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SETI for SDGs SCORECARD

A Tool to Assess, Monitor and Review SETI Related Project Contribution
to Sustainable Development Goals, Targets and Indicators



Published 2018 by UNESCO Office Jakarta

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Jl. Galuh II No. 5, Jakarta Selatan, Kebayoran Baru, DKI 12110, INDONESIA

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Cover design: ©UNESCO Office, Jakarta

Printed in Jakarta, Indonesia



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Remarks by Director and Representative, UNESCO Office Jakarta

The Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is our lifetime opportunity to be prepared for present and future challenges and opportunities especially for the Asia and the Pacific region through evidence based inclusive implementation ensuring no one is left behind.

The project **Asia-Pacific Facility for Accelerating Science and Technology (AP-FAST)**, supported by the MalaysiaUNESCO Cooperation Program (MUCP), aims to develop practical tools to incorporate appropriate science and technology by the governments of Asia and the Pacific region for cost effective and efficient achievement of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and related targets. This project has mobilized **science, engineering, technology and innovation (SETI)** stakeholders at multiple levels and across disciplines to gather and create the necessary knowledge base thereby sharing best practices to address global challenges towards sustainable development.

Built on proactive stakeholder engagement and feedback, the project brings together high-level science policy experts to discuss and develop tools and policies to guide governments in the region in incorporating SETI in the SDGs and implementing them.

This SETI for SDGs Scorecard guide is aimed at facilitating governments, institutions, organizations to assess, monitor, and review SETI, as well as their SETI related projects and activities, on how these can contribute to the sustainable development goals, targets and indicators.

We are delighted to present this SETI for SDGs Scorecard guide with high hope that this will help governments, institutions, and/or organizations to understand their SETI role and contribution to SDGs as well as to make better plans by prioritizing their SETI projects and activities to have lasting positive impacts for the achievement of SDG targets.

We would like to acknowledge the Department of Science and Technology of the Philippines and Help Davao who initiated this scorecard, as well as to UNESCO chairs and UNESCO Category 2 Centre who have review, assess, try out and provide input to this scorecard.



Dr. Shahbaz Khan

Director and Representative,
UNESCO Office Jakarta

Remarks by the Corporate Secretary, HELP Davao Network

The development of the SETI Scorecards is a milestone in our efforts to effectively monitor and evaluate the relevance, impact, and contribution of SETI initiatives towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The SETI Scorecard will serve as an enabling guide that will help S&T champions, decision makers, development planners, and project implementors in assessing whether SETI efforts being done would directly or indirectly translate to results that support the universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that every person will live in peace and prosperity. With such assessment tool, it helps us identify the gaps in the attainment of SDGs where more SETI investments should be directed to create meaningful solutions and impacts to the global goals.

The process of developing the SETI Scorecard was in itself a learning course that made us appreciate further the values of cooperation and collaboration, the importance of vertical and horizontal alignment of efforts of various development actors, the need to define development roadmaps, and the impact of empowering each partner in the quadruple helix (government sector, academic sector, industry sector, and the civil society) towards an inclusive SETI ecosystem.



Introduction to Asia-Pacific Facility for Accelerating Science and Technology (AP-FAST)

We sincerely thank the Malaysia Funds-in-Trust (MFIT) through the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Office Jakarta: Regional Science Bureau for Asia and the Pacific UNESCO Jakarta Office for investing in this effort. We also sincerely appreciate the active participation of all HELP Davao Network volunteers and partners in Asia and the Pacific Region who worked with us in the development of the SETI Scorecards.

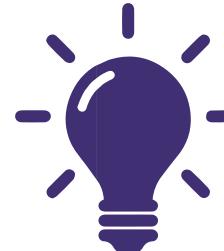
May the SETI Scorecard be of effective use for all of us in our global endeavor to reach the farthest behind first.

Dr. Anthony C. Sales

Corporate Secretary, HELP Davao Network
Regional Director, Department of Science and Technology XI

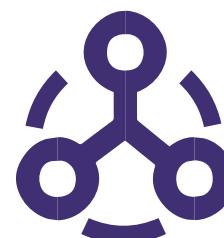
Purpose

The project challenges the 17 for the project scientific



SDGs into their development plans and implementing them.

aims at positioning AP-FAST as a major tool to address the Science & Technology that governments of Asia and the Pacific region may be facing in implementing Sustainable Development Goals and related targets defined in the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development. Built on the development expectations of the region, brings together high-level experts to discuss and develop tools and policies on knowledge sharing to guide governments of the region in incorporating the



Relevance

To facilitate the integration of the new Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development into national development plans, **AP-FAST focus especially on SDGs 5, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, and 17**. AP-FAST takes into account crosscutting SDG 5 on gender equality and 17 on partnership. It especially corresponds to the SDG 17, as it is indeed an attempt to help foster a 'global partnership for sustainable development', specifically by meeting targets in 'technology' and



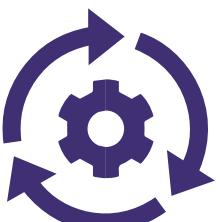
'capacity-building' enhancement. Gender dimension will be fully integrated into AP-FAST; by taking into consideration, current and potential meaningful participation of women in STI related activities. AP-FAST subprogrammes will include all thematic areas under UNESCO Natural Sciences sector, including **FAST-Water**, **FAST-Ecosystems**, **FAST-Climate**, **FAST-DRR**, **FAST-Innovation**, **FAST-Ocean**, thus corresponding to SDGs 6, 11, 13, 14 and 15 as well.



