

# The Human Rights Guide to the Sustainable Development Goals

Linking human rights with all Sustainable Development Goals and targets

Click on goal, target or instrument to expand details.

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Show first:

## Targets instruments

| Instrument  | Article / Description  | Target   | Indicator  |
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| UNCCD<br>UN<br>Convention to<br>Combat<br>Desertification | <b>GENERAL</b><br>The objective of this Convention is to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, through effective action at all levels.  |  |  |
|   | <b>The entire convention is relevant</b><br>The UN Convention to Combat desertification is relevant to this Target in its entirety.  | <b>15.3 (15. Life on land)</b><br><br>By 2020, 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  |
|   | <b>2.1</b><br>The objective of this Convention is to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, through effective action at all levels, supported by international cooperation and partnership arrangements, in the framework of an integrated approach which is consistent with Agenda 21, with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in affected areas. | <b>6.1 (6. Clean water and sanitation)</b><br><br>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  |
|   |  | <b>6.4 (6. Clean water and sanitation)</b><br><br>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<br>6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources   |
|   |  | <b>8.4 (8. Decent work and economic growth)</b><br><br>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<br>8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP  |
|   |  | <b>12.2 (12. Responsible consumption and production)</b><br><br>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<br>12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP |
|   |  | <b>14.5 (14. Life below water)</b><br><br>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   |
|   |  | <b>15.1 (15. Life on land)</b><br><br>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<br>15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type                     |

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| <p><b>2.2</b><br/>Achieving this objective will involve long-term integrated strategies that focus simultaneously, in affected areas, on improved productivity of land, and the rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources, leading to improved living conditions, in particular at the community level.</p> | <p><b>15.2 (15. Life on land)</b><br/>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.</p>   | 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management  |
|   | <p><b>15.4 (15. Life on land)</b><br/>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.</p>  | 15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity<br>15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index   |
|   | <p><b>15.5 (15. Life on land)</b><br/>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.</p>   | 15.5.1 Red List Index  |
|   | <p><b>6.1 (6. Clean water and sanitation)</b><br/>By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.</p>   | 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services  |
|   | <p><b>6.4 (6. Clean water and sanitation)</b><br/>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.</p>   | 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time<br>6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources   |
|   | <p><b>6.6 (6. Clean water and sanitation)</b><br/>By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.</p>   | 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time   |
|   | <p><b>8.4 (8. Decent work and economic growth)</b><br/>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.</p> | 8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP<br>8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP  |
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|   | <p><b>14.5 (14. Life below water)</b><br/>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.</p>   | 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas   |
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|  |  | <b>15.2 (15. Life on land)</b><br>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  |
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|  |  | <b>15.5 (15. Life on land)</b><br>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  |
| <b>3.a</b><br>the Parties should ensure that decisions on the design and implementation of programmes to combat desertification and/or mitigate the effects of drought are taken with the participation of populations and local communities and that an enabling environment is created at higher levels to facilitate action at national and local levels; |  | <b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b><br>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.                              | 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)<br>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<br>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies |
|  |  | <b>5.5 (5. Gender equality)</b><br>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<br>5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions   |
|  |  | <b>6.b (6. Clean water and sanitation)</b><br>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  |
| <b>3</b><br>In order to achieve the objective of this Convention and to implement its provisions, the Parties shall be guided, inter alia, by the following:   |  | <b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b><br>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.                              | 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)<br>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<br>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies |
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|  |   | <b>15.5 (15. Life on land)</b><br>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  |
|  | <b>3.c</b><br>the Parties should develop, in a spirit of partnership, cooperation among all levels of government, communities, non-governmental organizations and landholders to establish a better understanding of the nature and value of land and scarce water resources in affected areas and to work towards their sustainable use; | <b>6.4 (6. Clean water and sanitation)</b><br>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<br>6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources   |
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|  | <b>4.2</b><br>In pursuing the objective of this Convention, the Parties shall:  | <b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b><br>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.   | 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)<br>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<br>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies |
|  |   | <b>2.3 (2. Zero hunger)</b><br>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. | 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/ forestry enterprise size<br>2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status  |
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|  |  | <b>2.b (2. Zero hunger)</b><br>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.   | 2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies  |
|  |  | <b>2.c (2. Zero hunger)</b><br>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.  | 2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies  |
|  |  | <b>6.5 (6. Clean water and sanitation)</b><br>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<br>6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation  |
|  |  | <b>11.b (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b><br>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<br>11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies   |
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|  |  | <b>15.5 (15. Life on land)</b><br>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  |
|  |  | <b>4.2.a</b><br>adopt an integrated approach addressing the physical, biological and socio-economic aspects of the processes of desertification and drought;  | <b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b><br>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.  |
|  |  |   | 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)<br>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<br>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies |

