

Progress Report on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 in the Republic of Serbia



Report for year 2024



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Introduction

This Progress Report on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2024 is the fifth progress report produced by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS) with the support of the Swiss and German Governments. Continuity in monitoring progress has provided systematic insights into areas where the Republic of Serbia (RS) is making progress towards achieving the goals defined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as areas where additional efforts are needed to accelerate development processes.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 SDGs, which were adopted by all member states of the United Nations in September 2015, represents a global strategic framework for sustainable development that all member states and relevant international stakeholders should strive to achieve. The 2030 Agenda is the foundation for the vision of development as sustainable prosperity based on social inclusion and equality, while preserving our planet at the same time.

One of the fundamental principles this strategic framework rests upon is **Leave no one behind**. In addition to the basic report on monitoring progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, in cooperation with GIZ, has published several informative publications on the achievement of the SDGs from the perspective of various groups that may be left behind or insufficiently included in the development processes. Six publications from the series “**Leave no one behind**” were published, in which the results of the monitoring of progress in achieving the goals in relation to the Roma population, children, young people, the elderly population and from the perspective of gender and spatial inequalities (between urban and rural areas and between regions) were presented.

Monitoring and progress measuring methodology

The methodology for monitoring progress is based on the Eurostat Methodology. Progress is measured using the compound annual growth rate (CAGR).

The compound annual growth rate is calculated applying the following formula:







$$CAGR = \frac{y_t}{y_{t_0}}^{\frac{1}{t-t_0}} - 1$$

Where: t_0 = baseline year, t = last year, y_{t_0} = baseline year indicator value, y_t = last year indicator value.

Eurostat uses this methodology to measure progress in relation to SDGs for which the values to be achieved by 2030 have not been quantified. In the European Union (EU), progress is monitored against the long-term time frame (last 15 years) and short-term time frame (last five years).

Since quantitatively defined goals have not been adopted in Serbia, the measuring is performed in relation to the reference baseline year, whereby both the direction and the degree of change are measured. To make it easier to visually monitor the trend, the report uses symbols to indicate the direction of change (progress towards the goal, stagnation and movement away from the goal). If opposing trends are registered in sub-indicators of an indicator, the indicator trend is labelled as inconsistent. Special symbols are used for indicators that have achieved globally defined target values, as well as those for which the trend is not possible to monitor due to the lack of time series or type of indicator, although data is available for the respective indicator (Table 1). The intensity of change is measured according to the Eurostat Methodology and can be monitored using the compound annual growth rate (CAGR). Changes of 0.15% or more are assessed as progress towards the goal, while the changes of -0.15% and less are assessed as a movement away from the goal. A rate value between -0.15% and 0.15% is assessed as stagnation.

Table 1: Progress assessment categories and symbols

Symbol	Progress towards the goal measured by an indicator
	Goal value achieved
	Progress towards the goal
	Stagnation
	Inconsistent trends — progress is registered against one (sub)indicator, while movement away from the goal is registered against another
	Movement away from the goal
	The calculation of trends is not possible (due to short series or missing data or the nature of the indicator)

Monitoring is based exclusively on official data published by the SORS on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) portal. The report for the year 2024 refers to the status of available indicators for the Republic of Serbia in October 2024, when 149 indicators for the Republic of Serbia were monitored on the SORS portal, which is 13 indicators more compared to the previous report.

Although the data in charts are displayed over a longer period of time, progress **is measured over a short-term time frame** (2018-2023), which means that all symbols indicate the direction of change that refer to the short-term and not the long-term period. In the case when data are not available for the period 2018-2023, the closest time data were used (most often 2017-2022, or 2016-2021). For indicators for which data are not available for period 2021-2023 or at least two years, that one of which falls within the defined short-term framework (2018-2023), the compound annual growth rate was not calculated.

