South Africa-European Union Sustainability Transitions Policy Dialogue

Enhancing the South African National Development Plan's sustainability transition through the domestication of the Sustainable Development Goals

Workshops Discussion Document

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Environmental Affairs
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SA-EU STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP
THE DIALOGUE FACILITY

TIPS TRADE & INDUSTRIAL POLICY STRATEGIES
UNISA institute for corporate citizenship
HSRC Human Sciences Research Council
MAPUNGUBWE INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC REFLECTION (MISTRA)
ODI Research & Policy in Development
2030 NDP

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

This discussion document provides preliminary guiding context to the South Africa - European Union (SA-EU) sustainability transitions workshops to be hosted in different locations around the country in the first half of 2017. The interactive platform is set up for co-learning, co-production and experience sharing between the EU and SA experts, officials and stakeholders on "Enhancing the South African National Development Plan's sustainability transition through the domestication of the Sustainable Development Goals".

Numerous discussions have been, and will continue to be held throughout the country on the alignment of the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with the National Development Plan (NDP) and how this alignment could be reinforced through the domestication of the SDGs and associated indicators. The SA-EU Sustainability Transition Dialogue will focus on the implementation of the NDP and the realisation of the SDGs and, specifically, on the most appropriate metrics and indicators that could be used to track South Africa's sustainability transition progress. The dialogue is in line with the SA-EU Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement (TDCA) and Strategic Partnership Joint Action Plan (JPA) aimed at enhancing political dialogue and cooperation on regional, African and global issues through structured discussions on issues of mutual interest.

The purpose of the SA-EU Sustainability Transition Dialogue is two-fold:

- To create a common understanding of the sustainability transition implicit in the National Development Plan's 2030 vision of a "t*ransition to an environmentally sustainable, climate change resilient, low-carbon economy and just society*"; and from this
- To enhance South Africa's implementation of this sustainability transition and its contribution to the global transition required by the Sustainable Development Goals through the domestication of the SDGs and associated domestic indicators.

To this end, the dialogue will focus on four key dimensions: (1) clarifying our understanding on the domestication of the SDGs; (2) the role of evidence, participatory and inclusive process; (3) identification and prioritisation of possible domesticated indicators and associated targets; and (4) possible aligned SDG/NDP monitoring approaches.

The intension of the five workshops is to: (i) identify and build on current contributions to the sustainability transition; and (ii) identify the risks, barriers and opportunities associated with the implementation of South Africa's sustainability transition and to suggest how the risks could be managed, barriers removed and the opportunities fully exploited.

The next sections of this document provide the workshops guiding context on National Development Plan's sustainability transitions and domesticating environment related SDGs indicators in South Africa.

2. National development plan and SDGs of focus

The dialogue is facilitated taking to consideration the use of robust evidence such as from research, evaluation, statistics and administrative data as well as evidence from stakeholders (DEA and ODI, 2016a:9). Such evidence is important throughout the policy cycle: diagnosis, planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation as promoted by the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (Goldman, 2015). The dialogue is facilitated with recognition of complexity and several processes relevant for promoting sustainable development: participatory, technical, political and resourcing.

South Africa has over the years post 1994 built on key policy instruments to promoting sustainable development. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2013), an innovative system of intergovernmental co-ordination at national level based on performance agreements has already helped mainstream environmental considerations into the policies, measures and programmes of other government departments. These performance agreements are the fourteen Outcomes coordinated by the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation in the Presidency since 2009. The mainstreaming of environmental consideration is in line with implementing Section 24 (b) of the South African Constitution, which aims to "*secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development*".

Although various policy development and implementation is in progress, it is recognised that DEA and ODI (2016b:18) it remains a challenge to translate the principles of sustainable development into policy outcomes at scale. The National Development Plan acknowledges that South Africa faces urgent developmental challenges in terms of poverty, unemployment and inequality, and will need to find ways to "decouple" the economy from the environment, to break the links between economic activity, environmental degradation and carbon-intensive energy consumption. The NDP vision is therefore that "*by 2030, South Africa's transition to an environmentally sustainable, climate change resilient, low-carbon economy and just society will be well under way*" (NPC, 2011:199).

A workshop was hosted in May 2016 on the evidence needs for green economy and sustainable development. The participants noted that DEA and ODI (2016c) many of sustainable development discussions had been elaborated during the processes leading to the development of the NDP and that in turn the NDP had informed South Africa's approach in shaping the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It was also recognised that there was a natural harmonisation in terms of time frames between the NDP and SDGs which have targets to 2030. The May 2016 participants agreed to focus on five SDGs for which the environment sector holds primary responsibility, while consideration is made of other cross-cutting SDGs. The SA-EU workshops in 2017 build from this 2016 deliberation and continue the focus on the five SDGs. Noting that the dialogue focuses on five of the seventeen SDGs, i.e. Goal number 12, 13, 14, and 15, that are related to the "mandate" of the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) contribution, the table below summarises what each goal covers and the number of associated targets and indicators. The SDG 17 as a means of implementation goal will also be considered in terms of progress the four SDG's can make towards a measurable contribution to the broader and more holistic global sustainability partnership. For easy reference a detailed list on the relevant targets and indicators is attached as **Annexure A**.