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| <p><b>4.2.c</b><br/>integrate strategies for poverty eradication into efforts to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought;</p>   | <p><b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b></p> <p>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.</p>   | <p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br/>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)<br/>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<br/>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> |
|  | <p><b>2.3 (2. Zero hunger)</b></p> <p>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.</p>   | <p>2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/ forestry enterprise size<br/>2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status</p>  |
|  | <p><b>11.b (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b></p> <p>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.</p> | <p>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<br/>11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>   |
| <p><b>4.2.b</b><br/>give due attention, within the relevant international and regional bodies, to the situation of affected developing country Parties with regard to international trade, marketing arrangements and debt with a view to establishing an enabling international economic environment conducive to the promotion of sustainable development;</p> | <p><b>2.b (2. Zero hunger)</b></p> <p>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.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies</p>   |
|  | <p><b>2.c (2. Zero hunger)</b></p> <p>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.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies</p>   |
| <p><b>4.2.d</b><br/>promote cooperation among affected country Parties in the fields of environmental protection and the conservation of land and water resources, as they relate to desertification and drought;</p>  | <p><b>6.5 (6. Clean water and sanitation)</b></p> <p>By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.</p>   | <p>6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management<br/>6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation</p>  |
|  | <p><b>11.b (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b></p> <p>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.</p> | <p>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<br/>11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>   |
|  | <p><b>14.5 (14. Life below water)</b></p> <p>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.</p>  | <p>14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas</p>  |

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|   |  | <p><b>15.1 (15. Life on land)</b></p> <p>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.</p>   | <p>15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area</p> <p>15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type</p>   |
|   |  | <p><b>15.5 (15. Life on land)</b></p> <p>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.</p>  | <p>15.5.1 Red List Index</p>  |
| 5 | In addition to their obligations pursuant to article 4, affected country Parties undertake to: | <p><b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b></p> <p>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.</p>   | <p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)</p> <p>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</p> <p>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> |
|   |  | <p><b>2.1 (2. Zero hunger)</b></p> <p>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.</p>  | <p>2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment</p> <p>2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)</p>   |
|   |  | <p><b>2.2 (2. Zero hunger)</b></p> <p>By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.</p>  | <p>2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age &lt;2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age</p> <p>2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height &gt;+2 or &lt;-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)</p> <p>2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)</p>   |
|   |  | <p><b>2.3 (2. Zero hunger)</b></p> <p>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.</p> | <p>2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/ forestry enterprise size</p> <p>2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status</p>  |
|   |  | <p><b>2.4 (2. Zero hunger)</b></p> <p>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.</p>                       | <p>2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agricultural practices</p>  |
|   |  | <p><b>5.5 (5. Gender equality)</b></p> <p>Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.</p>  | <p>5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments</p> <p>5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions</p>   |
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|            |  | <b>5.a (5. Gender equality)</b><br>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<br>5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control   |
|            |  | <b>6.b (6. Clean water and sanitation)</b><br>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  |
|            |  | <b>11.a (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b><br>Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.  | 11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space   |
|            |  | <b>11.b (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b><br>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<br>11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies   |
| <b>5.c</b> | address the underlying causes of desertification and pay special attention to the socioeconomic factors contributing to desertification processes;                         | <b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b><br>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.   | 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)<br>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<br>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies |
|            |  | <b>11.a (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b><br>Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.  | 11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space   |
| <b>5.b</b> | establish strategies and priorities, within the framework of sustainable development plans and/or policies, to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought; | <b>2.1 (2. Zero hunger)</b><br>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<br>2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)   |
|            |  | <b>2.2 (2. Zero hunger)</b><br>By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.  | 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age<br>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)<br>2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)   |
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|  |   | <p><b>2.4 (2. Zero hunger)</b></p> <p>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.</p>   | 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agricultural practices  |
|  |   | <p><b>11.a (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b></p> <p>Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.</p>  | 11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space   |
|  |   | <p><b>11.b (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b></p> <p>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.</p> | 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<br>11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies                             |
| <p><b>5.d</b></p> <p>promote awareness and facilitate the participation of local populations, particularly women and youth, with the support of nongovernmental organizations, in efforts to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought;</p> |   | <p><b>2.3 (2. Zero hunger)</b></p> <p>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.</p>   | 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/ forestry enterprise size<br>2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status  |
|  |   | <p><b>2.4 (2. Zero hunger)</b></p> <p>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.</p>   | 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agricultural practices  |
|  |   | <p><b>5.5 (5. Gender equality)</b></p> <p>Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.</p>  | 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments<br>5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions   |
|  |   | <p><b>5.a (5. Gender equality)</b></p> <p>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.</p>   | 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<br>5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control |
|  |   | <p><b>6.b (6. Clean water and sanitation)</b></p> <p>Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.</p>   | 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  |
|  | <p><b>5.a</b></p> <p>give due priority to combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought, and allocate adequate resources in accordance with their circumstances and capabilities;</p> | <p><b>11.5 (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b></p> <p>By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.</p>   | 11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br>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   |