List of new indicators in 2024

2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment

2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector

4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management

6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries

8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights in international organizations

11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government

12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries

16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights in international organizations

17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard

Progress dashboard towards the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG	Indicators														
1	1.1.1	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.4.1	1.5.1	1.5.2	1.5.3	1.5.4	1.a.2						
	▲	▲	▲	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	▼						
2	2.1.1	2.1.2	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.5.1	2.5.2	2.a.1	2.a.2							
	▬▬	▼	✖	✖	▬▬	▲	▲	▲							
3	3.1.1	3.1.2	3.2.1	3.2.2	3.3.2	3.4.1	3.4.2	3.6.1	3.7.1	3.7.2	3.8.1	3.8.2	3.9.3	3.b.1	3.c.1
	✓	✖	✓	✓	▲	▲	▲	▲	✖	▬▬	✖	▲	▲	✖	▼▲
4	4.1.1	4.1.2	4.2.1	4.2.2	4.3.1	4.4.1	4.5.1	4.6.1							
	✖	✖	✖	▬▬	▲	✖	✖	▼▲							
5	5.1.1	5.2.1	5.2.2	5.3.1	5.4.1	5.5.1	5.5.2	5.6.1	5.6.2	5.a.2	5.b.1	5.c.1			
	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	▼	▲	✖	✓	✖	▲	✓			
6	6.1.1	6.2.1	6.3.1	6.3.2	6.4.1	6.4.2	6.5.1	6.5.2	6.a.1	6.b.1					
	▬▬	▼▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	✖	✖	▲	✓					
7	7.1.1	7.1.2	7.2.1	7.3.1	7.b.1										
	✓	✖	▲	▲	▲										
8	8.1.1	8.3.1	8.4.2	8.5.1	8.5.2	8.6.1	8.7.1	8.10.1	8.b.1						
	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	✖	▼▲	✓						
9	9.1.2	9.2.1	9.2.2	9.3.1	9.4.1	9.5.1	9.5.2	9.c.1							
	▲	▼▲	▼	▲	✖	▲	▲	▲							

SDG	Indicators														
10	10.1.1	10.2.1	10.3.1	10.4.1	10.5.1	10.6.1	10.7.2	10.7.3	10.a.1	10.b.1					
	▲	▲	✖	▲	✖	✖	✖	✖	▼	▲					
11	11.1.1	11.4.1	11.5.1	11.5.2	11.5.3	11.6.1	11.6.2	11.7.2	11.a.1	11.b.1	11.b.2				
	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	▼	✖	✖	✓	✖	✖				
12	12.1.1	12.2.2	12.4.2	12.5.1	12.a.1	12.b.1									
	✓	▼	✖	▲	▲	✖									
13	13.1.1	13.1.2	13.1.3												
	✖	✖	✖												
14	14.b.1														
	✖														
15	15.1.1	15.1.2	15.2.1	15.3.1	15.6.1	15.9.1	15.a.1	15.b.1							
	✖	▲	▲	✖	✖	✖	▼	▼							
16	16.1.1	16.1.3	16.1.4	16.2.1	16.2.2	16.2.3	16.3.1	16.3.2	16.5.1	16.6.1	16.8.1	16.9.1	16.b.1		
	▲	✖	✖	✖	▲	✖	✖	▼	✖		✖	✖	✖		
17	17.1.1	17.1.2	17.3.1	17.3.2	17.4.1	17.6.1	17.8.1	17.13.1	17.14.1	17.18.2	17.18.3	17.19.2			
	▼	▼	▼▲	▼	▼	▲	▲	▼	✖	✓	✓	✓			



Goals achieved according to the values defined at global level:

SDG 3

- 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
- 3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate
- 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

SDG 5

- 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
- 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

SDG 6

- 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

SDG 7

- 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

SDG 8

- 8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy

SDG 11

- 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

SDG 12

- 12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production

SDG 17

- 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
- 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding
- 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration



Areas of progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals:

SDG 1

- 1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)
- 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
- 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

SDG 2

- 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction
- 2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures
- 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector

SDG 3

- 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
- 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
- 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
- 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries
- 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
- 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

SDG 4

- 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

SDG 5

- 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
- 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

SDG 6

- 6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated
- 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
- 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time
- 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
- 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

SDG 7

- 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
- 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
- 7.b.1 (12.a.1) Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)

SDG 8

- 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex
- 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities
- 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training

SDG 9

- 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
- 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
- 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
- 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
- 9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

SDG 10

- 10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
- 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP
- 10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)

SDG 12

- 12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
- 12.a.1 (7.b.1) Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)

SDG 15

- 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
- 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