Objective

Positioning AP-FAST as a major driver for dialogue and actions aiming at putting Asia and the Pacific in a much better position to take forward science and technology knowledge and the SDGs in a region where political commitment and resource allocation is different from one country to another through the following:

1. **Bring science, technology and innovation (STI) into national development plans and help countries achieve national development goals** related to science, water, environment, climate change, disaster risk reduction, oceans and sustainability in the fastest and most efficient way possible;
2. **Use UNESCO's networks and areas of expertise** to help facilitate the achievement of the global agenda for the SDGs and its associated targets at regional and national levels;.
3. **Foster global partnerships and enhance South-South cooperation** with a view to build and improve knowledge societies based on sustainable development and STI;
4. **Establish strong links** with governments, regional professional bodies, industry associations, and regional communities with the aim to work together towards the achievement of the Agenda 2030; and
5. **Hold Annual AP-FAST Forums** linked with the SDGs and national plans to monitor progress and enhance coherence between national and global development plans.



Implementation

The project will be implemented through the following components :

1. Organizing regional meetings on the implementation of SDGs to analyse the incorporation of their targets into national development plans in Asia and the Pacific;



2. Identifying effective and inclusive means for the use of Science & Technology Knowledge for implementing a transformational development agenda; and
3. Defining an AP-FAST annual meeting model at the regional forum to discuss the processes and progress on the integration of SDGs in the region.

I. SETI FOR SDGS SCORECARD

Science, Engineering, Technology and Innovation (SETI) contributes essentially to every Sustainable Development Goal (SDG). SETI can be used as an enabling mechanism in providing effective and evidence-based solutions to emerging developmental challenges. It plays a cross-cutting role in addressing the complex and interconnected challenges in attaining sustainable development. Hence, the phrase “SETI for SDGs” was coined.

This role of SETI towards the attainment of development at various levels (global, regional, national and local) has long been recognized. SETI will contribute to the achievement of the overall development goal of establishing the foundation for inclusive growth, high-trust society and a globally competitive knowledge economy through increasing the country’s potential growth.

HELP Davao Network and the Department of Science and Technology Regional Office XI (DOST XI) implemented the Asia-Pacific Facility for Accelerating Science and Technology (AP-FAST) Project in the Davao Region entitled “Fostering Partnerships in Accelerating SETI Frameworks Towards the Attainment of SDGs in Southern Philippines”. The Davao Region AP-FAST Project was funded by the Malayan Funds in Trust (MFIT) through the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Office Jakarta: Regional Science Bureau for Asia and the Pacific.

Thru the Davao Region AP-FAST Project, a SETI Scorecard was developed as a tool in assessing the contribution of SETI Projects in the attainment

of SDGs in Davao Region. Likewise, the said scorecard highlights the relevance of SETI project outputs in the growing needs for sustainable development. It further indicates how responsive the various SETI project outputs are to the SDGs.

The applicability of the SETI Scorecard to all types of SETI Projects (proposed, on-going, and completed) and the essential contribution of SETI to the attainment of every SDG lead to the expansion of the SETI Scorecard. During the APFAST Final Meeting on December 2018 in Davao City, Philippines, the SETI Scorecard was adopted by UNESCO Office Jakarta for the evaluation and monitoring of all the UNESCO-supported projects in Asia and the Pacific region.

The SETI Scorecard is an enabling tool which provides users an instrument where they can explicitly express the detailed contribution of each of their respective project outputs towards the attainment of the SDGs.

2 Ways to Use the Scorecard

1. Evaluation of Proposed Projects
2. Monitoring of Impacts of Completed and On-going Projects

To come up with own project’s SETI Scorecard, the *SETI Scorecard Template* (page 7), *Guidelines in Using the SETI Scorecard* (page 8) and the *List of SETI-related SDG Indicators* (page 17) shall be used accordingly. Sample SETI Scorecards are also provided in page 13-16.

Methodology

The development of the SETI Scorecard involved various consultations, stakeholders' meetings and workshops to come up with the final SETI Scorecard template. Initially, the SETI Scorecard was one of the outputs of the Davao Region AP-FAST Project which focused only on the 7 SDGs – SDG 5, SDG 6, SDG 11, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15, and SDG 17. During the development process of the SETI Scorecard, agencies and experts were consulted such as the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), the designated official repository of SDG indicators in the Philippines, and the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), the Philippine's socioeconomic planning body regarded as the authority in macroeconomic forecasting and policy analysis and research. The Davao Region AP-FAST project outputs have also been presented to the Regional Research, Development and Innovation Committee under the Regional Development Council XI, the highest policymaking and planning body of the Davao Region.

Earlier versions of the SETI Scorecard were test-run in various proposed, ongoing, and completed projects during workshops involving a diverse group of SETI stakeholders who were representatives from different development sectors in Davao Region. Inputs were gathered from the SETI stakeholders in the aim of improving the SETI Scorecard. Additionally, a validation activity was also conducted to ensure the comprehensive usage of the SETI Scorecard as well as its reliability and replicability in assessing different SETI Projects within and even outside Davao Region.

