instead of Proxy
4.2	4.2.1	Children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being (%)	4.2.1.C	% of children aged 59 months or less enrolled in the Comprehensive Child Development Scheme	Proxy instead of Complementary
4.2	4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (1 year before the official primary entry age)	4.2.2.C	Enrollment in pre-school and transitional education services	Proxy instead of Complementary
4.3	4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training (previous 12 months)	4.3.1.C	Enrollment in tertiary education (%)	Proxy instead of Complementary
5.3	5.3.1	Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15/18 (%)	5.3.2.C	Women aged 20-24 married before age 15	Proxy instead of Complementary
5.5	5.5.1	Seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (%)	5.5.1.P	Proportion of female candidates among all political candidates	Complementary instead of Proxy
7.1	7.1.1	Population with access to electricity (%)	7.1.1.C	Access to electricity (% of households)	Proxy instead of Complementary
7.2	7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	7.2.1.C	Installed renewable energy-generating capacity	Proxy instead of Complementary
7.b	7.b.1	Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries	7.2.1.C	Installed renewable energy-generating capacity	Proxy instead of Complementary
8.4	8.4.1	Material footprint (general, per capita, and per GDP)	8.4.1.C	Solid waste generation to GDP	Proxy instead of Complementary
8.6	8.6.1	Youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training (%)	8.6.1.P	Youth not in education or employment (%)	Global instead of Proxy
12.3	12.3.1	(a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index	12.3.1.C	Per capita household food waste	Proxy instead of Complementary
15.8	15.2.1	Progress towards sustainable forest management	15.2.1.P	Forest economy to GDP	Complementary instead of Proxy

Source: UNDP-INFF-Colombia.

Detailed results of the analysis of sufficiency, relevance, and validity of the indicators that are part of the national framework for monitoring the SDGs in Colombia are presented in the annex to this document. For each SDG, a file was structured consisting of three (3) tables: (a) summary of the analysis of goals and indicators in the global and national monitoring framework; (b) summary of the analysis of relevance and sufficiency in the framework national monitoring framework; and (c) global SDG targets and indicators not included in the national monitoring framework for the respective SDG.

In summary, using the 3 criteria, it was determined that the national monitoring framework allows a partial monitoring of the 169 SDG targets, since (a) some national indicators do not match the technical specificities of the global indicators; (b) some SDG targets do not currently have enough adequate national indicators; and (c) there is room to improve the labelling of others (see Figure 6).

Figure 6. Summary of the national approach to global SDG targets
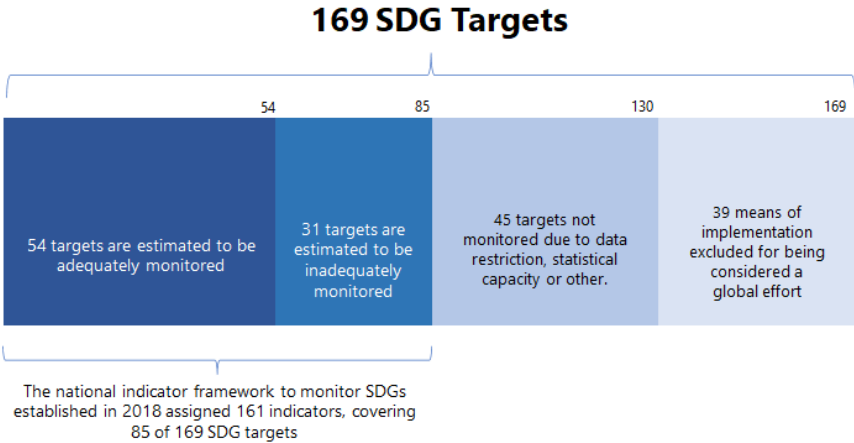
Source: UNDP-INFF Colombia

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

As shown before, the current national indicator framework to monitor progress in SDG manages to adequately measure 54 of the 169 targets, or 32% of the globally agreed framework. For the 130 of 169 targets that were initially established at the national level in 2018, there were 161 indicators assigned in parallel, which in practice reduces the covered SDG targets from the 130 initially aimed at, to 85 of the total 169 globally agreed SDG targets.

There is a need to address the monitoring of SDG targets related to financing and resource mobilization (means of implementation) that were excluded in 2018 exercise that defined the national framework for SDGs. In the first section of this document, it was noted that 17 SDG targets were not included in the national monitoring framework, given their relationship to financial monitoring and resource mobilization. When these indicators were excluded in 2018, the National Planning Department (DNP) through CONPES 3918 clarified the following about these indicators (DNP, 2018c: 49-53): (i) there will be a financing strategy led by the DNP and the Ministry of Finance; and (ii) the strategy should (a) quantify all resources that contribute to the achievement of SDG, regardless of their source; and (b) mobilize resources for the achievement of the 17 Goals. There are 17 SDG targets related to means of implementation whose measurement can be strengthened using inputs from the INFF Joint Program, to propose the metadata, technical factsheets, and series of SDG targets related to SDG financing. The latter can be accomplished using official data (i.e. from DANE, DNP, MOF, APC-Colombia, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, among others).

Update of national 2030 goals. In 2018 the government of Colombia, and in addition to establishing the battery of national indicators to measure progress in SDG achievement, determined national 2030 goals for each of the national indicators. These national 2030 goals for SDG indicators were in some cases lenient and have even been surpassed in a few instances, which call for an update of national goals using methodologies that go beyond simple linear projections based on historical trends.

There are three (3) potential lines of work to strengthen the current national SDG monitoring framework: (a) review and address adjustments in the current framework; (b) widen the current coverage to support a national framework that resembles and gets closer to the global framework; and (c) update 2030 goals by indicator. In both cases UNDP and other UN agencies can strengthen current engagements with government counterparts to provide inputs to DNP and DANE, specifically:

a. <u>Update of the current framework</u>: review the 31 SDG targets that do not seem to be adequately monitored under the current system established in 2018.
b. <u>Widen the SDG monitoring framework to resemble the globally agreed framework</u>: provide input to measure 17 of globally suggested indicators that are associated with 14 of the 17 SDG targets that are related to financial monitoring and resource mobilization (see Table 9).
c. <u>Update of 2030 goals at the level of indicator</u>: the 2018 national exercise that established indicators included the designation of numeric 2030 goals for each indicator. Some of these goals can be deemed not brave enough and in selected cases have already been achieved. These national 2030 numeric goals need an update, for which the United Nations stands ready to support national entities.

Table 9. Proposed SDG Global Targets related to financial monitoring whose measurement can be strengthened using SDG financing inputs compiled by the country in 2020-2022.