SDG 16

- 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
- 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

SDG 17

- 17.6.1 Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
- 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet



Areas of stagnation:

SDG 2

- 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
- 2.5.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities

SDG 3

- 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

SDG 4

- 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

SDG 6

- 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

SDG 16

- 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

	Areas of movement away from the Sustainable Development Goals:
SDG 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
SDG 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
SDG 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
SDG 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita • 8.4.2 (12.2.2) Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
SDG 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
SDG 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
SDG 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities
SDG 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.2.2 (8.4.2) Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
SDG 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15.a.1 (15.b.1) (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments • 15.b.1 (15.a.1) (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments

SDG 16

- 16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

SDG 17

- 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
- 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
- 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP
- 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
- 17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard



Areas of non-consistent trends:

SDG 3

- 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

SDG 4

- 4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

SDG 6

- 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

SDG 8

- 8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

SDG 9

- 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

SDG 17

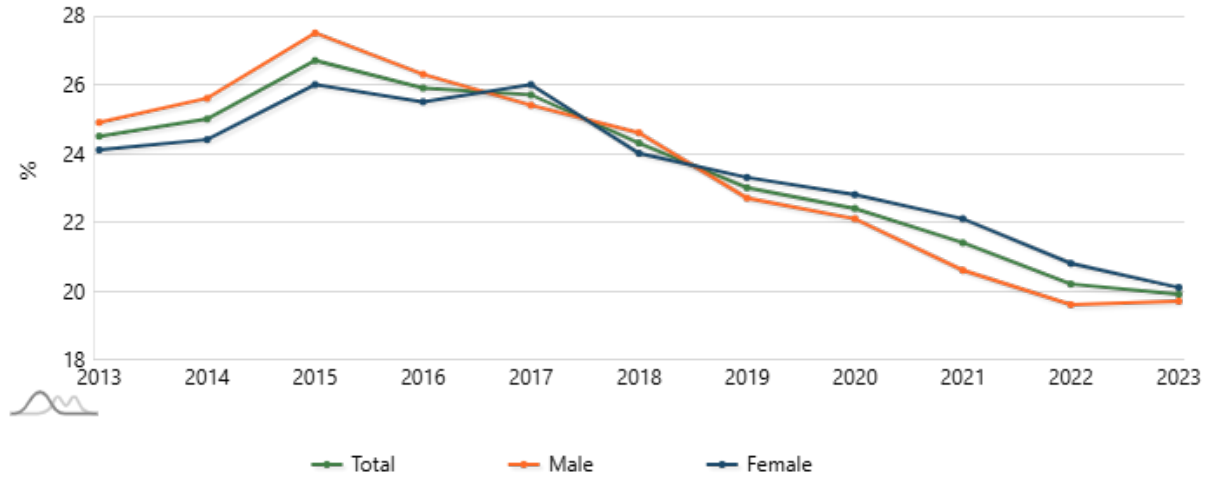
- 17.3.1 Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources



1. No poverty

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

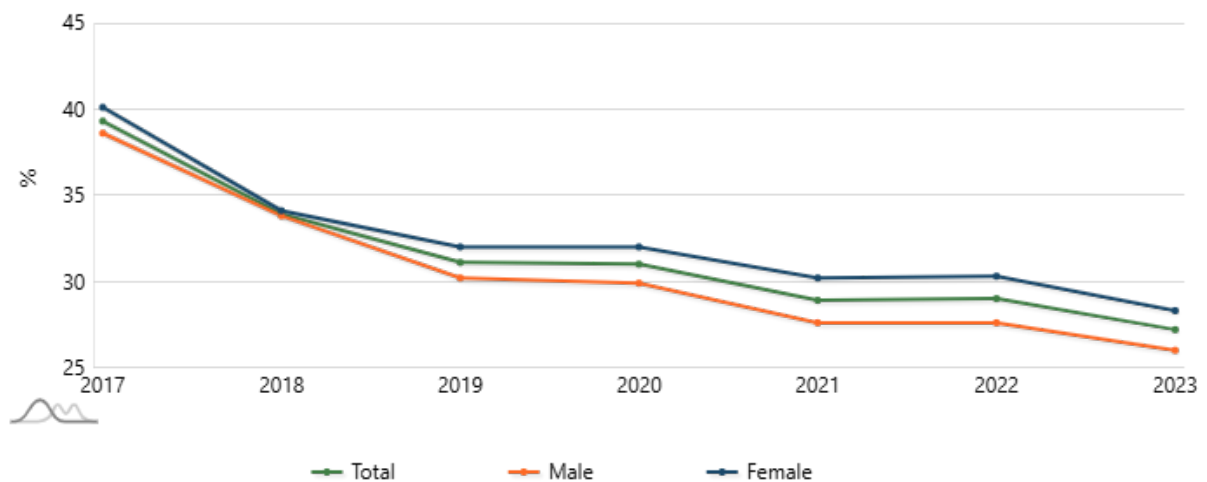
1.2.1 At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and sex