The SETI Scorecard was recently adopted by UNESCO Office Jakarta for the evaluation and monitoring of all the UNESCO-supported projects in Asia and the Pacific during the APPAST Final Meeting on December 2018 in Davao City, Philippines. The previous version of the SETI Scorecard only has the list of SETI-

related SDG Indicators based on the List of Philippine SDGs from the PSA. It also focused on 7 SDGs - SDG 5, SDG 6, SDG 11, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15, and SDG 17. With the adoption of the SETI Scorecard at the international level, a new list of SETI-related SDG Indicators based on the Global Indicator Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was developed.

To come up with this new list of SETI-related SDG Indicators based on the Global Indicator Framework and to expand the coverage to all 17 SDGs, a workshop was conducted in Davao Region last December 19, 2018 which gathered again the SETI stakeholders of the region. The participants were grouped into four (4) according to the participants' affiliations and worked on specific SDGs to discuss and identify the SETI-related Indicators: (1) Education and Governance focusing on SDG 4, SDG 10, and SDG 16; (2) Hunger, Well-being and Responsible Production focusing on SDG 2, SDG 3, and SDG 12; (3) Poverty and Economics focusing on SDG 1 and SDG 8; and (4) Industry and Energy focusing on SDG 7 and SDG 9. This workshop was followed by a validation activity last December 21, 2018. As a final output based on all 17 SDGs, there were a total of 152 SETI-related SDG Targets out of 169 SDG Targets and 215 SETI-related SDG Indicators out of 244 SDG Indicators. This *new List of SETI-related SDG Indicators* based on the Global Indicator Framework is attached in this SETI Scorecard Guide (see page 17).

The SETI Scorecard is considered as a conceptual tool in the monitoring and evaluation of SETI Projects' contribution towards the attainment of SDGs. The SETI Scorecard will guide SETI champions, funding institutions, policy makers, and other stakeholders in defining and evaluating the relevance of all SETI Projects in the global goal of sustainability.

II. THE SETI SCORECARD

The SETI Scorecard was developed in the aim of assessing the contribution of SETI projects in the attainment of SDGs. The SETI Scorecard has 8 major parts in which each of these parts is comprehensively described in the Guidelines in Using the SETI Scorecard (page 8). To answer this Scorecard, please refer to the said Guidelines.

Project Title										
Location										
Implementator										
Duration of the Project										
Date Assessment										
SCORECARD FOR SETI PROJECTS IN TERMS OF ITS RESPONSIVENESS TO SDGS										
1. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT	2. MAJOR OUTPUTS OF THE PRODUCT BASE ON THE OBJECTIVES (Derived or Prospective)	3.a SDG	3.b SDG TARGET	3.c SETI-related SDG Indicator	4. IMPACT TO THE ATTAINMENT OF THE SDG TARGET	5. REMARKS		6. RATING (3,2,1)		7. RESPONSIVENESS SCORE [(Likelihood * Revelance * (1 if Direct Impact, 0,5 if Indirect impact))]
						Direct	Indirect	5.a Indicate baseline data if available as reference for rating likelihood of accomplishment according to the project timeline	5.b Indicate whether the outputs will directly or indirectly contribute to the attainment of SDGs	
1.	1.									
2.	2.									
....										8. AVERAGE RESPONSIVE SCORE = Total Responsiveness Score/Total # of ratings

The SETI Scorecard Template. To answer this Scorecard, please refer to the Guidelines in Using the SETI Scorecard.

III. GUIDELINES IN USING THE SETI SCORECARD

The following are the steps in using the SETI Scorecard. Please refer to the numbers indicated in *the SETI Scorecard Template* (page 7) accordingly.

1. State the (1) **Objectives of the SETI Project**.
2. Identify the (2) **Major Outputs of the Project based on its Objectives**. These outputs can be **derived** (for completed and on-going projects) or **prospective** (for proposed and on-going projects).



- Indicate the (3.a) **SDG/s**, specific (3.b) **Target/s** and the (3.c) **SETI-related SDG Indicator/s** that each output addresses or is inclined to. Use the list of Global *SETI-related SDG Indicators* in page 17.
- Assess the (4) **Impact of the SETI Project** towards the attainment of the SDG Target by identifying whether the prospective or derived output stated in Column 2 **directly** or **indirectly** contributes to the attainment of the SDG/s. Mark the appropriate column with [V].

Direct Impact

The Project Output is considered as having a **direct impact** on the SDG/s if the data or output generated from the project is **directly contributing to the stated SETI-related SDG Indicator** and towards the overall attainment of the SDG Target. *example:*

MAJOR OUTPUTS OF THE PROJECT BASED ON THE OBJECTIVES (Derived or Prospective)	SDG	TARGET	SETI-RELATED SDG INDICATORS	IMPACT TO THE ATTAINMENT OF THE SDG TARGET	
				Direct	Indirect
1.b. Seedling Storage Area for Davao riverbank reforestation	15 <i>(Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss)</i>	15.1 <i>(By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements)</i>	15.1.1 <i>(Forest area as a proportion of total land area)</i>	V	

The seedling storage area is considered as having a **direct impact** to the attainment of SDG 15. The seedling storage area acts as temporary shelter of the seedlings which will be planted for riverbank reforestation. Thus, it **contributes directly** in ensuring the restoration of the ecosystem and its services (SDG Target 15.1), specifically in the establishment of forest areas (SETI-related SDG Indicator 15.1.1).