Table1: Sustainable Development Goals in focus

SDG No.		Goal Description	No. of Targets	No. of Indicators
#12		Responsible Consumption & Production: Ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns	11	13
#13		Climate Action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	5	7
#14		Life Below Water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	10	10
#15		Life on Land: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat deforestation, and halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss.	12	14
#17		Partnerships for the Goals: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development	10	24

Source: Mitchell, 2017

The NDP and SDGs context above also takes to consideration the Africa Agenda 2063 among others.

3. Preliminary evidence and practical context

As a platform that promotes African and European exchange, it is recognised that Nhamo et al., (2011:31) sustainability challenges such as poverty, food insecurity, high illiteracy rates and environmental related diseases prevalent in Africa are not necessarily reflective of global sustainability challenges. It is of importance for Africa United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) (2016:6) to transform into sustained and inclusive development, based on economic diversification that creates jobs, enhances access to basic services, reduces inequality and contributes to poverty eradication while not undermining the natural resource base. In addition to these challenges United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (2015:22), international attention is on South Africa when it comes to addressing the key global challenges associated with resource intensive economies, such as climate change. Recognition is made that South Africa UNEP (2013:1) confronted the world financial and economic crisis of 2008 by launching a US$7.5 billion stimulus package, of which about 11 per cent, or US$0.8 billion, was allocated to environment-related themes.

There are conceptual and practical context that the workshops will draw from and take to consideration. For example, the concepts such as green economy Nhamo et al. (2011: 14) is understood as a conduit and platform to fast track the implementation of sustainable development. Managing a just transition is identified in the NDP as one of the key steps towards achieving the "*environmentally sustainable, climate change resilient, low-carbon economy and just society"* vision. A just transition means Swilling et al. (2016: xxx) a transition that is not only about decarbonisation and resource efficiency, but also about redistributive measures that reduce inequality and eradicate poverty. Of note is that Swilling et al. (2016: xxxvii), a major barrier to a just transition that includes the greening of the economy is the distinction between the "sector view", which tend to focus on green actions consistent with not slowing the economy, and the "societal view", which includes the value of all social and environmental externalities. The sociological perspective Perrot (2015: 37) means that different actors have different understanding of the same idea. Consequently, UNECA (2016:41) opinions differ on the appropriate mechanism for transitioning from green economy to sustainable development.

The participants at the May 2016 evidence strategy workshop noted the DEA and ODI (2016c:3) concurrent nature of the functions among spheres of government and the degree of cross-sectoral interest. They expressed the need to "finding a way to pull out the integrated issues that are often at the core of sustainable development and green economy" (*ibid*).

From an inclusive and participatory approach, what is important therefore in managing the sustainability transition is the intentional recognition that DEA and ODI (2016a:8):

> Different stakeholders have different views of what evidence is needed to inform policy-making, and different interpretations of what it means for developing policy positions, policy implementation and reporting on progress towards goals. An inclusive approach involves policy officials listening to as many of these voices as possible. A participatory approach ensures actively involving stakeholders throughout the processes of developing and submitting policies for approval, implementation and reporting on progress.

Such an inclusive and participatory process was practically followed through the national climate change response white paper that was DEA and ODI (2015b:32) informed by considerable evidence gathering, discussions, debates and stakeholder engagement at both the national and international level.

South Africa needs to Gulati et al. (2016: 39) reduce carbon emissions, while simultaneously moving out of the low growth trap and reducing inequality and unemployment. The policy framework is expected to (Montmasson-Clair and Ryan, 2014:44) reflect the complex interplay between transitioning towards a green economy and maintaining an industrial structure dominated by energy- and carbon-intensive industries. A set of trade-offs indeed arises from the interface between industrial policy and industrialisation on the one hand, and green economy and sustainability principles on the other hand. Furthermore, TIPS et al., (2013:81), in addition to the carbon/energy dimension, freshwater availability is also becoming a critical issue, with a 24% reduction in domestic freshwater capacity in less than two decades. The workshops deliberation builds from the national summit that identified the nine focus areas of the green economy to guide its strategy to "*pursue and explore opportunities*". These focus areas take to considerations that Swilling et al. (2016: xxxviii) greening the economy:

- Is about an overarching approach to making all sectors of the economy more resource efficient, less carbon intensive and more restorative of ecological systems;
- Is also about social reconstruction by reducing poverty and inequality, and creating decent livelihoods [In addition to preserving the environment];
- Is understood as a process of transition towards greater economy, environmental and social sustainability across all sectors of the economy and society.