Meta	SDG Target – Key Words	Responsible Agency**	Supporting Agency**	Global ID	Global Indicator (GI)	TIER*	Proposal to monitor using inputs on SDG financing.
1.a	Resources - Poverty	Social Prosperity Department	APC-Colombia	1.a.1	OAD grants that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the GNI	Tier I	- Development cooperation (non-reimbursable) directed to SDG 1.
			MOF	1.a.2	Total government spending on essential services - education, health, social protection (%)	Tier II	SDG-aligned National Budget and Resources from Royalties directed to SDG 3, 4, and SDG targets related to social protection.
2.a	Resources -Agricultural production	Ministry of Agriculture	Not assigned	2.a.2	Total official flows to the agriculture sector	Tier I	- Development cooperation (reimbursable and non-reimbursable), SDG-aligned National budget, and Resources from Royalties directed to SDG targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.a.
3.b	Research and Development of Vaccines and Medicines	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Tourism	3.b.2	Total net ODA to medical research and basic health sectors	Tier I	- Development cooperation (reimbursable and non-reimbursable), for SDG targets 3.8, 3.b y 3.c.
4.b	Higher Education and Training Scholarships (for developing countries)	Ministry of Education	Not assigned	4.b.1	Volume of ODA flows for scholarships	Tier I	- Development cooperation (reimbursable and non-reimbursable) for SDG target 4.b.
5.c	Normative Framework - Gender Equality and Empowerment (Women and Girls)	Counsel for Women's Equality	Interior Ministry and Family Welfare Institute (ICBF)	5.c.1	Countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment (%)	Tier II	- Colombia has an institutionalized Gender Budget Tracker - Using SDGs, INFF-Colombia identified resources for gender from public budgets and incoming development cooperation.
7.a	International Cooperation - Research and Technology - Clean Energy	APC-Colombia	Energy and Mining Ministry	7.a.1	International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production	Tier I	- Development cooperation (reimbursable and non-reimbursable) directed at SDG target 7.a.
15.a	Financial Resources - Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Ministry of Environment	Not assigned	15.a.1	(a) ODA on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. (b) Revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments	Tier I	- Development cooperation (reimbursable and non-reimbursable) aimed at SDGs 14, 15, and SDG targets 12.8 and 13.3.
15.b	Resources - Sustainable Forest Management	Ministry of Environment	Not assigned	15.b.1	(a) ODA on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. (b) Revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments	Tier I	- Development cooperation (reimbursable and non-reimbursable) aimed at SDG 14, 15, and SDG targets 12.8 and 13.3.
17.1	Mobilize Internal Resources - Capacity to Collect Tax Revenues	MOF	Not assigned	17.1.1 17.1.2	Total government revenue (proportion of GDP) Domestic budget funded by domestic taxes (%)	Tier I Tier I	- Development Finance Assessment (DFA). - Development Finance Assessment (DFA).
17.3	Mobilization of Financial Resources for Developing Countries	APC-Colombia	MOF	17.3.1	Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries (multiple sources)	Tier I/II	- Development Finance Assessment (DFA).
			National Planning Department	17.3.2	Volume of remittances (USD) (proportion of total GDP)	Tier I	- Development Finance Assessment (DFA).
17.4	Mobilization of Financial Resources for Developing Countries	MOF	Not assigned	17.4.1	Debt service (proportion of exports of goods and services)	Tier I	- Development Finance Assessment (DFA).
17.9	International Support to Create Country Capacities - Implementing the SDGs	APC-Colombia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	17.9.1	Value of financial and technical assistance committed to developing countries (USD)	Tier I	- Development Finance Assessment (DFA). - Development cooperation (non-reimbursable) aimed at SDG, total
17.16	Global Alliance for Sustainable Development	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	APCColombia	17.16.1	Countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the SDG	Tier II	- Colombia has institutionalized processess that support the monitoring of development effectiveness frameworks to support SDG achievement, including VLRs and APC-Colombia's IT system (Cíclope). - INFF did an SDG-tagging of development cooperation resources (reimbursable and non-reimbursable). - Colombia is working on an SDG financing strategy.
17.17	Public, public-private and civil society partnerships	Social Prosperity Department***	Not assigned	17.17.1	Amount committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure (USD)	Tier I	- Development Finance Assessment (DFA).

* TIER Classification: June, 2022 version. Information available at: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/ /**Responsible and accompanying agencies of SDG Targets as identified in Annex E of CONPES 3918 of 2018 / ***This responsible agency does not apply anymore given the update of the SDG global indicator / Source: UNDP-INFF-Colombia based on UN (https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/) and CONPES 3918 of 2018.

6. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The globally agreed SDG monitoring framework embraces 17 Goals and 169 global targets, for which 248 indicators (231 unique indicators) are suggested. Each country builds its SDG monitoring framework in a sovereign manner and based on its own capacities and statistical availability, taking as reference the global guidelines defined by the United Nations for the SDGs. Countries seek to have indicators that best adapt to the local context, for which there are data and that can be subject to adequate national monitoring schemes. In the Decade of Action (2020-2030) and with the purpose of accelerating the path towards SDG achievement, it is highly relevant to assess national SDG monitoring frameworks around the globe to identify gaps with respect to the global framework.

A strategy to review what is measured nationally can strengthen the acceleration of SDG achievement. The achievement of the globally agreed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) largely depends on how well countries define appropriate SDG monitoring frameworks to (i) assign indicators that replicate the globally suggested framework and (ii) monitor progress on locally defined indicators. Strategies to achieve the SDGs must consider the need to strengthen the monitoring of SDG indicators. Also in terms of SDGs, -what can't be measured, can't be managed-.

At a national level, the SDG monitoring framework was established by CONPES Documents 3918 (strategy for the implementation of the SDGs) and 3934 (green growth policy) of 2018. The battery of indicators defined by the government in 2018 to measure progress on SDGs in Colombia was composed of a total of 161 unique indicators, thus aiming at the coverage of 85 of the 169 SDG targets. Additionally, the government definition in 2018 of the national framework included what it considered "achievable" 2030 goals for each of indicator.

This document has the purpose of assessing the national framework for SDG in Colombia and contrast it with the globally agreed framework, using criteria of sufficiency, relevance, and validity for the choice and classification of indicators. In addition to summarizing the framework for SDGs in Colombia, an assessment is made using three criteria: relevance (comparison between national and global indicators), sufficiency (ability of national indicators to characterize the spirit or intention of the corresponding SDG target), and validity in the internal organization of the indicators available. The document identifies opportunities for improvement that must be considered to strengthen progress towards the 2030 Agenda.

Using the sufficiency criterion, it was found that, with the current framework of national indicators, 54 of the 169 global goals can be adequately measured, equivalent to 32% of the global framework. Given the boundaries established by the binding documents (CONPES 3918 and 3934), and despite initially aiming to cover 130 of the 169 SDG goals (removing global commitments and goals related to financing), the battery of 161 indicators assigned in practice covers only 85 of the 169 SDG targets. Using the sufficiency criterion, it was found that with the indicators prioritized in the current version of the national framework, only 54 of the 85 associated global goals can be sufficiently measured.

Using the relevance criterion, it was found that seven (7) of the 161 (unique) indicators included in the national monitoring framework are not relevant in terms of their potential contribution to the effective measurement of the assigned SDG target, and therefore a review by the DNP and DANE is suggested.

Regarding the classification made nationally to distribute the 161 unique national indicators (derived from CONPES 3918 and 3934) into global, proxy, or complementary categories (validity criteria for the organization of indicators), **it is recommended to review the current classification of 15 indicators**.

In the context of a medium and long-term strategy to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the country has an opportunity to strengthen its monitoring framework for SDG and therefore its financing. This strengthening can occur at two levels: (a) by strengthening the current architecture (reorganization and updating of the current framework) and (b) strengthening the SDG indicator framework through the inclusion of indicators related to means of implementation (primarily funding-related SDG targets) for which the country has compiled technical input on SDG financing since 2020 through the implementation of the Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFF) global strategy.

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▤ **Others – Links to websites with relevant information related to SDG indicators (global and national):**
  - *UN information about the Global SDG Indicators (including access to indicators technical sheets): https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/ [accessed: Sep/14/2022].*
  - *Information on activities and documents of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/ [accessed: Sep/14/2022].*
  - *Guidelines on data disaggregation for the Global SDG Indicators: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/disaggregation/ [accessed: Sep/14/2022].*
  - *Official list of Global SDG Indicators: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/ [accessed: Sep/14/2022].*
  - *Tier Classification for Global SDG Indicators: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/ [accessed: Sep/14/2022].*
  - *SDG Colombian Government website: https://ods.dnp.gov.co/es [accessed: Sep/14/2022].*
  - *SDG Center for Latin America website: https://cods.uniandes.edu.co/indice-ods/ [accessed: Sep/14/2022].*
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ANNEX. Tables with Results of the Analysis of Targets and Indicators by SDG

Notes:

- **Global Indicators:** adjusted names of the indicators to facilitate their presentation. Main modifications: i) summary of the references to the disaggregation of the indicators by sex or by characteristics of each indicator; ii) removal of measurement units from the name of the indicators; and iii) incorporation of the % sign.
- **Local (National) Indicators:** adjusted names of the indicators to facilitate their presentation. Main modifications: i) removal of measurement units from the name of the indicators; and iii) incorporation of the % sign, in parentheses, at the end of the name of the indicator to replace the word percentage or proportion.
- **For all tables - Source:** UNDP-INFF Colombia based on UN (https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/) and CONPES 3918 of 2018.