Indirect Impact

The Project Output is considered as having an **indirect impact** on the SDG/s if the data or output generated from the project is **indirectly contributing to the stated SETI-related SDG Indicator** and towards the overall attainment of the SDG Target. *example:*

MAJOR OUTPUTS OF THE PROJECT BASED ON THE OBJECTIVES (Derived or Prospective)	SDG	TARGET	SETI-RELATED SDG INDICATORS	IMPACT TO THE ATTAINMENT OF THE SDG TARGET	
				Direct	Indirect

1.a. Demonstration Site and Skills Development Facility for Urban Container Gardening (UCG)	11 <i>(Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable)</i>	11.a <i>(Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning)</i>	11.a.1 <i>(Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city)</i>		✓
--	--	---	--	--	---

The demonstration site and skill development facility for UCG is considered as having an indirect impact to the attainment of SDG 11. UCG is an innovative concept specifically fit in urban areas (the project location for example) where a traditional gardening is not possible due to lack of space. It is a novel way to sustainably meet a major resource need – food. However, this context is not explicitly stated in SDG Target 11.a and SETI-related SDG Indicator 11.a.1. Nonetheless, UCG can undoubtedly play a part in making cities and human settlements inclusive and sustainable. Hence, this project output was categorized as having an indirect contribution in the attainment of SDG 11.

- On the (5) **Remarks** column, indicate (5.a) empirical data such as baseline data as reference in assessing the likelihood of accomplishment of the output according to the project timeline. Additionally, state (5.b) how the output directly or indirectly contributes towards the attainment of the SDG/s as basis in rating the relevance of each output.
- Provide (6) **Rating** according to the output's (6.a) **Likelihood** of attainment based on the SETI Project's timeline and (6.b) **Relevance** in terms of directly or indirectly contributing towards the attainment of a specific SDG Target. Rating of **3** means 80 to 100 %, **2** means 51 to 79 %, and **1** means 50 % and below.

Likelihood

The “likelihood of attainment” refers to the **progress towards completion of the project output based on the project’s timeline considering factors** such as facilities, human resource, data availability, etc. Rating of 3 means that the project output will be attained or has been attained at 80-100% (completely or almost completely) according to the project timeline; rating of 2 means the completion of the stated project output is at 51-79% based on the project timeline (e.g. efforts and progress towards the attainment of the stated project output can be clearly observed but not quite close to completion or the completion is hampered by some factors) ; and rating of 1 means that the attainment of the project output stated is at 50% or below (e.g. efforts can be or has been started but the progress towards the attainment of the project output based on the project timeline is not quite clear due to some factors).

Note:

Filling-in the Remarks column as clearly and objectively as possible is important because the rating shall be based on the data or information that is provided in this column.

MAJOR OUTPUTS OF THE	SDG	TARGET		IMPACT TO THE ATTAINMENT OF THE SDG TARGET	REMARKS	RATING (3, 2, 1)
----------------------	-----	--------	--	--	---------	---------------------

PROJECT BASED ON THE OBJECTIVES (Derived or Prospective)			SETI-RELATED SDG INDICATORS	Direct	Indirect	Indicate baseline data if available as reference for rating the Likelihood of accomplishment according to the project timeline	Indicate how the outputs will directly or indirectly contribute to the attainment of SDGs	Likelihood	Relevance
1.a. Demonstration Site and Skills Development Facility for Urban Container Gardening (UCG)	11	11.a	11.a.1		✓	Currently, no UCG yet but home farming exists and UCG is part of the Learning Center's Strategic Plan. Additionally, a UCG Seminar was conducted last November 2018.	Urban food production (ex. thru UCG) was not explicitly stated in SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) but nonetheless, food has always been a basic necessity and good health from nutritious food is a key towards the progress of any community.	2	2

A Likelihood rating of 2 is given for this output because as stated in the Remarks column, home farming which is related to UCG does exist in the community and a UCG seminar has been conducted last November 2018 which is in accordance with the project's timeline. Skills have been developed and materials for UCG have been distributed but the project site does not meet yet the qualities of being a demonstration site for UCG. Considering factors such as community capacity and facilities available, however, makes this possible. Hence, a rating of 2 was given.

MAJOR OUTPUTS OF THE PROJECT BASED ON THE OBJECTIVES (Derived or Prospective)	SDG	TARGET	SETI-RELATED SDG INDICATORS	IMPACT TO THE ATTAINMENT OF THE SDG TARGET		REMARKS	RATING (3, 2, 1)		
				Direct	Indirect		Indicate baseline data if available as reference for rating the Likelihood of accomplishment according to the project timeline	Indicate how the outputs will directly or indirectly contribute to the attainment of SDGs	Likelihood
1.b. Seedling Storage Area for Davao riverbank reforestation	15	15.1	15.1.1	✓		1,000 – 2,000 Malibagu (<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>) seedlings are taken cared of for future riverbank reforestation	Directly contributes in ensuring conservation and restoration of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems.	3	3

A rating of 3 for the likelihood of attainment was given because the seedling storage area has been established in the site which has been accommodating a huge number of seedlings for riverbank restoration purposes.