The complexity outlined above explains the acceptance that there is (Montmasson-Clair and Ryan, 2014:44) no single policy instrument or price signal is sufficient to trigger a meaningful transformation, a varied and complementary set of measures is necessary. A number of reported drivers of green and low carbon economy for business action include regulations, changing consumer priorities, energy security, financial costs, physical impacts and reputation (Nhamo, 2014: 315). While business drivers and action are important, attention is also Perrot (2015: 50) critical for policy interventions such as grassroots and informal sectors of the economy. Particularly also considering Africa's challenges that include the need to UNECA (2016:30) provide opportunities and meet the needs of youth, the majority of whom are

excluded from the mainstream economy. The challenge is difficult to manage as the (TIPS et al., 2013:5) country does not report green jobs individually in any of its major surveys or statistics of employment, nor does it measure or report the size or growth of “green industries”. The country needs to ensure that policy implementation effectiveness is not lost and that the role of private business is enhanced (UNEP, 2015:31).

According to DEA and ODI (2015a: 11), sustainable development policies have resulted in several cases of good practice, though somewhat isolated through for instance pilot projects. Furthermore, DEA and ODI (2015a: 23), although academically there was agreement on how sustainable development was defined, the reality of how the concept was used in practice was ambiguous. And also DEA and ODI (2015a: 25), not enough attention was paid to the ‘lived realities’ of the people who were affected by these problems, which on occasion resulted in strategies not being supported by the people and institutions that were directly affected by policy intervention.

The sustainability transitions affects and requires actions from three spheres of government, business, civil society and research institutions. As noted in Montmasson-Clair and Ryan (2014:44), while many companies are already vigorously investing in the green economy, most prospects remain underexploited or untapped.

It is therefore important that sustainability transition progress in regularly reported, monitored and evaluated.

4. Metrics and indicators for tracking sustainability transition progress

Monitoring and evaluation of policy outcomes is a key component of policy cycle. During the SA-EU sustainability transitions workshops conversations it will be imperative to be reminiscent of some of the recommended steps to be followed during the process of developing and formulating the indicators. According to Cloete et al. (2014: 207) the process of developing indicators could be carried out in three steps. Firstly it is by adopting an explicit programme of theory of change and its concomitant programme logic model for a policy or programme. Secondly by identifying a list of alternative indicators that maybe be used to measure or verify performance of such policies or programmes. This should be done through a consultative process. The final step is focusing on assessing the potential indicators against predetermined criteria in order to select the most appropriate indicators that will ensure accurate, valid and reliable measurement of performance and change.

In order to ensure that the South Africa's sustainability transition is being efficiently monitored and evaluated there is a need to have indicators that are:

- Scientifically valid – there must be an acceptable theory of the relationship between the indicator and its purpose, and the data to be used must reliable and verifiable;
- Based on available data – in order to ensure that the indicator can be produced regularly over time;
- Responsive to change in the issues of interest;
- Easily understand – conceptually, how the measure relates to the purpose; its presentation; and the interpretation of the data;
- Relevant to users' needs;
- Championed by and institution responsible for the indicators' continues production and communication; and
- Used for measuring progress, early-warning of problems, understanding an issue, reporting and awareness raising.

The indicators to be identified should be more of "*impact indicators*". They must provide information on the longer term impacts of the actions taken in relation to sustainability transition or drivers of change and help to understand how the activities undertaken and outputs produced have contributed to the higher-level strategic goals. These indicators must help to answer the question "*did we achieve our targets and objectives?*"

5. Conclusion

It is anticipated that at the end of the series of workshops, evidence informed and co-created contribution will be made on common understanding of the sustainability transition implied by the National Development Plan and the domestication of the five SDGs indicators. Such contribution is valuable towards the processes facilitated by including the Statistics South Africa, Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation and the Department of International Relation and Cooperation.

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Further contributions through the interactive multi-stakeholder (among spheres of government, business, civil society and research institutions) policy dialogue is valuable to shape the ultimate participatory and evidence informed common understanding towards "Enhancing the South African National Development Plan's sustainability transition through the domestication of the Sustainable Development Goals".

For any technical queries, please contact Ms Mapula Tshangela: MTshangela@environment.gov.za and Ms Anna Mampye: AMampye@environment.gov.za.

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Annexure A: Sustainable Development Goals, targets and indicators in focus

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
Target	**Indicator**
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
	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	
Target	**Indicator**
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
	13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people
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,	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and

impact reduction and early warning	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 starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	
Target	**Indicator**
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 negotiations	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 percentage 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 wan	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	
Target	**Indicator**
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 dry lands, 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
	15.5.1 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	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species

or eradicate the priority species	
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 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 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	
Target	**Indicator**
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic

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

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
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
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 public-private and civil society partnerships
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,	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

timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.2 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