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| <p><b>8.1</b><br/>The Parties shall encourage the coordination of activities carried out under this Convention and, if they are Parties to them, under other relevant international agreements, particularly the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity, in order to derive maximum benefit from activities under each agreement while avoiding duplication of effort. The Parties shall encourage the conduct of joint programmes, particularly in the fields of research, training, systematic observation and information collection and exchange, to the extent that such activities may contribute to achieving the objectives of the agreements concerned.</p> | <p><b>13.1 (13. Climate action)</b><br/>Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.</p>  | <p>13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br/>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<br/>13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>   |
|  | <p><b>13.2 (13. Climate action)</b><br/>Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.</p>  | <p>13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications<br/>13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year</p>  |
|  | <p><b>15.4 (15. Life on land)</b><br/>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.</p>   | <p>15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity<br/>15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index</p>   |
|  | <p><b>15.5 (15. Life on land)</b><br/>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.</p>  | <p>15.5.1 Red List Index</p>   |
|  | <p><b>15.9 (15. Life on land)</b><br/>By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.</p>  | <p>15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting</p>  |
| <p><b>10.1</b><br/>The purpose of national action programmes is to identify the factors contributing to desertification and practical measures necessary to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought.</p>  | <p><b>11.5 (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b><br/>By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.</p> | <p>11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br/>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</p>   |
| <p><b>10.2.a</b><br/>incorporate long-term strategies to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought, emphasize implementation and be integrated with national policies for sustainable development;</p>  | <p><b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b><br/>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.</p>   | <p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br/>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)<br/>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<br/>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> |
|  | <p><b>11.5 (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b><br/>By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.</p> | <p>11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br/>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</p>   |
|  | <p><b>13.1 (13. Climate action)</b><br/>Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.</p>  | <p>13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br/>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<br/>13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>   |

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| <p><b>10.2.f</b><br/>provide for effective participation at the local, national and regional levels of non-governmental organizations and local populations, both women and men, particularly resource users, including farmers and pastoralists and their representative organizations, in policy planning, decision-making, and implementation and review of national action programmes;</p> | <p><b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b><br/><br/>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.</p>   | <p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br/>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)<br/>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<br/>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> |
|  | <p><b>5.5 (5. Gender equality)</b><br/><br/>Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.</p>  | <p>5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments<br/>5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions</p>   |
|  | <p><b>5.a (5. Gender equality)</b><br/><br/>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.</p>   | <p>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<br/>5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control</p>   |
|  | <p><b>6.b (6. Clean water and sanitation)</b><br/><br/>Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.</p>   | <p>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</p>   |
|  | <p><b>10.2 (10. Reduce inequalities)</b><br/><br/>By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.</p>   | <p>10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, disaggregated by age, sex and persons with disabilities</p>  |
|  | <p><b>11.5 (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b><br/><br/>By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.</p> | <p>11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br/>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</p>   |
| <p><b>10.2.b</b><br/>allow for modifications to be made in response to changing circumstances and be sufficiently flexible at the local level to cope with different socio-economic, biological and geo-physical conditions;</p>   | <p><b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b><br/><br/>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.</p>   | <p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br/>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)<br/>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<br/>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> |
|  | <p><b>11.5 (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b><br/><br/>By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.</p> | <p>11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br/>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</p>   |
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|   |  | <p><b>13.1 (13. Climate action)</b></p> <p>Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.</p>  | <p>13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>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</p> <p>13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>  |
| <p><b>10.2.d</b></p> <p>enhance national climatological, meteorological and hydrological capabilities and the means to provide for drought early warning;</p>   |  | <p><b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b></p> <p>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.</p>   | <p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)</p> <p>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</p> <p>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> |
|   |  | <p><b>11.5 (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b></p> <p>By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.</p>                     | <p>11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>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</p>   |
|   |  | <p><b>13.1 (13. Climate action)</b></p> <p>Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.</p>  | <p>13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>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</p> <p>13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>  |
| <p><b>10.2</b></p> <p>National action programmes shall specify the respective roles of government, local communities and land users and the resources available and needed. They shall, inter alia:</p> |  | <p><b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b></p> <p>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.</p>   | <p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)</p> <p>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</p> <p>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> |
|   |  | <p><b>2.4 (2. Zero hunger)</b></p> <p>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.</p> | <p>2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agricultural practices</p>  |
|   |  | <p><b>5.5 (5. Gender equality)</b></p> <p>Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.</p>  | <p>5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments</p> <p>5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions</p>   |
|   |  | <p><b>5.a (5. Gender equality)</b></p> <p>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.</p>   | <p>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</p> <p>5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control</p>   |
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|        |   | <b>6.b (6. Clean water and sanitation)</b><br>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  |
|        |   | <b>10.2 (10. Reduce inequalities)</b><br>By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.   | 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, disaggregated by age, sex and persons with disabilities   |
|        |   | <b>11.5 (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b><br>By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the economic losses relative to 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<br>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   |
|        |   | <b>13.1 (13. Climate action)</b><br>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<br>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<br>13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies  |
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| 10.2.c | give particular attention to the implementation of preventive measures for lands that are not yet degraded or which are only slightly degraded; | <b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b><br>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.   | 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)<br>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<br>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies |
|        |   | <b>2.4 (2. Zero hunger)</b><br>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. | 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agricultural practices  |
|        |   | <b>11.5 (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b><br>By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the economic losses relative to 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<br>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   |
|        |   | <b>13.1 (13. Climate action)</b><br>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<br>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<br>13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies  |
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| <p><b>10.2.e</b><br/>promote policies and strengthen institutional frameworks which develop cooperation and coordination, in a spirit of partnership, between the donor community, governments at all levels, local populations and community groups, and facilitate access by local populations to appropriate information and technology;</p> | <p><b>10.2 (10. Reduce inequalities)</b><br/>By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.</p>   | <p>10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, disaggregated by age, sex and persons with disabilities</p>  |
|   | <p><b>11.5 (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b><br/>By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.</p>                     | <p>11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br/>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</p>   |
| <p><b>10.2.g</b><br/>require regular review of, and progress reports on, their implementation.</p>  | <p><b>11.5 (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b><br/>By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.</p>                     | <p>11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br/>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</p>   |
| <p><b>10.3.c</b><br/>establishment and/or strengthening, as appropriate, of food security systems, including storage and marketing facilities, particularly in rural areas;</p>   | <p><b>1.4 (1. No poverty)</b><br/>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.</p>              | <p>1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services<br/>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</p>   |
|   | <p><b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b><br/>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.</p>   | <p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br/>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)<br/>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<br/>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> |
|   | <p><b>2.1 (2. Zero hunger)</b><br/>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.</p>  | <p>2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment<br/>2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)</p>   |
|   | <p><b>2.2 (2. Zero hunger)</b><br/>By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.</p>  | <p>2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age &lt;-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age<br/>2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height &gt;+2 or &lt;-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)<br/>2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)</p>   |
|   | <p><b>2.4 (2. Zero hunger)</b><br/>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.</p> | <p>2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agricultural practices</p>   |
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|  |  | <p><b>11.5 (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b></p> <p>By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.</p>   | <p>11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>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</p>   |
|  |  | <p><b>11.b (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b></p> <p>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.</p> | <p>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</p> <p>11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>   |
|  |  | <p><b>13.1 (13. Climate action)</b></p> <p>Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.</p>  | <p>13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>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</p> <p>13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>  |
|  | <p><b>10.3.b</b><br/>strengthening of drought preparedness and management, including drought contingency plans at the local, national, subregional and regional levels, which take into consideration seasonal to interannual climate predictions;</p> | <p><b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b></p> <p>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.</p>   | <p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)</p> <p>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</p> <p>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> |
|  |  | <p><b>2.4 (2. Zero hunger)</b></p> <p>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.</p>   | <p>2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agricultural practices</p>  |
|  |  | <p><b>11.5 (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b></p> <p>By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.</p>   | <p>11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>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</p>   |
|  |  | <p><b>11.b (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b></p> <p>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.</p> | <p>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</p> <p>11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>   |
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|   |  | <p><b>13.1 (13. Climate action)</b></p> <p>Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.</p>  | <p>13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>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</p> <p>13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>  |
| <p><b>10.3.d</b></p> <p>establishment of alternative livelihood projects that could provide incomes in drought prone areas;</p>   |  | <p><b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b></p> <p>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.</p>   | <p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)</p> <p>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</p> <p>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> |
|   |  | <p><b>2.3 (2. Zero hunger)</b></p> <p>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.</p>   | <p>2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/ forestry enterprise size</p> <p>2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status</p>  |
|   |  | <p><b>11.5 (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b></p> <p>By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.</p>   | <p>11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>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</p>   |
|   |  | <p><b>11.b (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b></p> <p>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.</p> | <p>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</p> <p>11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>   |
|   |  | <p><b>13.1 (13. Climate action)</b></p> <p>Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.</p>  | <p>13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>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</p> <p>13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>  |
| <p><b>10.3.a</b></p> <p>establishment and/or strengthening, as appropriate, of early warning systems, including local and national facilities and joint systems at the subregional and regional levels, and mechanisms for assisting environmentally displaced persons;</p> |  | <p><b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b></p> <p>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.</p>   | <p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)</p> <p>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</p> <p>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> |
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|  |   | <b>11.5 (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b><br>By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the economic losses relative to 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<br>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   |
|  |   | <b>11.b (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b><br>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<br>11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies   |
|  |   | <b>13.1 (13. Climate action)</b><br>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<br>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<br>13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies  |
|  | <b>10.3.e</b><br>development of sustainable irrigation programmes for both crops and livestock. | <b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b><br>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.   | 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)<br>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<br>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies |
|  |   | <b>2.3 (2. Zero hunger)</b><br>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.   | 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/ forestry enterprise size<br>2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status  |
|  |   | <b>2.4 (2. Zero hunger)</b><br>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.   | 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agricultural practices  |
|  |   | <b>11.5 (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b><br>By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the economic losses relative to 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<br>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   |