Relevance

Relevance of the project output is a self-assessment by project proponents on how the project output will contribute (directly or indirectly) in the attainment of the SDG. This subjective rating should be supported by the information provided on the Remarks column. Rating of 3 (80-100%) means that the output will have a huge contribution in the attainment of the SDG, usually for outputs with direct contribution specifically on the SETI-related Indicator of the SDG Target. A rating of 2 (51-79%) and 1 (50% and below) means that the output is still contributing to the attainment of SDGs but not as huge as those outputs with direct impacts.

Note:

Filling-in the Remarks column as clearly and objectively as possible is important because the rating shall be based on the data or information that is provided in this column.

MAJOR OUTPUTS OF THE PROJECT BASED ON THE OBJECTIVES (Derived or Prospective)	SDG	TARGET	SETI-RELATED SDG INDICATORS	IMPACT TO THE ATTAINMENT OF THE SDG TARGET		REMARKS	RATING (3, 2, 1)		
				Direct	Indirect		Likelihood	Relevance	
1.a. Demonstration Site and Skills Development Facility for Urban Container Gardening (UCG)	11	11.a	11.a.1		✓	Currently, no UCG yet but home farming exists and UCG is part of the Learning Center's Strategic Plan. Additionally, a UCG Seminar was conducted last November 2018.	Urban food production (ex. thru UCG) was not explicitly stated in SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) but nonetheless, food has always been a basic necessity and good health from nutritious food is a key towards the progress of any community.	2	2

Food production (e.g. thru UCG), although not explicitly stated in the SDG Targets and Indicators in attaining SDG 11, still can be considered relevant thru its indirect contribution towards the attainment of sustainable cities and communities specifically in ensuring food security, hence the rating of 2.

MAJOR OUTPUTS OF THE PROJECT BASED ON THE OBJECTIVES (Derived or Prospective)	SDG	TARGET	SETI-RELATED SDG INDICATORS	IMPACT TO THE ATTAINMENT OF THE SDG TARGET		REMARKS	RATING (3, 2, 1)		
				Direct	Indirect		Likelihood	Relevance	
1.b. Seedling Storage Area for Davao riverbank reforestation	15	15.1	15.1.1	✓		1,000 – 2,000 Malibagu (<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>) seedlings are taken cared of for future riverbank reforestation	Directly contributes in ensuring conservation and restoration of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems.	3	3

The seedling storage area directly contributes in ecosystem restoration and in establishing forest areas as stated in SDG Target 15.1 and SETI-related SDG Indicator 15.1.1, hence given the rating of 3 in terms of its relevance in attaining SDG 15.

- Compute the (7) **Responsiveness Score** to get an overall interpretation on the contribution of a SETI Project towards the attainment of the SDGs. The Responsiveness Score will be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{RESPONSIVENESS SCORE} = [(\text{Likelihood} * \text{Relevance}) * (1 \text{ if Direct Impact}; 0.5 \text{ if Indirect Impact})]$$

- Lastly, get the (8) **Average Responsiveness Score** of the project by getting the Sum of All Responsiveness Scores / Number of Responsiveness Scores. The interpretation of Average Responsiveness Score will be: 7-9 means *the project is highly responsive to SDGs*; 4-6.99 means *the project is moderately responsive to SDGs*; and 1-3.99 means *the project is slightly responsive to SDGs*.



Considerations in using the SETI Scorecard:

- Focus on the Direct Impacts.** One of the purposes of the SETI Scorecard is to highlight the contribution of proposed, on-going and completed projects in the attainment of SDGs. Hence, it is encouraged to focus on the direct impacts of the project in filling-in the SETI Scorecard. Further, it is still important to include the indirect impact/s specially if such is a major output or outcome of the project.
- Assessing component projects of programs.** SETI initiatives may come in the form of a SETI Program composed of various component projects. To use the SETI Scorecard as a tool in assessing the component projects of a SETI Program, get the average score of all the component projects which will be reflected as the Average Responsiveness Score for the whole SETI Program.
- Scoring decisions.** It is best to secure the consensus of all the SETI project partners when scoring using the SETI Scorecard. With this multi-sectoral participation in evaluating the projects, a more conclusive and more rational Responsiveness Score will be derived.
- Negative impacts of SETI.** Science has extensively changed people's lives. Science has progressed and is still growing at a rapid pace, but it is also apparent that there are negative consequences to consider on the verge of any development.

The possible negative impacts of the project (if there is any) can also be stated in the SETI Scorecard as such is inevitable in some certain projects. Somehow, it can also be an opportunity to provide a clear explanation of such adverse impact/s and how it will be or is being addressed in view of sustainable development.

IV. SAMPLE SETI SCORECARD

Provided below are some SETI Scorecard samples. In this first sample, the SETI Scorecard was used in monitoring the responsiveness of the Amelioration and Rehabilitation of Community-based Learning Center project. The average Responsiveness Score of 6.5 means that the project is moderately responsive to SDGs. This score and interpretation is only applicable for the current status of the project and will improve as soon as the projected outputs are achieved over time. A total of three (3) SETI Scorecard examples are provided in this SETI Scorecard Guide.