1. SDG 1: No Poverty

Table 10. Summary of the Analysis of Targets and Indicators into the Global and Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 1

SDG Targets	
7	Global Targets
5/7	Global Targets in Local Framework
3/5	Global Targets with Relevancy in Local Framework

SDG Indicators	
13	Global Indicators
10	Local Indicators
10/10	Local Indicators with Relevancy to measure SDG Global Targets

Table 11. Summary of the Relevancy and Sufficiency Analysis in the National Monitoring Framework for SDG 1

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)	ID LI*	Local Indicator (LI)	Relevancy	Sufficiency
1.1	Extreme poverty USD1.25	1.1.1	Population living below the international poverty line (%)	1.1.1.G 1.1.2.C	Population living below the international poverty line (%) Population living in extreme poverty	YES YES	YES
1.2	Multidimensional poverty	1.2.1 1.2.2	Population living below the national poverty line (%) Men, women and children living in poverty in all its dimensions (%)	1.2.1.P 1.2.2.P	Population living in monetary poverty Multidimensional poverty index	YES YES	YES
1.3	Social protection	1.3.1	Population covered by social protection floors/systems (%)	1.3.1.C 1.3.2.C 1.3.3.C	Population with access to essential health services Workers with Occupational Accident Insurance Population making contributions to pension schemes	YES YES YES	YES
1.4	Access to Land or productive assets	1.4.1 1.4.2	Population living in households with access to basic services (%) Adult population with secure tenure rights to land (%)	1.4.1.C	Hectares of small and medium farmers' lands with secure tenure rights	YES	NO
1.5	Disaster resiliency	1.5.1 1.5.2 1.5.3 1.5.4	Deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global GDP Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies - Sendai Framework Local governments that adopt and implement disaster risk reduction strategies (%)	1.5.1.P 1.5.2.P	Deaths from recurrent events Population affected by recurrent events	YES YES	NO

Table 12. SDG Global Targets and Indicators Not Included into the Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 1

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)
1.a	Resources - Poverty	1.a.1 1.a.2	OAD grants that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the GNI Total government spending on essential services - education, health, social protection (%)
1.b	Regulatory framework - gender - poverty	1.b.1	Pro-poor public social spending

2. SDG 2: Zero Hunger

Table 13. Summary of the Analysis of Targets and Indicators into the Global and Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 2

SDG Targets		SDG Indicators	
8	Global Targets	14	Global Indicators
3/8	Global Targets in Local Framework	6	Local Indicators
3/3	Global Targets with Relevancy in Local Framework	6/6	Local Indicators with Relevancy to measure SDG Global Targets

Table 14. Summary of the Relevancy and Sufficiency Analysis in the National Monitoring Framework for SDG 2

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)	ID LI*	Local Indicator (LI)	Relevancy	Sufficiency
2.1	Healthy nutrition and End of Hunger	2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment	2.1.1.P	Households with food insecurity (moderate or severe)	YES	YES
		2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity	2.1.2.C	Infants exclusively breastfed for the first six months	YES	
2.2	Malnutrition	2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting among children < 5 years	2.2.1.G	Prevalencia de desnutrición crónica < 5 años	YES	YES
		2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition among children < 5 years	2.2.2.G	Prevalence of malnutrition among children < 5 years	YES	
				2.2.3.C	Mortality rate due to malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (per 100,000 children under 5)	YES	
		2.2.3	Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15-49 years (%)				
2.4	Production systems sustainability	2.4.1	Agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (%)	2.4.1.C	*Proportion of agricultural production in compliance with green-growth criteria**	YES	YES

*Note – Suggested adjustment in local indicator classification: Proxy (P) instead of Complementary (C).

Table 15. SDG Global Targets and Indicators Not Included into the Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 2

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)
2.3	Agricultural Productivity and Small Producers income	2.3.1	Volume of production per labour unit (farming/pastoral/forestry)
		2.3.2	Average income of small-scale food producers
2.5	Genetic Diversity of Seeds, Plants and Animal	2.5.1	(a) Plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured
		2.5.2	Local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction (%)
2.a	Resources - Agricultural production	2.a.1	Agriculture orientation index for government expenditures
		2.a.2	Total official flows to the agriculture sector
2.b	Agricultural market distortions	2.b.1	Agricultural export subsidies
2.c	Basic Food Products Markets	2.c.1	Indicator of food price anomalies

3. SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being

Table 16. Summary of the Analysis of Targets and Indicators into the Global and Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 3

SDG Targets		SDG Indicators	
13	Global Targets	28	Global Indicators
10/13	Global Targets in Local Framework	38	Local Indicators
8/10	Global Targets with Relevancy in Local Framework	36/38	Local Indicators with Relevancy to measure SDG Global Targets

Table 17. Summary of the Relevancy and Sufficiency Analysis in the National Monitoring Framework for SDG 3

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)	ID LI*	Local Indicator (LI)	Relevancy	Sufficiency
3.1	Maternal mortality	3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio	3.1.1.G	Maternal mortality ratio	YES	
		3.1.2	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	3.1.2.G	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	YES	YES
				3.1.3.C	Antenatal care coverage - at least four visits	YES	
3.2	Mortality in neonates and children under 5 years of age	3.2.1	Under-5 mortality rate	3.2.2.G	Under-5 mortality rate	YES	
		3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.1.G	Neonatal mortality rate	YES	YES
				3.2.3.C	Infant mortality rate (between birth and 12 months)	YES	
3.3	End of epidemics	3.3.1	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	3.3.7.C	% of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS	YES	
				3.3.8.C	Estimated HIV/AIDS mortality rate	YES	
		3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence (per 100,000 population)	3.3.1.G	Tuberculosis incidence	YES	
		3.3.3	Malaria incidence (per 1,000 population)	3.3.2.G	Malaria incidence	YES	YES
				3.3.3.C	Estimated malaria mortality rate	YES	
		3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence (per 100,000 population)	3.3.5.C	% of mother-to-child transmission of Hepatitis B	YES	
				3.3.6.C	Population with Hepatitis C who received treatment	YES	
		3.3.5	People requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	3.3.4.C	Estimated dengue mortality rate	YES	
3.4	Premature Mortality from Noncommunicable Diseases	3.4.1	Mortality rate - Cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	3.4.2.P	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease	YES	
				3.4.3.C	Mortality rate attributed to cancer	YES	
				3.4.4.P	Premature mortality rate attributed to diabetes	YES	
				3.4.5.P	Premature mortality rate attributed to chronic respiratory disease	YES	YES
				3.4.6.C	Child mortality rate attributed to malignant tumors	YES	
		3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate	3.4.1.G	Suicide mortality rate	YES	
				3.4.7.C	Population with access to mental healthcare services	YES	
3.5	Prevention and Treatment of Addictive Substances	3.5.1	Coverage of treatment interventions for substance use disorders	3.5.1.C	Population with substance use disorders	YES	
		3.5.2	Alcohol per capita consumption	3.5.2.C	*Population with alcohol use disorders**	YES	NO
3.6	Traffic accidents	3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	3.6.1.G	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	YES	YES
3.7	Sexual and Reproductive Health Services	3.7.1	Women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) using modern family planning methods	3.7.3.P	Contraceptive prevalence among women aged 15-49 years - modern methods	YES	
				3.7.2.P	Contraceptive prevalence among women aged 15-19 years - modern methods	YES	YES
		3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (10–14, 15–19 years) per 1,000 women	3.7.1.P	Adolescent fertility rate (women aged 15-19 years)	YES	