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| <p><b>10.3</b><br/>National action programmes may include, inter alia, some or all of the following measures to prepare for and mitigate the effects of drought:</p> | <p><b>11.b (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b><br/>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.</p> | <p>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<br/>11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>  |
|  | <p><b>2.1 (2. Zero hunger)</b><br/>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.</p>  | <p>2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment<br/>2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)</p>  |
|  | <p><b>2.2 (2. Zero hunger)</b><br/>By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.</p>  | <p>2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age &lt;2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age<br/>2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height &gt;+2 or &lt;-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)<br/>2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)</p> |
|  | <p><b>2.3 (2. Zero hunger)</b><br/>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.</p>   | <p>2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/ forestry enterprise size<br/>2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status</p>   |
|  | <p><b>2.4 (2. Zero hunger)</b><br/>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.</p>   | <p>2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agricultural practices</p>  |
|  | <p><b>11.5 (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b><br/>By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.</p>   | <p>11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br/>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</p>  |
|  | <p><b>11.b (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b><br/>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.</p> | <p>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<br/>11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>  |
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|  |  | <p><b>13.1 (13. Climate action)</b></p> <p>Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.</p>  | <p>13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>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</p> <p>13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>  |
| <p><b>10.4</b></p> <p>Taking into account the circumstances and requirements specific to each affected country Party, national action programmes include, as appropriate, inter alia, measures in some or all of the following priority fields as they relate to combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought in affected areas and to their populations: promotion of alternative livelihoods and improvement of national economic environments with a view to strengthening programmes aimed at the eradication of poverty and at ensuring food security; demographic dynamics; sustainable management of natural resources; sustainable agricultural practices; development and efficient use of various energy sources; institutional and legal frameworks; strengthening of capabilities for assessment and systematic observation, including hydrological and meteorological services, and capacity building, education and public awareness.</p> |  | <p><b>1.4 (1. No poverty)</b></p> <p>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.</p>                                    | <p>1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services</p> <p>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</p>   |
|  |  | <p><b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b></p> <p>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.</p>   | <p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)</p> <p>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</p> <p>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> |
|  |  | <p><b>2.1 (2. Zero hunger)</b></p> <p>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.</p>  | <p>2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment</p> <p>2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)</p>   |
|  |  | <p><b>2.2 (2. Zero hunger)</b></p> <p>By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.</p>  | <p>2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age &lt;-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age</p> <p>2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height &gt;+2 or &lt;-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)</p> <p>2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)</p>  |
|  |  | <p><b>2.3 (2. Zero hunger)</b></p> <p>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.</p> | <p>2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/ forestry enterprise size</p> <p>2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status</p>  |
|  |  | <p><b>2.4 (2. Zero hunger)</b></p> <p>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.</p>                       | <p>2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agricultural practices</p>  |
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|    |   | <p><b>11.5 (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b></p> <p>By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.</p>   | <p>11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>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</p>   |
|    |   | <p><b>11.b (11. Sustainable cities and communities)</b></p> <p>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.</p> | <p>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</p> <p>11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> |
|    |   | <p><b>12.2 (12. Responsible consumption and production)</b></p> <p>By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.</p>   | <p>12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita and material footprint per GDP</p> <p>12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</p>   |
|    |   | <p><b>14.5 (14. Life below water)</b></p> <p>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.</p>  | <p>14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas</p>   |
|    |   | <p><b>15.1 (15. Life on land)</b></p> <p>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.</p>   | <p>15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area</p> <p>15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type</p>   |
|    |   | <p><b>15.5 (15. Life on land)</b></p> <p>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.</p>  | <p>15.5.1 Red List Index</p>  |
| 11 | <p>Affected country Parties shall consult and cooperate to prepare, as appropriate, in accordance with relevant regional implementation annexes, subregional and/or regional action programmes to harmonize, complement and increase the efficiency of national programmes. The provisions of article 10 shall apply mutatis mutandis to subregional and regional programmes. Such cooperation may include agreed joint programmes for the sustainable management of transboundary natural resources, scientific and technical cooperation, and strengthening of relevant institutions.</p> | <p><b>2.a (2. Zero hunger)</b></p> <p>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.</p>   | <p>2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures</p> <p>2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</p>  |
|    |   | <p><b>12.2 (12. Responsible consumption and production)</b></p> <p>By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.</p>   | <p>12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita and material footprint per GDP</p> <p>12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</p>   |
| 12 | <p>Affected country Parties, in collaboration with other Parties and the international community, should cooperate to ensure the promotion of an enabling international environment in the implementation of the Convention. Such cooperation should also cover fields of technology transfer as well as scientific research and development, information collection and dissemination and financial resources.</p>   | <p><b>2.a (2. Zero hunger)</b></p> <p>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.</p>   | <p>2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures</p> <p>2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</p>  |