Sample 1: Amelioration and Rehabilitation of Community-based Learning Center

Project Title	AMELIORATION AND REHABILITATION OF COMMUNITY-BASED LEARNING CENTER
Location	Purok 8 Duha, San Rafael Village, Brgy.10-A, Davao City, Philippines
Implementator	HELP Davao Network, Davao City Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO), Davao River Initiative Consultancy Services. Local Government Unit Barangay 10-A and Department of Science (DOST) - Region XI in partnership with UNESCO Office, Jakarta
Duration of the Project	November 2016 - February 2017 (construction period/Facility is being used to date)
Date of Assessment	Desember 2018
SCORECARD FOR SETI PROJECTS IN TERMS OF ITS RESPONSIVENESS TO SDGS	

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT	MAJOR OUTPUTS OF THE PRODUCT BASE ON THE OBJECTIVES (Derived of Prospective)	SDG	SDG TARGET	SETI-related SDG Indicator	IMPACT TO THE ATTAINMENT OF THE SDG TARGET		REMARKS	RATING (3,2,1)		RESPONSIVENESS SCORE [(Likelihood * Relevance * (1 if Direct Impact, 0,5 if Indirect impact))]		
					Direct	Indirect		Likelihood	Relevance			
1. To rehabilitate the community learning center for multi-sector usage	1.a. Demonstration site and Skills Development Facility for Urban Container Gardening (UCG)	11	11.a	11.a.1	√	√	Currently, no UCG yet but home farming exist and UCG is part of the Learning Center's Strategic Plan. Additionally, a UCG Seminar was conducted last November 2018.	Urban food production (ex, thru UCG) was not explicitly stated in SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) but nonetheless, food has always been a basic necessity and good health from nutritious food is a key towards the progress of any community.	2	2	2	
	1.b. Seeding Storage Area for Davao riverbank reforestation	15	15.1	15.1.1			1,000-2,000 Malibagu (<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>) seedlings are taken cared of for future riverbank reforestation.		3	3		
	1.c Disaster Preparedness hub	13	13.1	13.1.3			4 Lifeline, 4 life jackets, and 4 lifebuoys can be found in the Learning Center and are ready for use but the hub still needs more life-saving equipments for the community it serves.					
2. To provide a learning center that is adaptive to future flooding	Instrumentation (Flood warning device)	13	13.1	13.1.3	√		A Community-based Early Warning System (CbFEWS) was recently installed in the Center	Supports the adoption and implementation of local disaster risk reduction strategies	3	3	9	
The project is moderately responsive to SDGs									6.5			

Sample 2: Another example is presented below. This SETI Scorecard is from the International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM), one of the UNESCO-supported institutions in Asia.

Project Title	Platform on Water Resilience and Disasters in the Philippines under the International Flood Initiative (IFI)
Location	The Davao and Pampanga River Basin, Philippines
Implementator	All relevant stakeholders in the Philippines, ICHARM, and IFI Partners
Duration of the Project	2017 -
Date of Assessment	Desember 2018
SCORECARD FOR SETI PROJECTS IN TERMS OF ITS RESPONSIVENESS TO SDGs	



OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT	MAJOR OUTPUTS OF THE PRODUCT BASE ON THE OBJECTIVES (Derived of Prospective)	SDG	SDG TARGET	SETI-related SDG Indicator	IMPACT TO THE ATTAINMENT OF THE SDG TARGET		REMARKS		RATING (3,2,1)		RESPONSIVENESS SCORE
					Direct	Indirect	Indicate baseline data if available as reference for rating likelihood of accomplishment according to the project timeline	Indicate whether the outputs will directly or indirectly contribute to the attainment of SDGs	Likelihood	Relevance	
1. Multi-stakeholders engagement	Institutional framework of “Platform on Water Resilience and Disasters”	6 11 13	6.5 6.b 11.b 13.1	6.5.1 6.b.1 11.b.1 13.1.2		✓	Institutional framework of the platform has been developed with relevant stakeholders. A concept note of the platform has been already created and agreed with members.	The national-level framework of Platform can directly contribute to the IRBMP and national disaster risk reduction strategy in line with Sendai Framework.	3	3	9
2. Data Integration	Database on hazard, damage, socioeconomy in DIAS (Data Integration and Analysis System)	6 11 13	6.5 11.5 13.1	6.5.1 11.5.1 13.1.1	✓		Data on hazard, damage and socio-economy has been listed with the information of responsible organizations and its collection and archiving have been started. Data will be integrated in the DIAS.	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters are included in the data integration. Also, Integrated data will be utilized for the IRBMP.	2	3	6
3. Forecasting and early warning of water-related disasters	Forecasting and warning system of flood, drought and sediment disaster	11 13	11.5 13.1	11.5.1 13.1.1	✓		Development of a realtime flood forecasting system has been undertaken by DOST-PAGASA and ICHARM. Ground gauge rainfall data has been already shared with ICHARM on realtime.	The realtime flood forecasting system can contribute to reduce the number of damaged people due to flood	3	3	9
4. Climate change impact assessment	Risk assessment of water related disasters due to climate change	13	13.1 13.2 13.3	13.1.1 13.1.2 13.1.3 13.2.1 13.3.1 13.3.2	✓		Adaptation measures against the climate change will be developed based on the analysis of risk assessment. In-situ hydrometeorological data has been shared with ICHARM for the bias correction of GCM	Achievements of the climate change impact assessment can directly contribute to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change. Also, the project can make opportunities of capacity development on climate change assessment and adaptation	3	3	9
5. Economic risk assessment	Risk assessment of water related disasters on economic activity	6 11	6.5 11.5 11.b	6.5.1 11.5.2 11.b.2	✓		The basin-scale economic impact due to water related disasters will be assessed based on the integrated database. Economic-related data such as GDP, tax revenue and land price is collected by DOST XI.	The result of economic risk assessment will be able to directly contribute to the IRBMP and local disaster risk reduction strategy. The output will also contribute to the economic loss in terms of regional, national and global GDP and damage to critical infrastructure.	2	3	6
6. Contingency planning	Contingency plan for local communities	11 13	11.b 13.1	11.b.2 13.1.3	✓		Contingency plans for local government/communities will be developed base on the results of risk assessment on climate change and economy.	Contingency play can strengthen the capacity of local government/communities and be used for prevention and evacuation activities	3	3	9
										The project is moderately responsive to SDGs	8