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)	ID LI*	Local Indicator (LI)	Relevancy	Sufficiency
				3.7.4.C	% of women aged 15-19 who are mother of (or pregnant with) their first child	YES	
				3.7.5.C	% of women aged 15-19 who are mother of (or pregnant with) their second (or more) child	YES	
3.8	Access to health services	3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services	3.8.3.P	Population with access to essential health services	YES	YES
				3.8.1.P	% of children under 12 months who received a third dose of pentavalent vaccine	YES	
				3.8.2.P	% of children under 12 months who received MMR vaccine	YES	
		3.8.2	Population with large household expenditures on health (%)				
3.9	Deaths and Illnesses from Hazardous Chemicals, and pollution	3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	*3.9.1.P*	*% of stations that comply with WHO's objectives on PM2.5 ***	NO	NO
				3.9.2.P	*% of stations that comply with WHO's objectives on PM10 ***	NO	
		3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	3.9.4.C	Drinking Water Quality Index (urban)	YES	
				3.9.5.C	Drinking Water Quality Index (rural)	YES	
		3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	3.9.3.C	Incidence of poisoning by chemical substances	YES	
3.a	Tobacco control	3.a.1	Prevalence of current tobacco use among persons > 15 years	3.a.1.P	Prevalence of current tobacco use	YES	YES

*Note – Suggested adjustment in local indicator classification: Proxy (P) instead of Complementary (C) / **Note – Suggested adjustment in local indicator classification: Complementary (C) instead of Proxy (P).

Table 18. SDG Global Targets and Indicators Not Included into the Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 3

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)
3.b	Research and Development of Vaccines and Medicines	3.b.1	Target population covered by all vaccines (%)
		3.b.2	Total net ODA to medical research and basic health sectors
		3.b.3	Health facilities with a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable (%)
3.c	Health Financing, training, and Retention of Health Personnel	3.c.1	Health worker density and distribution
3.d	Early Alerts and Health Risk Management	3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness
		3.d.2	Bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms (%)

4. SDG 4: Quality Education

Table 19. Summary of the Analysis of Targets and Indicators into the Global and Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 4

SDG Targets		SDG Indicators	
10	Global Targets	12	Global Indicators
6/10	Global Targets in Local Framework	12	Local Indicators
2/6	Global Targets with Relevancy in Local Framework	12/12	Local Indicators with Relevancy to measure SDG Global Targets

Table 20. Summary of the Relevancy and Sufficiency Analysis in the National Monitoring Framework for SDG 4

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)	ID LI*	Local Indicator (LI)	Relevancy	Sufficiency
4.1	Primary and Secondary Education (childhood)	4.1.1	Children and young people achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics (%)	4.1.1.P 4.1.2.P 4.1.3.P 4.1.4.P	% of students with satisfactory results on SABER 5 test - Language % of students with satisfactory results on SABER 5 test - Math % of students with satisfactory results on SABER 9 test - Language % of students with satisfactory results on SABER 9 test - Math	YES YES YES YES	NO
		4.1.2	Completion rate (primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education)	4.1.5.C	Enrollment in middle school (%)	YES	
4.2	Access to Early Childhood Services and Pre-school Education (childhood)	4.2.1	Children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being (%)	4.2.1.C	*% of children aged 59 months or less enrolled in the Comprehensive Child Development Scheme***	YES	YES
		4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning* (1 year before the official primary entry age)	4.2.2.C	*Enrollment in pre-school and transitional education services***	YES	
				4.2.3.C	% of children aged 59 months or less with professional childcare	YES	
4.3	Access to Technical, Professional and higher Education (adults)	4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training (previous 12 months)	4.3.1.C	*Enrollment in tertiary education (%)***	YES	YES
4.5	Gender Disparities and Equal Access to Vocational Training (vulnerable people)	4.5.1	Parity indices for all education indicators	4.5.1.C	Gap between urban and rural enrolment in pre-school, elementary and middle school	YES	NO
4.6	Literacy and Numeracy (youth and adults)	4.6.1	Population achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy and numeracy skills (%)	4.6.1.C	Illiteracy rate for population aged 15 and above	YES	NO
4.a	Appropriate Educational Facilities and Environments (childhood, disability, gender)	4.a.1	Proportion of schools offering basic services	4.a.1.C	% of students in public schools with access to Internet	YES	NO

* Organized learning: one year before the official entry age for primary education / **Note – Suggested adjustment in local indicator classification: Proxy (P) instead of Complementary (C).

Table 21. SDG Global Targets and Indicators Not Included into the Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 4

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)
4.4	Technical and Professional Competences (youth and adults)	4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with ICT skills
4.7	Knowledge for sustainable development	4.7.1	Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed
4.b	Higher Education and Training Scholarships (for developing countries)	4.b.1	Volume of ODA flows for scholarships
4.c	Expenditure / Qualified Teachers (for developing countries)	4.c.1	Teachers with the minimum required qualifications (%)

5. SDG 5: Gender Equality

Table 22. Summary of the Analysis of Targets and Indicators into the Global and Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 5

SDG Targets			SDG Indicators	
9	Global Targets		14	Global Indicators
8/9	Global Targets in Local Framework		22	Local Indicators
4/8	Global Targets with Relevancy in Local Framework		21/22	Local Indicators with Relevancy to measure SDG Global Targets

Table 23. Summary of the Relevancy and Sufficiency Analysis in the National Monitoring Framework for SDG 5

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)	ID LI*	Local Indicator (LI)	Relevancy	Sufficiency
5.1	Discrimination Against Women and Girls	5.1.1	Legal frameworks in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	5.1.1.C	% of municipalities with mechanisms to address gender violence	YES	
5.2	Violence and Sexual Exploitation against Women and Girls	5.2.1	Ever-partnered women and girls > 15 years subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner (%)	5.2.1.P	Women subjected to sexual violence by a current intimate partner (%)	YES	YES
				5.2.3.P	Women subjected to physical violence by a current intimate partner (%)	YES	
				5.2.5.P	Women subjected to psychological violence by a current intimate partner (%)	YES	
		5.2.2	Women and girls > 15 years subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner (%)	5.2.2.P	Women subjected to sexual violence by persons other than intimate partner (%)	YES	
				5.2.4.P	Women subjected to physical violence by persons other than intimate partner (%)	YES	
				5.2.6.C	Female victims of intentional homicide	YES	
5.3	Harmful Practices Against Women and Girls	5.3.1	Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15/18 (%)	5.3.1.P	Women aged 20-24 married before age 18	YES	NO
		5.3.2	Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	5.3.2.C	Women aged 20-24 married before age 15* (%)	YES	
5.4	Protection of Domestic Work and Care Services	5.4.1	Time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (%)	5.4.1.P	Time gap allocated to household activities between women and men	YES	YES
				5.4.2.C	Gap between paid domestic work and non-paid housekeeping to GDP	NO	
5.5	Participation and Equal Opportunities (Women)	5.5.1	Seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (%)	5.5.1.P	Proportion of female candidates among all political candidates**	YES	NO
		5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions	5.5.1.C	Proportion of women in managerial positions within public institutions	YES	
5.6	Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Services	5.6.1	Women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (%)	5.6.1.P	Adolescent fertility rate (women aged 15-19 years)	YES	YES
				5.6.2.C	% of women aged 15-19 who are mother of (or pregnant with) their second (or more) child	YES	
		5.6.2	Countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged > 15 years to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	5.6.3.P	Contraceptive prevalence among women aged 15-19 years - modern methods	YES	
				5.6.4.P	Contraceptive prevalence among women aged 15-19 years - modern methods	YES	
				5.6.5.C	% of women aged 15-19 who are mother of (or pregnant with) their first child	YES	

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)	ID LI*	Local Indicator (LI)	Relevancy	Sufficiency
5.a	Equal Rights of Access to Resources (Women)	5.a.1	(a) Agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (%) / (b) Women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land (%)	5.a.1.C	Salary gap between women and men	YES	NO
		5.a.2	Countries where the legal framework guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control (%)				
5.b	ICT - Women's Empowerment	5.b.1	Individuals who own a mobile telephone (%)	5.b.1.P	Women using mobile phones	YES	YES
				5.b.2.P	Women using Internet services	YES	
				5.b.3.C	Women using computers or tablets	YES	

* Note – Suggested adjustment in local indicator nomenclature to avoid confusing it with Global Indicator 5.3.2 (on female genital mutilation or cutting). With this adjustment it can be Proxy (P) instead of Complementary (C) (nomenclature proposal: 5.3.1.C2) / **Note – Suggested adjustment in local indicator classification: Complementary (C) instead of Proxy (P).