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| <p><b>16</b><br/>The Parties agree, according to their respective capabilities, to integrate and coordinate the collection, analysis and exchange of relevant short term and long term data and information to ensure systematic observation of land degradation in affected areas and to understand better and assess the processes and effects of drought and desertification. This would help accomplish, inter alia, early warning and advance planning for periods of adverse climatic variation in a form suited for practical application by users at all levels, including especially local populations. To this end, they shall, as appropriate:</p> | <p><b>1.4 (1. No poverty)</b><br/>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.</p> <p><b>2.5 (2. Zero hunger)</b><br/>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.</p> <p><b>5.a (5. Gender equality)</b><br/>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.</p> | <p>1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services<br/>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</p> <p>2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities<br/>2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction</p> <p>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<br/>5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control</p> |
| <p><b>16.g</b><br/>subject to their respective national legislation and/or policies, exchange information on local and traditional knowledge, ensuring adequate protection for it and providing appropriate return from the benefits derived from it, on an equitable basis and on mutually agreed terms, to the local populations concerned.</p>   | <p><b>1.4 (1. No poverty)</b><br/>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.</p> <p><b>2.5 (2. Zero hunger)</b><br/>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.</p> <p><b>5.a (5. Gender equality)</b><br/>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.</p> | <p>1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services<br/>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</p> <p>2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities<br/>2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction</p> <p>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<br/>5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control</p> |
| <p><b>17.1</b><br/>The Parties undertake, according to their respective capabilities, to promote technical and scientific cooperation in the fields of combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought through appropriate national, subregional, regional and international institutions. To this end, they shall support research activities that:</p>  | <p><b>1.4 (1. No poverty)</b><br/>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.</p>   | <p>1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services<br/>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</p>  |