Sample 3: A sample SETI Scorecard for the proposed Hyperthermophilic Composting Solutions for Food Production by Davao Thermo Biotech Corp.

Project Title	Hyperthermophilic Composting Solutions for Food Production
Location	to be determined
Implementator	Davao Thermo Biotech Corp., HELP Davao, LGU Davao, PSF

Duration of the Project	June 2019-December 2019 (Construction); January 2020-December 2030 (Implementation)											
Date of Assessment	January 2019											
SCORECARD FOR SETI PROJECTS IN TERMS OF ITS RESPONSIVENESS TO SDGs												
OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT	MAJOR OUTPUTS OF THE PRODUCT BASE ON THE OBJECTIVES (Derived of Prospective)	SDG	SDG TARGET	SETI-related SDG Indicator	IMPACT TO THE ATTAINMENT OF THE SDG TARGET		REMARKS				RATING (3,2,1)	RESPONSIVENESS SCORE
					Direct	Indirect	Indicate baseline data if available as reference for rating likelihood of accomplishment according to the project timeline		Indicate whether the outputs will directly or indirectly contribute to the attainment of SDGs		Likelihood	Relevance
1. To capacitate the community on the use of BDRRM Plan and LCCAP	Updated BDRRM Plan and LCCAP	1	1.5	1.5.4	✓		BDRRM Plan and LCCAP data are available.		Adoption of BDRRM Plan and LCCAP by local communities will directly contribute to SDG 1.5.4 proportion of LGU that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies.		3	3
		6	6.b	6.b.1		✓	RA 9275 or the Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004 for reference		Since local communities are now actively involved in adoption of BDRRM Plan and LCCAP, it will be easier to organize these communities for proper water and sanitation management; they will also understand that proper water and sanitation management could be one of the ways to reduce water-related disasters.		2	3
		11	11.5	11.5.1	✓		BDRRM Plan and LCCAP data are available.		Local communities will be more aware and informed on what to do in case of disasters.		3	3
		13	13.1	13.1.3	✓		BDRRM Plan and LCCAP data are available.		It will help local communities adopt and implement BDRRM Plan and LCCAP. Communities will have the opportunity to improve and update their BDRRM Plan and LCCAP. (Same with 1.5.4)		3	3
		13	13.2	13.2.1	✓		BDRRM Plan and LCCAP data are available.		Inputs from local communities on climate change measures such as reduction of Green House Gases from solid wastes will be considered in updating LCCAP, contributing into policies, strategies, and planning		3	3
		13	13.3	13.3.2	✓		BDRRM Plan and LCCAP data are available.		With the implementation of BDRRM Plan and LCCAP, it will improve education, awareness and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning		3	3
	Established	1	1.1	1.1.1	✓		Establishment of hyperthermophilic composting plant will immediately start after receipt of funding		Establishment of hyperthermophilic composting plant will require employment; thus giving opportunities/jobs		3	3