Source: SORS

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.2.2 People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by age and sex (EU 2030 strategy)



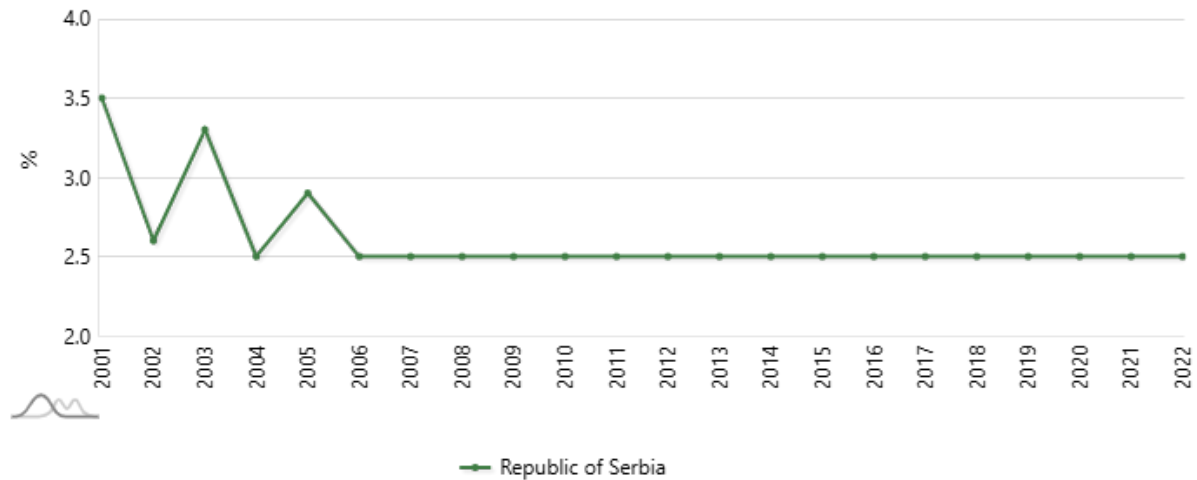
Source: SORS



2. Zero Hunger

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

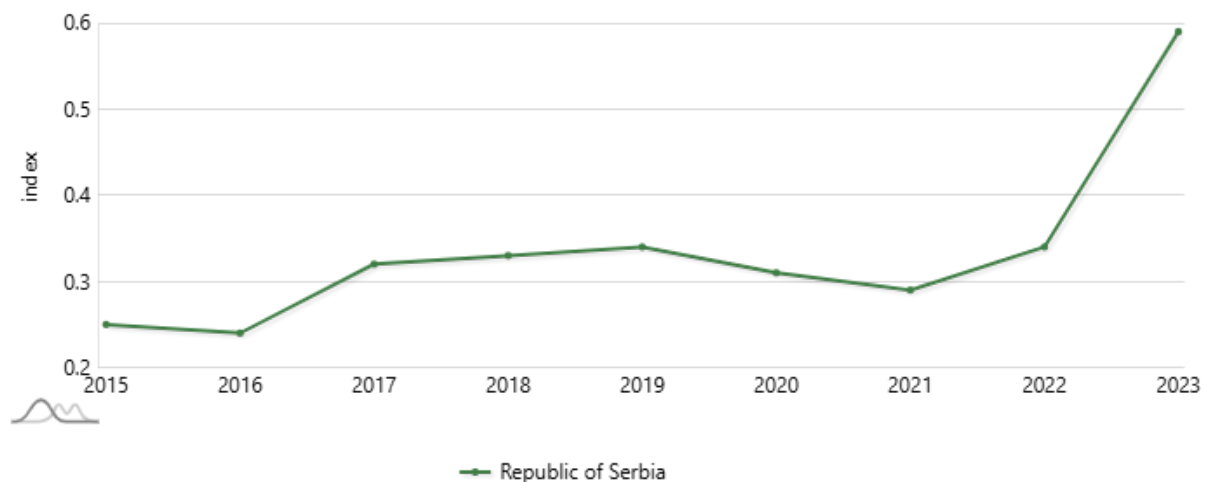
2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment