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|  |  | <b>2.5 (2. Zero hunger)</b><br><br>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<br>2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction  |
|  |  | <b>6.1 (6. Clean water and sanitation)</b><br><br>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  |
|  |  | <b>6.4 (6. Clean water and sanitation)</b><br><br>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<br>6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources   |
|  |  | <b>10.2 (10. Reduce inequalities)</b><br><br>By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.   | 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, disaggregated by age, sex and persons with disabilities   |
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|  | <b>17.1.c</b><br>protect, integrate, enhance and validate traditional and local knowledge, know-how and practices, ensuring, subject to their respective national legislation and/or policies, that the owners of that knowledge will directly benefit on an equitable basis and on mutually agreed terms from any commercial utilization of it or from any technological development derived from that knowledge; | <b>1.4 (1. No poverty)</b><br><br>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<br>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 |
|  |  | <b>2.5 (2. Zero hunger)</b><br><br>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<br>2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction  |
|  | <b>17.1.g</b><br>enhance the availability of water resources in affected areas, by means of, inter alia, cloud-seeding.  | <b>6.1 (6. Clean water and sanitation)</b><br><br>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  |
|  |  | <b>6.4 (6. Clean water and sanitation)</b><br><br>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<br>6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources   |
|  | <b>17.1.f</b><br>promote the conduct of joint research programmes between national, subregional, regional and international research organizations, in both the public and private sectors, for the development of improved, affordable and accessible technologies for sustainable development through effective participation of local populations and communities;  | <b>10.2 (10. Reduce inequalities)</b><br><br>By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.   | 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, disaggregated by age, sex and persons with disabilities   |

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| <p><b>17.1.b</b><br/>respond to well defined objectives, address the specific needs of local populations and lead to the identification and implementation of solutions that improve the living standards of people in affected areas;</p>  | <p><b>10.2 (10. Reduce inequalities)</b><br/><br/>By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.</p>   | <p>10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, disaggregated by age, sex and persons with disabilities</p>   |
| <p><b>18.1.b</b><br/>facilitate access, in particular by affected developing country Parties, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights, to technologies most suitable to practical application for specific needs of local populations, paying special attention to the social, cultural, economic and environmental impact of such technology;</p>  | <p><b>2.a (2. Zero hunger)</b><br/><br/>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.</p> | <p>2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures<br/>2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</p> |
| <p><b>18.1.c</b><br/>facilitate technology cooperation among affected country Parties through financial assistance or other appropriate means;</p>  | <p><b>2.a (2. Zero hunger)</b><br/><br/>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.</p> | <p>2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures<br/>2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</p> |
| <p><b>18.1.d</b><br/>extend technology cooperation with affected developing country Parties, including, where relevant, joint ventures, especially to sectors which foster alternative livelihoods;</p>   | <p><b>2.a (2. Zero hunger)</b><br/><br/>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.</p> | <p>2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures<br/>2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</p> |
| <p><b>18.1.e</b><br/>take appropriate measures to create domestic market conditions and incentives, fiscal or otherwise, conducive to the development, transfer, acquisition and adaptation of suitable technology, knowledge, know-how and practices, including measures to ensure adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights.</p>  | <p><b>2.a (2. Zero hunger)</b><br/><br/>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.</p> | <p>2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures<br/>2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</p> |
| <p><b>18.1</b><br/>The Parties undertake, as mutually agreed and in accordance with their respective national legislation and/or policies, to promote, finance and/or facilitate the financing of the transfer, acquisition, adaptation and development of environmentally sound, economically viable and socially acceptable A/AC.241/27 page 16 technologies relevant to combating desertification and/or mitigating the effects of drought, with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in affected areas. Such cooperation shall be conducted bilaterally or multilaterally, as appropriate, making full use of the expertise of intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations. The Parties shall, in particular:</p> | <p><b>2.a (2. Zero hunger)</b><br/><br/>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.</p> | <p>2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures<br/>2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</p> |
| <p><b>18.1.a</b><br/>fully utilize relevant existing national, subregional, regional and international information systems and clearing-houses for the dissemination of information on available technologies, their sources, their environmental risks and the broad terms under which they may be acquired;</p>   | <p><b>2.a (2. Zero hunger)</b><br/><br/>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.</p> | <p>2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures<br/>2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</p> |