Table 24. SDG Global Targets and Indicators Not Included into the Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 5

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)
5.c	Normative Framework - Gender Equality and Empowerment (Women and Girls)	5.c.1	Countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment (%)

6. SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Table 25. Summary of the Analysis of Targets and Indicators into the Global and Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 6

SDG Targets			SDG Indicators	
8	Global Targets		11	Global Indicators
5/8	Global Targets in Local Framework		11	Local Indicators
3/5	Global Targets with Relevancy in Local Framework		11/11	Local Indicators with Relevancy to measure SDG Global Targets

Table 26. Summary of the Relevancy and Sufficiency Analysis in the National Monitoring Framework for SDG 6

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)	ID LI*	Local Indicator (LI)	Relevancy	Sufficiency
6.1	Access to Drinking Water Service	6.1.1	Population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	6.1.1.P	Population with access to drinking water	YES	YES
				6.1.2.P	Population with access to drinking water (urban)	YES	
				6.1.3.P	Population with access to drinking water (rural)	YES	
6.2	Access to Sanitation and Hygiene Services	6.2.1	Population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility (%)	6.2.1.P	Population with access to adequate sanitizing tools	YES	YES
6.3	Improvement of Water Quality, Wastewater Treatment	6.3.1	Domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated (%)	6.3.1.P	Domestic urban waste water safely treated	YES	NO
		6.3.2	Bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	6.3.2.P	Industrial waste water safely treated	YES	
				6.3.3.C	Monitoring stations with good or acceptable Drinking Water Quality Index	YES	
6.4	Efficient Use of Water Resources	6.4.1	Change in water-use efficiency over time	6.4.1.C	Hydrographic sub-areas with good or acceptable Drinking Water Quality Index	YES	NO
		6.4.2	Level of water stress (freshwater withdrawal)	6.4.2.C	Water productivity	YES	
6.5	Integrated Management of Water Resources	6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management	6.5.2.C	Management Plans for River Basins* implemented	YES	YES
		6.5.2	Transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (%)	6.5.1.C	Management Plans for River Basins* developed	YES	

*POMCA (Spanish acronym): Management Plans for River Basins.

Table 27. SDG Global Targets and Indicators Not Included into the Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 6

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)
6.6	Protection and Restoration of Ecosystems, Water Resources, Water	6.6.1	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
6.a	International Cooperation - Institutional Capacities - Water and Sanitation	6.a.1	Amount of water- and sanitation-related OAD
6.b	Participation of Local Communities - Water and Sanitation	6.b.1	Local administrative units with policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

7. SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Table 28. Summary of the Analysis of Targets and Indicators into the Global and Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 7

SDG Targets	
5	Global Targets
4/5	Global Targets in Local Framework
4/4	Global Targets with Relevancy in Local Framework

SDG Indicators	
6	Global Indicators
4	Local Indicators
3/4	Local Indicators with Relevancy to measure SDG Global Targets

Table 29. Summary of the Relevancy and Sufficiency Analysis in the National Monitoring Framework for SDG 7

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)	ID LI*	Local Indicator (LI)	Relevancy	Sufficiency
7.1	Access to energy services	7.1.1	Population with access to electricity (%)	7.1.1.C	*Access to electricity* (% of households)	YES	YES
		7.1.2	Population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)				
7.2	Renewable energy	7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	7.2.1.C	*Installed renewable energy-generating capacity**	YES	YES
7.3	Energy efficiency	7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	7.3.1.G	Energy intensity	YES	YES
7.b	Modern and Sustainable Energy Infrastructure and Services	7.b.1	Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries	7.2.1.C	*Installed renewable energy-generating capacity***	YES	YES
				7.b.1.C	Installed energy-generating capacity	NO	

*Note – Suggested adjustment in local indicator classification: Proxy (P) instead of Complementary (C) / **Note – Suggested complementary indicator to measure the SDG target (originally planned only for Target 7.2 but it can also contribute to measuring SDG Target 7.b).

Table 30. SDG Global Targets and Indicators Not Included into the Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 7

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)
7.a	International Cooperation - Research and Technology - Clean Energy	7.a.1	International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production

8. SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Table 31. Summary of the Analysis of Targets and Indicators into the Global and Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 8

SDG Targets	
12	Global Targets
10/12	Global Targets in Local Framework
7/10	Global Targets with Relevancy in Local Framework

SDG Indicators	
16	Global Indicators
15	Local Indicators
15/15	Local Indicators with Relevancy to measure SDG Global Targets

Table 32. Summary of the Relevancy and Sufficiency Analysis in the National Monitoring Framework for SDG 8

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)	ID LI*	Local Indicator (LI)	Relevancy	Sufficiency
8.1	Economic Growth	8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	8.1.1.G	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	YES	YES
8.2	Economic Productivity - Diversification, Technological Modernization and Innovation	8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	8.2.1.G	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	YES	YES
8.3	Policies for Development / Employment / Entrepreneurship / Innovation / Formalization / MSMEs	8.3.1	Informal employment in total employment (%)	8.3.1.C	Informality rate (% employed population)	YES	YES
8.4	Efficient and Sustainable Production and Consumption	8.4.1	Material footprint (general, per capita, per GDP)	8.4.1.C	Solid waste generation to GDP*	YES	NO
		8.4.2	Domestic material consumption (general, per capita, and per GDP)	8.4.2.C 8.4.3.C 8.4.4.C	Reused solid waste (%) Forest economy to GDP Number of bioproducts	YES YES YES	
8.5	Employment and Decent Work with Inclusion and Equality	8.5.1 8.5.2	Average hourly earnings of employees Unemployment rate	8.5.1.G	Unemployment rate	YES	NO
8.6	Youth Employment	8.6.1	Youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment, or training (%)	8.6.1.P	Youth not in education or employment** (%)	YES	YES
8.7	Forced Labor / Slavery / Human Trafficking / Child Labor	8.7.1	Children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labor (number and %)	8.7.1.G	Child labor rate	YES	YES
8.8	Protection of Labor Rights / Safe Work Environments / Immigrant Workers / Precarious Jobs	8.8.1 8.8.2	Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries Level of national compliance with labor rights based on ILO and national legislation	8.8.1.C	Workers with Occupational Accident Insurance	YES	NO
8.9	Sustainable Tourism / Promotion of Culture and Local Products	8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP (proportion of total GDP and in growth rate)	8.9.1.P 8.9.2.P	Tourism value added to GDP Population employed in the turist sector	YES YES	YES
8.10	Access to Banking, Financial and Insurance Services	8.10.1	(a) Commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults / (b) Automated teller machines per 100,000 adults	8.10.1.P	Adults with any financial product	YES	YES
		8.10.2	Adults (> 15 years) with an account at a bank / other financial institution / mobile-money-service provider	8.10.2.P	Adults with any active financial product	YES	

*Note – Suggested adjustment in local indicator classification: Proxy (P) instead of Complementary (C) / *Note – Suggested adjustment in local indicator classification: Global (G) instead of Proxy (P).