Source: FAO - The Food and Agriculture Organization

2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

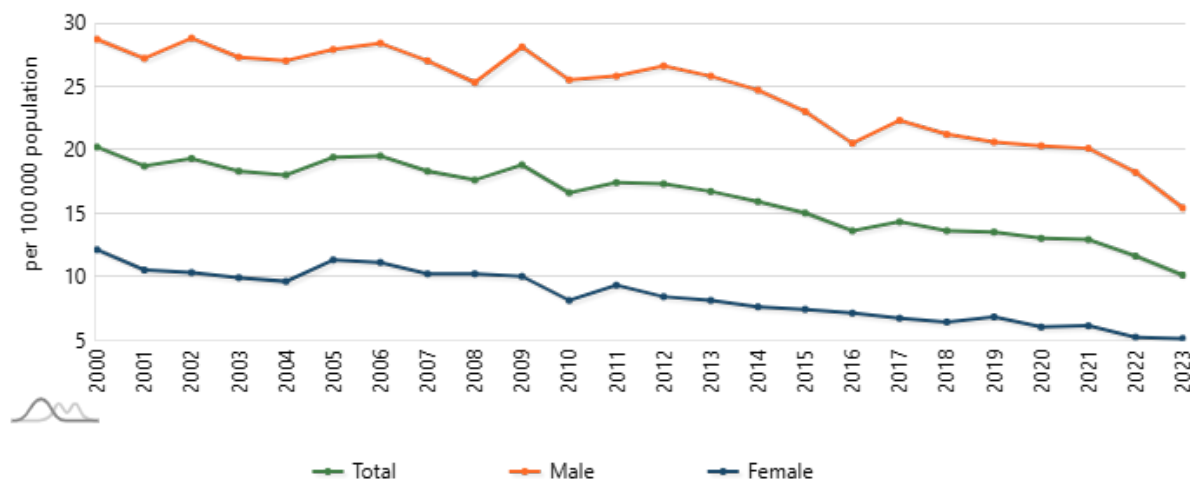


Source: Ministry of Finance and SORS

3. Good Health and Well-being

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

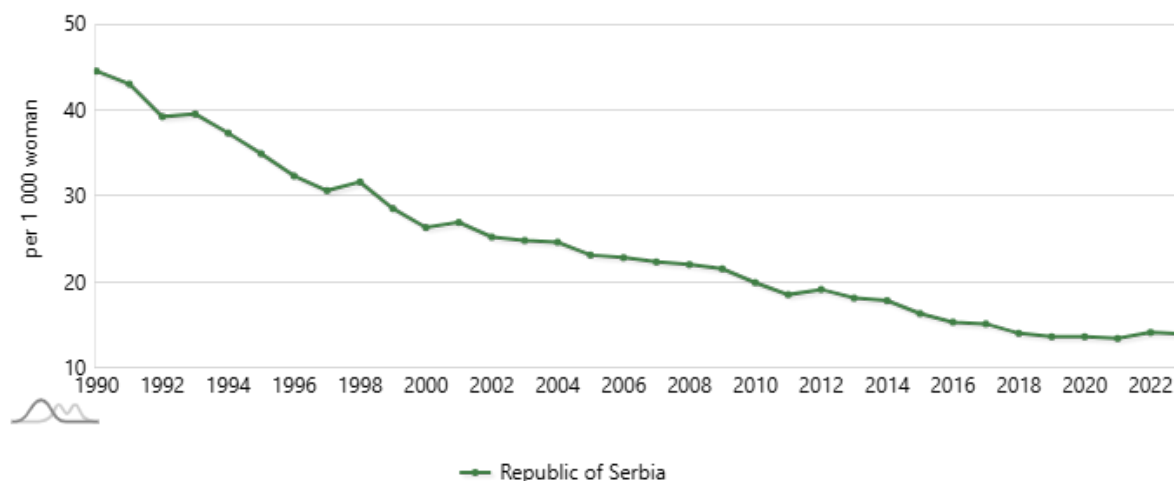
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate, by sex