2. To establish demonstration sites or hubs	Hyperthermophilic composting solutions technology and efficient management of biodegradable waste	3	3.3	3.3.3	✓		Incidences of vector-borne diseases (malaria, dengue, leptospirosis, etc.) in communities near land fills	Biodegradable solid wastes will be properly disposed and treated through hyperthermophilic composting thus eliminating vectors like mosquitoes, flies, vermin found in land fills; thereby reducing risk of malaria and other water-borne diseases	3	3	9.0
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		6	6.3	6.3.1	✓		Incidences of water-borne and vector-borne diseases; data available from Department of Health, City Health Office	Proper treatment and disposal of biodegradable waste reduces pollution and release of leachate/hazardous chemicals and materials into water bodies thus improving water quality; a Self-Monitoring Report (SMR) will be submitted every quarter to monitor volume of wastewater safely treated.	3	3	9.0
			8.2	8.2.1	✓		Establishment of the hyperthermophilic composting plant will commence after receipt of funding	Establishment of hyperthermophilic composting plant will require employment; thus giving opportunities/jobs (same with 1.1.1)	3	3	9.0
			8.5	8.5.2	✓		Establishment of the hyperthermophilic composting plant will commence after receipt of funding	Establishment of hyperthermophilic composting plant will require employment; thus giving opportunities/jobs (same with 1.1.1 and 8.2.1)	3	3	9.0
			8.6	8.6.1	✓		Establishment of the hyperthermophilic composting plant will commence after receipt of funding	Establishment of hyperthermophilic composting plant will require employment; thus giving opportunities/jobs (same with 1.1.1, 8.2.1, and 8.5.2)	3	3	9.0
			8.9	8.9.2		✓	Design of the hyperthermophilic composting plant includes organic agriculture and farm tourism	Part of the project is to conduct local study tours to composting plant to understand organic agriculture and farm tourism which contributes to promoting sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	3	3	4.5
			9.4	9.4.1	✓		Composting is a carbon sequestration tool.	Part of the project is to upgrade infrastructure and technology to make them sustainable for a cleaner environment; CO2 emission report can be generated	3	3	9.0
		9	9.5	9.5.1	✓		Hyperthermophilic composting using YMO technology from Japan is a novel technology.	Part of the project includes enhancing scientific research and upgrading its technological capabilities.	3	3	9.0
			12.4	12.4.2	✓		Design of the hyperthermophilic composting plant prevents leachate contamination of the environment.	Prevention of accidental release of leachate/hazardous waste to the environment.	3	3	9.0
			12.5	12.5.1	✓		Proper segregation and treatment of biodegradable wastes.	Reduction of biodegradable waste going to landfill because of industry scale composting	3	3	9.0
		12	12.6	12.6.1	✓		Regulatory compliance with environmental laws.	Encourages companies to copy and adopt sustainable practices	3	3	9.0
3. To enhance food production using the biofertilizer (end product of composting project)	Enhanced energy and functional food	2	2.1	2.1.1			The guaranteed analysis of the resulting compost biofertilizer is within Philippine National Standards for organic fertilizer.	Resulting compost biofertilizer can be utilized to help end hunger by supporting in their farming/planting nutritious and functional food.	3	3	9.0
		11	11.5	11.5.1			The guaranteed analysis of the resulting compost biofertilizer is within Philippine National Standards for organic fertilizer.	Resulting compost biofertilizer can be utilized to help protect evacuees or victims of disasters by supporting in their farming/planting emergency food.	3	3	9.0



			15.2	15.2.1			The guaranteed analysis of the resulting compost biofertilizer is within Philippine National Standards for organic fertilizer.	Resulting compost biofertilizer can be utilized for reforestation and bioremediation.	3	3	9.0
The project is moderately responsive to SDGs											8

V. SETI-RELATED SDG INDICATORS

This List of SETI-related SDG Indicators was based on the *Global Indicator Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. After the consultations, workshops and validation activities with SETI stakeholders, a final list of 17 SDGs with 152 SETI-related SDG Targets and 215 SETI-related SDG Indicators was developed and is shown on the table below. This list of SETI-related SDG Indicators will be used together with the SETI Scorecard Template (page 7) and the Guidelines in Using the SETI Scorecard (page 8) to come up with a certain project's own SETI Scorecard.

 Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) 1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)



1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP 1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups
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	Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World)
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk 2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector



<p>2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round</p> <p>2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility</p>	<p>2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies</p> <p>2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies</p>
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Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel 3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and wellbeing	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders 3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol



3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population) 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme 3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors



the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness



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

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country

 Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment



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

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water 6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources



6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100) 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management



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

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency primary energy and GDP 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of 7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services



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

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status 8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status



8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate 8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries (conflict with 2.1)	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy

 Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	
Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants



9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology



Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations



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

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate 11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)



11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population 11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities 11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials



Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 Global food loss index

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools 12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels



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

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population 13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030



	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula 13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed- country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate changerelated planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

 Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	
Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches



14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources



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

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011– 2020
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

 Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	
Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars) 16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months



Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Finance	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes 17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)
		17.3.1 Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP



<p>17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress</p> <p>17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries</p>	<p>17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services</p> <p>17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries</p>
Technology	
<p>17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism</p>	<p>17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation</p> <p>17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed</p>
<p>17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed</p>	<p>17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies</p>
<p>17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology</p>	<p>17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet</p>
Capacity-building	
<p>7.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation</p>	<p>17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries</p>



Trade	
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States
Systemic issues	
<i>Policy and institutional coherence</i>	
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation
<i>Multi-stakeholder partnerships</i>	
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals



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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

A special appreciation to the Help Davao Team who have worked intensively in developing the SETI for DRR Scorecard.

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UNESCO Office Jakarta expressed its highest appreciation to UNESCO Chair, Category-2 Centres representatives who supported the development of this Scorecard, especially on their input and suggestion. These scorecard has been reviewed by experts, UNESCO Chair, Category-2 Centres representatives at the Expert Meeting for "Establishment of the Regional Platform on the Member State's SETI Capacity for the Implementation of SDGs in UNESCO Sites, 17 – 18 October 2018 in Jakarta, Indonesia and the Science Policy Forum SETI Capacity for the Implementation on SDG in the Asia and the Pacific 4 – 6 December 2018, Davao, Philippines.

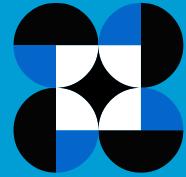
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*This SETI for SDGs Scorecard was developed in collaboration with
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