Table 33. SDG Global Targets and Indicators Not Included into the Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 8

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)
8.a	Aid for Trade in Developing Countries	8.a.1	Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements
8.b	Global Strategy for Youth Employment	8.b.1	National strategy for youth employment

9. SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Table 34. Summary of the Analysis of Targets and Indicators into the Global and Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 9

SDG Targets		SDG Indicators	
8	Global Targets	12	Global Indicators
6/8	Global Targets in Local Framework	10	Local Indicators
3/6	Global Targets with Relevancy in Local Framework	10/10	Local Indicators with Relevancy to measure SDG Global Targets

Table 35. Summary of the Relevancy and Sufficiency Analysis in the National Monitoring Framework for SDG 9

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)	ID LI*	Local Indicator (LI)	Relevancy	Sufficiency
9.1	Infrastructure for Economic Development and Well-being	9.1.1	Rural population living within 2 km of an all-season road (%)	9.1.1.C	Daily journeys on organized public transportation systems	YES	NO
		9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes (by mode of transport)				
9.2	Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization	9.2.1	Manufacturing value added (proportion of GDP and per capita)	9.2.1.G	Manufacturing value added	YES	YES
		9.2.2	Manufacturing employment (proportion of total employment)	9.2.2.P	Manufacturing employment	YES	
9.4	Infrastructure Modernization and Industrial Reconversion	9.4.1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	9.4.1.P	CO2 emissions by industries compated to their value added	YES	YES
9.5	Research and Development in Industrial Sectors	9.5.1	Research and development expenditure (% of GDP)	9.5.1.G	Research and development expenditure (% of GDP)	YES	YES
				9.5.2.C	Patent application rate	YES	
		9.5.2	Full-time researchers per million inhabitants	9.5.3.C	Public investment in R&D related to green growth as a proportion of total public expenditure	YES	
9.b	Regulatory Framework for Industrial Diversification and Value Addition	9.b.1	Medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added (%)	9.b.1.C	International cooperation allocated to R&D	YES	NO
9.c	ICT Access / Universal Internet Access	9.c.1	Population covered by a mobile network (%)	5.b.1.P	Women using mobile phones	YES	NO
				9.c.1.C	Households with access to Internet (%)	YES	
				9.c.2.C	Population using Internet services	YES	

Table 36. SDG Global Targets and Indicators Not Included into the Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 9

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)
9.3	Access to Financial Services (SMEs)	9.3.1	Small-scale industries in total industry value added (%)
		9.3.2	Small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit (%)
9.a	Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructures / Developing countries	9.a.1	Total official international support to infrastructure

10. SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities

Table 37. Summary of the Analysis of Targets and Indicators into the Global and Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 10

SDG Targets	
10	Global Targets
3/10	Global Targets in Local Framework
2/3	Global Targets with Relevancy in Local Framework

SDG Indicators	
14	Global Indicators
4	Local Indicators
4/4	Local Indicators with Relevancy to measure SDG Global Targets

Table 38. Summary of the Relevancy and Sufficiency Analysis in the National Monitoring Framework for SDG 10

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)	ID LI*	Local Indicator (LI)	Relevancy	Sufficiency
10.1	Income Growth / Poor Population	10.1.1	Growth rates of household expenditure / income per capita among the bottom 40% of the population and the total population	10.1.1.G	Growth rates of household expenditure / income per capita among the bottom 40% of the population and the total population	YES	YES
10.2	Inclusion (Social, Economic and Political)	10.2.1	People living below 50% of median income (%)	10.1.2.C	GINI index*	YES	YES
				10.2.1.C	Urban-rural extreme poverty gap	YES	
10.4	Equality / Public Policies (Tax, Salaries, Social Protection)	10.4.1	Labour share of GDP	10.4.1.P	Labor income to GDP	YES	NO
		10.4.2	Redistributive impact of fiscal policy	10.1.2.C	GINI index*	YES	

* Note: it would be desirable if the measurement could be taken before and after taxes.

Table 39. SDG Global Targets and Indicators Not Included into the Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 10

N°	Meta ODS - Palabras Clave	ID IG	Indicador Global (IG)
10.3	Equality of Opportunity and Results	10.3.1	Population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed (%)
10.5	Regulation and Surveillance / Global Financial Institutions and Markets	10.5.1	Financial Soundness Indicators
10.6	Representation and Intervention / Developing Countries / International Economic and Financial Institutions	10.6.1	Members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations (%)
10.7	Migration and Mobility	10.7.1	Recruitment cost borne by employee (proportion of monthly income earned)
		10.7.2	Countries with migration policies that facilitate responsible migration and mobility of people
		10.7.3	People who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination
		10.7.4	Population who are refugees, by country of origin (%)
10.a	Special and Differential Treatment / Developing Countries / World Trade Organization	10.a.1	Tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff (%)
10.b	Official Development Assistance / Foreign Direct Investment / Developing Countries	10.b.1	Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow
10.c	Remittances / Migrants	10.c.1	Remittance costs (proportion of the amount remitted)

11. SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Table 40. Summary of the Analysis of Targets and Indicators into the Global and Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 11

SDG Targets		SDG Indicators	
10	Global Targets	15	Global Indicators
7/10	Global Targets in Local Framework	14	Local Indicators
4/7	Global Targets with Relevancy in Local Framework	13/14	Local Indicators with Relevancy to measure SDG Global Targets

Table 41. Summary of the Relevancy and Sufficiency Analysis in the National Monitoring Framework for SDG 11

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)	ID LI*	Local Indicator (LI)	Relevancy	Sufficiency
11.1	Housing / Basic Home Services	11.1.1	Urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing (%)	11.1.1.P	Quantitative urban housing deficit (%)	YES	YES
				11.1.2.P	Qualitative urban housing deficit (%)	YES	
11.2	Transportation Systems	11.2.1	Pop. with convenient access to public transport (%)	11.2.1.C	Number of electric vehicles	NO	NO
11.4	Heritage (Cultural and Natural)	11.4.1	Per capita expenditure (public, private) on the preservation, protection, and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage.	11.4.1.C	Hectares (in thousands) of protected areas	YES	NO
11.5	Natural Disasters / Deaths / Economic Losses / GDP / Poor People / Vulnerable Population	11.5.1	Deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters	11.5.1.P	Deaths from recurrent events	YES	YES
		11.5.2 11.5.3	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters (a) Damage to critical infrastructure / (b) Disruptions to basic services (attributed to disasters)	11.5.2.P	Population affected by recurrent events	YES	
11.6	Negative Environmental Impact / Cities	11.6.1	Municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities (%)	11.6.3.P	Urban solid waste managed adequately	YES	YES
		11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities	11.6.1.P	% of stations that comply with WHO's target for PM2.5**	YES	
				11.6.2.P	% of stations that comply with WHO's target for PM10**	YES	
11.7	Urban and Rural Zones / Planning	11.7.1	Share of built-up area of cities open space for public use	11.7.1.P	Men aged 13-49 who have been sexually harassed	YES	NO
		11.7.2	Persons victim of physical or sexual harassment (%)	11.7.2.P	Women aged 13-49 who have been sexually harassed	YES	
11.b	Policies /Climate Change Mitigation / Comprehensive Management / Disaster Risks / Sendai Framework	11.b.1	Countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies - Sendai Framework	11.b.1.C	Municipalities and departments with Land Management Plan incorporating climate change	YES	YES
		11.b.2	Local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies (%)	11.b.2.C	Departments with comprehensive adaptation and mitigation plans to address climate change	YES	
				11.b.3.C	Departments and capital cities with development plans addressing climate change issues	YES	

*POT (Spanish Acronym): Territorial Management Plans.

Table 42. SDG Global Targets and Indicators Not Included into the Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 11

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)
11.3	Inclusive and Sustainable Urbanization / Planning and Management	11.3.1	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate
		11.3.2	Cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management (%)
11.a	Urban/Rural Zones / Planning / National or Regional Development	11.a.1	Countries with national urban policies or regional development plans
11.c	Technical Assistance / Financial Assistance / Developing Countries / Sustainable and Resilient Buildings	N/A	No suitable replacement indicator was proposed. The global statistical community is encouraged to work to develop an indicator that could be proposed for the 2025 comprehensive review. See E/CN.3/2020/2, paragraph 23.

12. SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Table 43. Summary of the Analysis of Targets and Indicators into the Global and Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 12

SDG Targets	
11	Global Targets
5/11	Global Targets in Local Framework
4/5	Global Targets with Relevancy in Local Framework

SDG Indicators	
13	Global Indicators
7	Local Indicators
6/7	Local Indicators with Relevancy to measure SDG Global Targets

Table 44. Summary of the Relevancy and Sufficiency Analysis in the National Monitoring Framework for SDG 12

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)	ID LI*	Local Indicator (LI)	Relevancy	Sufficiency
12.3	Food Waste / Food Sales / Food Production and Supply Chains	12.3.1	(a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index	12.3.1.C	Per capita household food waste*	YES	YES
12.4	Ecological Management / Rational Management / Chemical Products and Waste	12.4.1	Parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals that meet their obligations in information sharing.				YES
		12.4.2	(a) Hazardous waste generated per capita / (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated	12.4.1.P 12.4.2.C 12.4.3.C	Hazardous waste collected and treated Disposed PCB equipment and waste Waste from mercury light bulbs managed	YES YES YES	
12.5	Waste Generation / Recycling / Reuse / Circular Economy	12.5.1	National recycling rate	12.5.1.P	National recycling rate and reusing of solid waste	YES	YES
12.6	Sustainable Business Practices / Large Companies / Transnationals	12.6.1	Companies publishing sustainability reports	12.6.1.C	Corporate sustainability reporting rate (5-year moving average)	YES	YES
12.b	Surveillance / Tourism / Sustainable Tourism / Sustainable Development	12.b.1	Standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability	12.b.1.C	Verified green businesses	NO	NO

*Note – Suggested adjustment in local indicator classification: Proxy (P) instead of Complementary (C).

Table 45. SDG Global Targets and Indicators Not Included into the Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 12

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)
12.1	Sustainable Consumption / Sustainable Production	12.1.1	Countries with policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production
12.2	Sustainable Management / Efficient Use / Natural Resources	12.2.1	Material footprint (general, per capita, and per GDP)
		12.2.2	Domestic material consumption (general, per capita, and per GDP)
12.7	Procurement / Public Procurement / Sustainable Procurement	12.7.1	Companies publishing sustainability reports
12.8	Information / Knowledge / Sustainable Development	12.8.1	Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed
12.a	Scientific and Technological Capacity / Sustainable Consumption / Sustainable Production / Developing Countries	12.a.1	Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries
12.c	Rationalization / Subsidies / Inefficient Subsidies / Fossil Fuels	12.c.1	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP

13. SDG 13: Climate Action

Table 46. Summary of the Analysis of Targets and Indicators into the Global and Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 13

SDG Targets		SDG Indicators	
5	Global Targets	8	Global Indicators
2/5	Global Targets in Local Framework	7	Local Indicators
1/2	Global Targets with Relevancy in Local Framework	7/7	Local Indicators with Relevancy to measure SDG Global Targets

Table 47. Summary of the Relevancy and Sufficiency Analysis in the National Monitoring Framework for SDG 13

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)	ID LI*	Local Indicator (LI)	Relevancy	Sufficiency
13.1	Resilience and adaptation to climate change and natural disasters	13.1.1	Deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters	13.1.1.P 13.1.2.P	Deaths from recurrent events Population affected by recurrent events	YES YES	NO
		13.1.2	Countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies - Sendai Framework	13.1.3.C	Departments with comprehensive adaptation and mitigation plans to adress climate change	YES	
		13.1.3	Local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies (%)				
13.2	Climate Change in National Policies, Strategies and Development Plans	13.2.1	Countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications	13.2.4.C	Comprehensive sectoral climate change plans formulated	YES	YES
		13.2.2	Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	13.2.1.C	Reduction of total greenhouse gas emissions	YES	
				13.2.2.C	Municipalities and departments with Land Management Plan incorporating climate change	YES	
				13.2.3.C	Departments and capital cities with development plans addressing climate change issues	YES	

*POT (Spanish acronym): Territorial Management Plans.

Table 48. SDG Global Targets and Indicators Not Included into the Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 13

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)
13.3	Education and Awareness Creation about Climate Change and Sustainable Development	13.3.1	Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed
13.a	Resource Mobilization from Developed Countries for Climate Change (Green Climate Fund)	13.a.1	Amounts provided and mobilized in relation to the collective mobilization goal of the $100 billion commitment through to 2025 (USD per year)
13.b	Effective Planning and Management of Climate Change in Developing Countries	13.b.1	Least developed countries and small island developing states with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications

14. SDG 14: Life Below Water

Table 49. Summary of the Analysis of Targets and Indicators into the Global and Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 14

SDG Targets	
10	Global Targets
2/10	Global Targets in Local Framework
1/2	Global Targets with Relevancy in Local Framework

SDG Indicators	
10	Global Indicators
2	Local Indicators
2/2	Local Indicators with Relevancy to measure SDG Global Targets

Table 50. Summary of the Relevancy and Sufficiency Analysis in the National Monitoring Framework for SDG 14

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)	ID LI*	Local Indicator (LI)	Relevancy	Sufficiency
14.1	Marine Pollution	14.1.1	(a) Index of coastal eutrophication / (b) plastic debris density	14.1.1.C	Monitoring stations with good or acceptable Marine Water Quality Index	YES	NO
14.5	Conservation of Coastal and Marine Zones	14.5.1	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	14.5.1.P	Hectares (in thousands) of marine protected areas	YES	YES

Table 51. SDG Global Targets and Indicators Not Included into the Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 14

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)
14.2	Management and Protection of Marine and Coastal Ecosystems	14.2.1	Countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas
14.3	Ocean Acidification	14.3.1	Average marine acidity (pH)
14.4	Regulation of Fishing Exploitation and Application of Fishing Management Plans	14.4.1	Fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (%)
14.6	Prohibition of Subsidies for Destructive Fishing Activities	14.6.1	Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
14.7	Economic Benefits from the Sustainable Use of Marine Resources (small and developing countries)	14.7.1	Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP
14.a	Marine Research	14.a.1	Research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology (%)
14.b	Access to Marine Resources and Markets (small-scale artisanal fishers)	14.b.1	Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
14.c	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Oceans and their resources	14.c.1	Countries with ocean-related instruments that implement international law (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea)

15. SDG 15: Life on Land

Table 52. Summary of the Analysis of Targets and Indicators into the Global and Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 15

SDG Targets	
12	Global Targets
3/12	Global Targets in Local Framework
2/3	Global Targets with Relevancy in Local Framework

SDG Indicators	
14	Global Indicators
8	Local Indicators
7/8	Local Indicators with Relevancy to measure SDG Global Targets

Table 53. Summary of the Relevancy and Sufficiency Analysis in the National Monitoring Framework for SDG 15

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)	ID LI*	Local Indicator (LI)	Relevancy	Sufficiency
15.1	Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of Ecosystem	15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	15.1.2.P	% of land and island area of San Andres and Providence covered by natural forest	YES	
				15.1.3.C	*Annual loss of natural forest in land and island area of San Andres and Providence* (%)	YES	YES
		15.1.2	Important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas (%)	15.1.1.P	Hectares (in thousands) of protected areas	YES	
				15.1.4.C	Areas undergoing restoration	YES	
15.2	Sustainable Management of Forests and Reforestation	15.2.1	Progress towards sustainable forest management	15.2.1.P	*Forest economy to GDP** (%)*	NO	NO
15.5	Reduction of Degradation, loss of Biodiversity and Protection of Threatened Species	15.5.1	Red List Index	15.5.1.P	Critically endangered species	YES	
				15.5.2.P	Endangered species	YES	YES
				15.5.3.P	Vulnerable species	YES	

* Note: it is suggested to adjust indicator name (in Spanish) to avoid confusion (it seems that it only applies to the Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina) / **Note – Suggested adjustment in local indicator classification: Complementary (C) instead of Proxy (P).