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| <p><b>18.2.a</b><br/>make inventories of such technology, knowledge, know-how and practices and their potential uses with the participation of local populations, and disseminate such information, where appropriate, in cooperation with relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;</p>        |  | <p><b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b><br/><br/>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.</p>   | <p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br/>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)<br/>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<br/>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> |
| <p><b>18.2.b</b><br/>ensure that such technology, knowledge, know-how and practices are adequately protected and that local populations benefit directly, on an equitable basis and as mutually agreed, from any commercial utilization of them or from any technological development derived therefrom;</p>         |  | <p><b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b><br/><br/>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.</p>   | <p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br/>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)<br/>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<br/>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> |
|  |  | <p><b>2.5 (2. Zero hunger)</b><br/><br/>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.</p> | <p>2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities<br/>2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction</p>  |
| <p><b>18.2.c</b><br/>encourage and actively support the improvement and dissemination of such technology, knowledge, know-how and practices or of the development of new technology based on them;</p>   |  | <p><b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b><br/><br/>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.</p>   | <p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br/>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)<br/>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<br/>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> |
| <p><b>18.2.d</b><br/>facilitate, as appropriate, the adaptation of such technology, knowledge, know-how and practices to wide use and integrate them with modern technology, as appropriate.</p>   |  | <p><b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b><br/><br/>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.</p>   | <p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br/>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)<br/>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<br/>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> |
| <p><b>18.2</b><br/>The Parties shall, according to their respective capabilities, and subject to their respective national legislation and/or policies, protect, promote and use in particular relevant traditional and local technology, knowledge, know-how and practices and, to that end, they undertake to:</p> |  | <p><b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b><br/><br/>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.</p>   | <p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br/>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)<br/>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<br/>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> |
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|   |  | <p><b>2.5 (2. Zero hunger)</b></p> <p>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.</p> | <p>2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities</p> <p>2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction</p>  |
| <p><b>19.1.c</b><br/>by establishing and/or strengthening support and extension services to disseminate relevant technology methods and techniques more effectively, and by training field agents and members of rural organizations in participatory approaches for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources;</p> |  | <p><b>1.4 (1. No poverty)</b></p> <p>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.</p>  | <p>1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services</p> <p>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</p>   |
|   |  | <p><b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b></p> <p>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.</p>   | <p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)</p> <p>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</p> <p>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> |
|   |  | <p><b>4.7 (4. Quality education)</b></p> <p>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.</p>                            | <p>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</p>   |
|   |  | <p><b>12.2 (12. Responsible consumption and production)</b></p> <p>By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.</p>   | <p>12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita and material footprint per GDP</p> <p>12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</p>   |
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| <p><b>19.1.e</b><br/>by adapting, where necessary, relevant environmentally sound technology and traditional methods of agriculture and pastoralism to modern socio-economic conditions;</p>  |  | <p><b>1.4 (1. No poverty)</b></p> <p>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.</p>  | <p>1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services</p> <p>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</p>   |
|   |  | <p><b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b></p> <p>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.</p>   | <p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)</p> <p>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</p> <p>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> |
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|   |                            | <p><b>4.7 (4. Quality education)</b></p> <p>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.</p> | <p>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</p>   |
| 19.1.h<br>through innovative ways of promoting alternative livelihoods, including training in new skills;   | 1.4 (1. No poverty)        | <p>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.</p>   | <p>1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services</p> <p>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</p>   |
|   | 1.5 (1. No poverty)        | <p>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.</p>  | <p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)</p> <p>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</p> <p>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> |
|   | 4.7 (4. Quality education) | <p>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.</p>  | <p>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</p>   |
| 19.1.f<br>by providing appropriate training and technology in the use of alternative energy sources, particularly renewable energy resources, aimed particularly at reducing dependence on wood for fuel; | 1.4 (1. No poverty)        | <p>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.</p>   | <p>1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services</p> <p>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</p>   |
|   | 1.5 (1. No poverty)        | <p>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.</p>  | <p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)</p> <p>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</p> <p>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> |
|   | 4.7 (4. Quality education) | <p>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.</p>  | <p>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</p>   |

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|  |  | <b>7.2 (7. Affordable and clean energy)</b><br>By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.   | 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption   |
| <b>19.1</b><br>The Parties recognize the significance of capacity building -- that is to say, institution building, training and development of relevant local and national capacities -- in efforts to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought. They shall promote, as appropriate, capacity-building: |  | <b>1.4 (1. No poverty)</b><br>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<br>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   |
|  |  | <b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b><br>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.  | 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)<br>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<br>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies |
|  |  | <b>4.7 (4. Quality education)</b><br>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. | 4.7.1 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   |
|  |  | <b>7.2 (7. Affordable and clean energy)</b><br>By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.   | 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption   |
|  |  | <b>12.2 (12. Responsible consumption and production)</b><br>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<br>12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP   |
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| <b>19.1.d</b><br>by fostering the use and dissemination of the knowledge, know-how and practices of local people in technical cooperation programmes, wherever possible;   |  | <b>1.4 (1. No poverty)</b><br>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<br>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   |
|  |  | <b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b><br>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.  | 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)<br>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<br>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies |
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|  |  | <p><b>4.7 (4. Quality education)</b></p> <p>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.</p> | <p>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</p>  |
| <p><b>19.1.a</b><br/>through the full participation at all levels of local people, particularly at the local level, especially women and youth, with the cooperation of non-governmental and local organizations;</p>                                  |  | <p><b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b></p> <p>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.</p>  | <p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br/>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)<br/>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<br/>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> |
|  |  | <p><b>4.7 (4. Quality education)</b></p> <p>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.</p> | <p>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</p>  |
| <p><b>19.1.b</b><br/>by strengthening training and research capacity at the national level in the field of desertification and drought;</p>  |  | <p><b>1.5 (1. No poverty)</b></p> <p>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.</p>  | <p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<br/>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)<br/>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<br/>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> |
|  |  | <p><b>4.7 (4. Quality education)</b></p> <p>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.</p> | <p>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</p>  |
| <p><b>19.1.i</b><br/>by training of decision makers, managers, and personnel who are responsible for the collection and analysis of data for the dissemination and use of early warning information on drought conditions and for food production;</p> |  | <p><b>4.7 (4. Quality education)</b></p> <p>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.</p> | <p>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</p>  |