Source: SORS

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

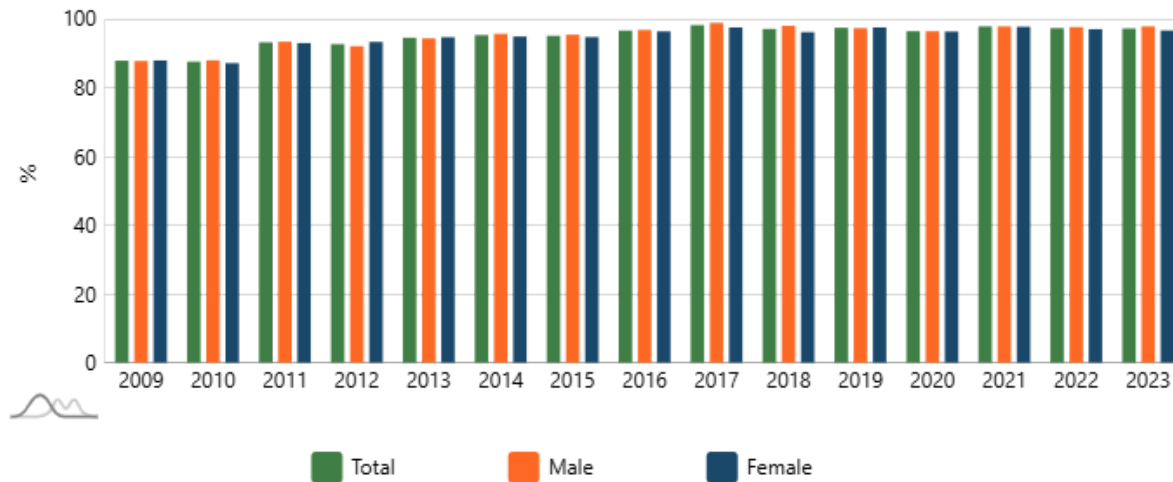


Source: SORS

4. Quality Education

4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

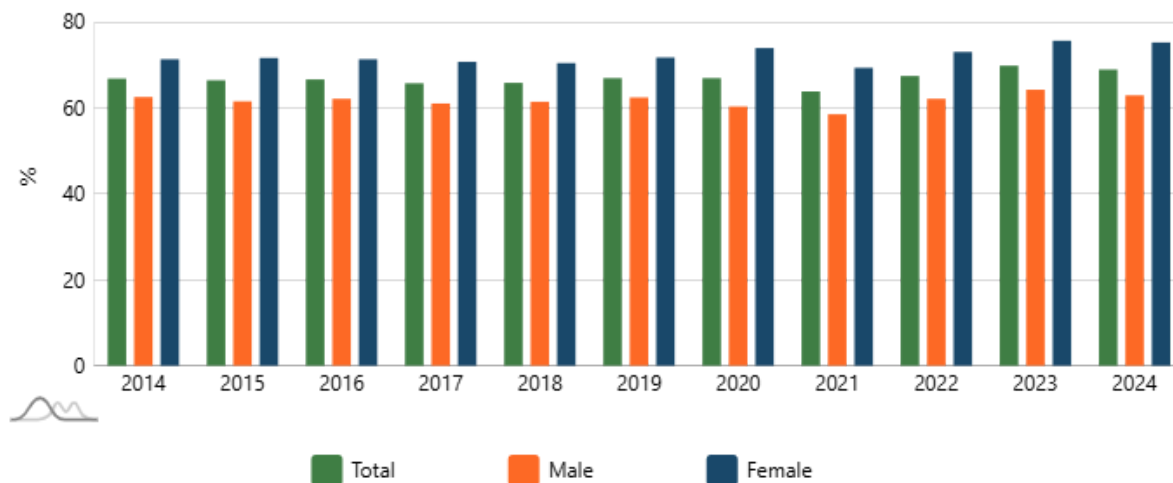
4.2.2 Coverage of children by preparatory preschool programme, by sex