Table 54. SDG Global Targets and Indicators Not Included into the Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 15

N°	Meta ODS - Palabras Clave	ID IG	Indicador Global (IG)
15.3	Combat Desertification and Soil Degradation	15.3.1	Land that is degraded over total land area (%)
15.4	Conservation of Mountain Ecosystems	15.4.1	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity
		15.4.2	Mountain Green Cover Index
15.6	Sharing of Benefits from the Use of Genetic Resources	15.6.1	Countries that have adopted frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
15.7	End to Poaching and Trafficking of Protected Species of Flora and Fauna	15.7.1	Traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (%)
15.8	Prevention of the Introduction of Invasive Alien Species	15.8.1	Countries with relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species (%)
15.9	Ecosystems and Biodiversity in Development Planning	15.9.1	(a) Countries with national targets in their national biodiversity strategy / (b) Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems
15.a	Financial Resources - Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and Ecosystems	15.a.1	(a) ODA on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity / (b) Revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments
15.b	Resources - Sustainable Forest Management	15.b.1	(a) ODA on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity / (b) Revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments
15.c	Global Support to Fight Against Poaching and Trafficking of Protected Species	15.c.1	Traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (%)

16. SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Table 55. Summary of the Analysis of Targets and Indicators into the Global and Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 16

SDG Targets	
12	Global Targets
4/12	Global Targets in Local Framework
1/4	Global Targets with Relevancy in Local Framework

SDG Indicators	
24	Global Indicators
8	Local Indicators
8/8	Local Indicators with Relevancy to measure SDG Global Targets

Table 56. Summary of the Relevancy and Sufficiency Analysis in the National Monitoring Framework for SDG 16

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)	ID LI*	Local Indicator (LI)	Relevancy	Sufficiency
16.1	Reduction of all Forms of Violence and Mortality Rates	16.1.1	Victims of intentional homicide (per 100,000 inh.)	16.1.1.G	Homicide Rate	YES	YES
		16.1.2	Victims of intentional homicide (per 100,000 inh.)	16.1.2.P	Victims of homicide and forced disappearance properly registered into the RUV*	YES	
		16.1.3	Population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence (%)	5.2.1.P	*Women subjected to sexual violence by a current intimate partner** (%)*	YES	
				5.2.2.P	*Women subjected to sexual violence by persons other than intimate partner** (%)*	YES	
				11.7.1.P	*Men aged 13-49 who have been sexually harassed**	YES	
				11.7.2.P	*Women aged 13-49 who have been sexually harassed**	YES	
		16.1.4	Population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark (%)	16.1.3.C	Personal theft victimization rate	YES	
				16.1.4.C	Victims of interpersonal violence	YES	
16.2	End Child Abuse, Exploitation, Trafficking, Violence and Torture	16.2.3	Young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	11.7.1.P	*Men aged 13-49 who have been sexually harassed**	YES	NO
				11.7.2.P	*Women aged 13-49 who have been sexually harassed**	YES	
16.3	Promotion of the Rule of Law and Equal Access to Justice	16.3.1	Victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization (%)	16.3.2.C	Victims with psychological support	YES	NO
				16.3.1.C	Compensation granted to victims of the internal armed conflict	YES	
		16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees (proportion of overall prison population)				
		16.3.3	Population who have experienced a dispute in the past 2 years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism (%)				
16.10	Access to Information and Protection of Fundamental Freedoms	16.10.1	Verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates)	16.10.1.C	Entities included in the Single Management Progress Report Form*** that make progress implementing the Law on Transparency and Access to Public Information		NO
		16.10.2	Countries that adopt and implement guarantees for public access to information			YES	
16.a	Prevention of Violence and Combating Terrorism and Crime	16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions - Paris Principles	16.a.1.C	Local administrations technically assisted with human-rights-related programmes	YES	

* RUV (Spanish acronym): Unique Registry of Victims / **Note – Suggested complementary indicators to measure SDG Targets 16.1 and 16.2 –without measurement– (indicators originally designed for SDG 5 and SDG 11 targets) / ***FURAG (Spanish acronym): Single Management Progress Report Form /.

Table 57. SDG Global Targets and Indicators Not Included into the Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 16

Nº	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)
16.2	End Child Abuse, Exploitation, Trafficking, Violence and Torture	16.2.1 16.2.2 16.2.3	Children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers (%) Victims of human trafficking (per 100,000 population) Young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)
16.4	Reduction of Illicit Financial and Weapons Flows and Fight against Organized Crime	16.4.1 16.4.2	Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (USD) Seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established (%)
16.5	Reduction of Corruption and Bribery	16.5.1 16.5.2	Persons who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials (%) Businesses that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials (%)
16.6	Efficient and Transparent Institutions	16.6.1 16.6.2	Primary government expenditures (proportion of original approved budget) Population satisfied with their last experience of public services (%)
16.7	Adoption of Inclusive, Participatory and Representative Decision-Making	16.7.1 16.7.2	Positions in national and local institutions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) (%) Population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive (%)
16.8	Participation of Developing Countries in Instances of Global Governance	16.8.1	Members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations (%)
16.9	Legal Identity - Birth Registration	16.9.1	Children < 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)
16.b	Non-Discriminatory Laws and Policies for Sustainable Development	16.b.1	Population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed (%)

17. SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Table 58. Summary of the Analysis of Targets and Indicators into the Global and Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 17

SDG Targets		
19	Global Targets	
2/19	Global Targets in Local Framework	
2/2	Global Targets with Relevancy in Local Framework	

SDG Indicators	
24	Global Indicators
2	Local Indicators
2/2	Local Indicators with Relevancy to measure SDG Global Targets

Table 59. Summary of the Relevancy and Sufficiency Analysis in the National Monitoring Framework for SDG 17

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)	ID LI*	Local Indicator (LI)	Relevancy	Sufficiency
17.8	Technology Bank and Capacity Building in ICTs in developing countries	17.8.1	Individuals using the Internet (%)	17.8.1.G	Individuals using the Internet (%)	YES	YES
17.11	Increase Exports from Developing Countries	17.11.1	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports (%)	17.11.1.P	Total exports to GDP	YES	YES

Table 60. SDG Global Targets and Indicators Not Included into the Local Monitoring Framework for SDG 17

N°	SGD Target – Key Words	ID GI	Global Indicator (GI)
17.1	Mobilize Internal Resources - Capacity to Collect Tax Revenues	17.1.1 17.1.2	Total government revenue (proportion of GDP) Domestic budget funded by domestic taxes (%)
17.2	ODA (proportion of gross national income of developed countries)	17.2.1	Net ODA, total and to least developed countries (proportion of the OECD DAC donors' GNI)
17.3	Mobilization of Financial Resources for Developing Countries	17.3.1 17.3.2	Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries (multiple sources) Volume of remittances (USD) (proportion of total GDP)
17.4	Long-term Debt Sustainability (developing countries)	17.4.1	Debt service (proportion of exports of goods and services)
17.5	Investment Promotion Systems (for developed countries)	17.5.1	Countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries
17.6	Development cooperation in science, technology, and innovation	17.6.1	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)
17.7	Development and Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies to Developing Countries	17.7.1	Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote environmentally sound technologies
17.9	International Support to Create Country Capacities - Implementing SDGs	17.9.1	Value of financial and technical assistance committed to developing countries (USD)
17.10	Universal Multilateral Trading System	17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average
17.12	Access to Duty-Free and Quota-free Markets	17.12.1	Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries, and SIDS
17.13	Global Macroeconomic Stability	17.13.1	Macroeconomic Dashboard
17.14	Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development	17.14.1	Countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
17.15	Policies and tools to eradicate Poverty - Sustainable Development	17.15.1	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by development partners.
17.16	Global Alliance for Sustainable Development	17.16.1	Countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness frameworks supporting SDG.
17.17	Public, public-private and civil society partnerships	17.17.1	Amount committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure (USD)
17.18	Capacity Building Support for Developing Countries - Data Availability	17.18.1 17.18.2 17.18.3	Statistical capacity indicator for SDG monitoring Countries with statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics Countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation
17.19	Sustainable Development Indicators	17.19.1 17.19.2	Resources available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries (USD) 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

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