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| <p><b>19.1.j</b><br/>through more effective operation of existing national institutions and legal frameworks and, where necessary, creation of new ones, along with strengthening of strategic planning and management;</p>   | <p><b>4.7 (4. Quality education)</b><br/><br/>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.</p> | <p>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</p> |
| <p><b>19.1.k</b><br/>by means of exchange visitor programmes to enhance capacity building in affected country Parties through a long-term, interactive process of learning and study.</p>   | <p><b>4.7 (4. Quality education)</b><br/><br/>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.</p> | <p>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</p> |
| <p><b>19.1.g</b><br/>through cooperation, as mutually agreed, to strengthen the capacity of affected developing country Parties to develop and implement programmes in the field of collection, analysis and exchange of information pursuant to article 16;</p>  | <p><b>4.7 (4. Quality education)</b><br/><br/>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.</p> | <p>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</p> |
| <p><b>19.3.c</b><br/>encourage the establishment of associations that contribute to public awareness;</p>   | <p><b>4.7 (4. Quality education)</b><br/><br/>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.</p> | <p>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</p> |
| <p><b>19.3.d</b><br/>develop and exchange educational and public awareness material, where possible in local languages, exchange and second experts to train personnel of affected developing country Parties in carrying out relevant education and awareness programmes, and fully utilize relevant educational material available in competent international bodies;</p> | <p><b>4.7 (4. Quality education)</b><br/><br/>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.</p> | <p>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</p> |
| <p><b>19.3.e</b><br/>assess educational needs in affected areas, elaborate appropriate school curricula and expand, as needed, educational and adult literacy programmes and opportunities for all, in particular for girls and women, on the identification, conservation and sustainable use and management of the natural resources of affected areas;</p>               | <p><b>4.7 (4. Quality education)</b><br/><br/>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.</p> | <p>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</p> |
|   | <p><b>12.2 (12. Responsible consumption and production)</b><br/><br/>By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.</p>  | <p>12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita and material footprint per GDP<br/>12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</p>  |

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|  | <p><b>19.3</b><br/>The Parties shall cooperate with each other and through competent intergovernmental organizations, as well as with non-governmental organizations, in undertaking and supporting public awareness and educational programmes in both affected and, where relevant, unaffected country Parties to promote understanding of the causes and effects of desertification and drought and of the importance of meeting the objective of this Convention. To that end, they shall:</p>  | <p><b>4.7 (4. Quality education)</b><br/>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.</p> | <p>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</p> |
|  |   | <p><b>12.2 (12. Responsible consumption and production)</b><br/>By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.</p>  | <p>12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita and material footprint per GDP<br/>12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</p>  |
|  | <p><b>19.3.f</b><br/>develop interdisciplinary participatory programmes integrating desertification and drought awareness into educational systems and in non-formal, adult, distance and practical educational programmes.</p>   | <p><b>4.7 (4. Quality education)</b><br/>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.</p> | <p>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</p> |
|  | <p><b>19.3.a</b><br/>organize awareness campaigns for the general public;</p>   | <p><b>4.7 (4. Quality education)</b><br/>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.</p> | <p>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</p> |
|  | <p><b>19.3.b</b><br/>promote, on a permanent basis, access by the public to relevant information, and wide public participation in education and awareness activities;</p>  | <p><b>4.7 (4. Quality education)</b><br/>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.</p> | <p>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</p> |
|  | <p><b>19.4</b><br/>The Conference of the Parties shall establish and/or strengthen networks of regional education and training centres to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought. These networks shall be coordinated by an institution created or designated for that purpose, in order to train scientific, technical and management personnel and to strengthen existing institutions responsible for education and training in affected country Parties, where appropriate, with a view to harmonizing programmes and to organizing exchanges of experience among them. These networks shall cooperate closely with relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to avoid duplication of effort.</p> | <p><b>4.7 (4. Quality education)</b><br/>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.</p> | <p>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</p> |
|  | <p><b>20.1</b><br/>Given the central importance of financing to the achievement of the objective of the Convention, the Parties, taking into account their capabilities, shall make every effort to ensure that adequate financial resources are available for programmes to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought.</p>  | <p><b>2.a (2. Zero hunger)</b><br/>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.</p>  | <p>2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures<br/>2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</p>   |
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|  | <p><b>20.2</b><br/>In this connection, developed country Parties, while giving priority to affected African country Parties without neglecting affected developing country Parties in other regions, in accordance with article 7, undertake to:</p> | <p><b>2.a (2. Zero hunger)</b><br/>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.</p> | <p>2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures<br/>2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</p> |
|  | <p><b>20.2.c</b><br/>facilitate through international cooperation the transfer of technology, knowledge and know-how;</p>  | <p><b>2.a (2. Zero hunger)</b><br/>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.</p> | <p>2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures<br/>2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</p> |
|  | <p><b>20.3</b><br/>Affected developing country Parties, taking into account their capabilities, undertake to mobilize adequate financial resources for the implementation of their national action programmes.</p>                                   | <p><b>2.a (2. Zero hunger)</b><br/>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.</p> | <p>2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures<br/>2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</p> |

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