Source: SORS

4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous four weeks, by sex, 15–24

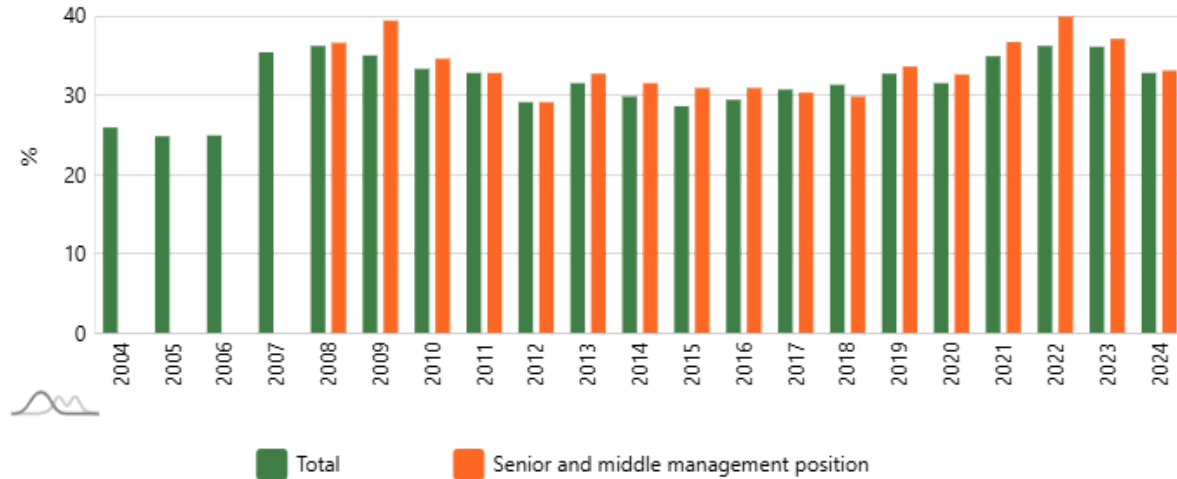


Source: SORS

5. Gender Equality

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

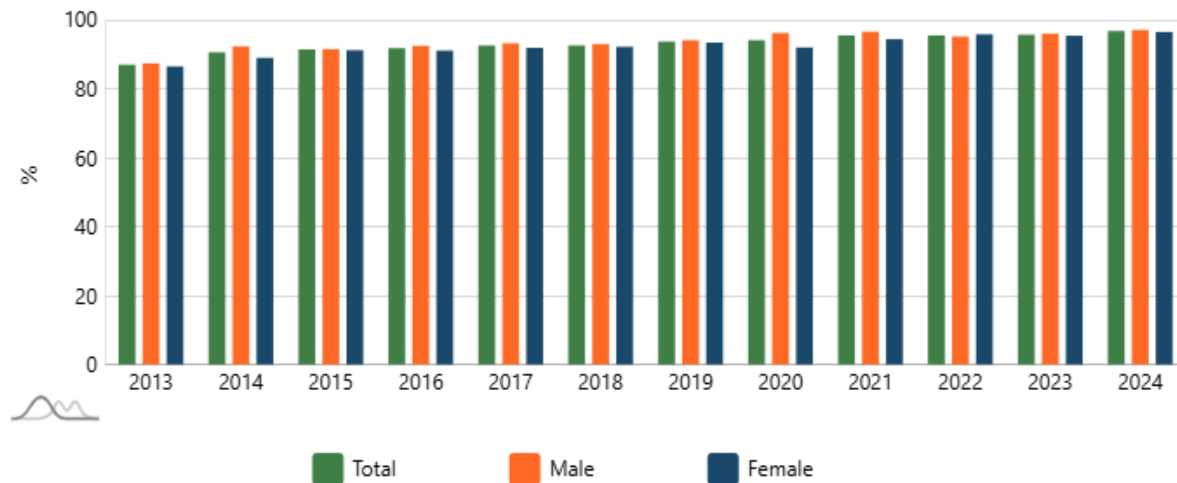
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions



Source: SORS

5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

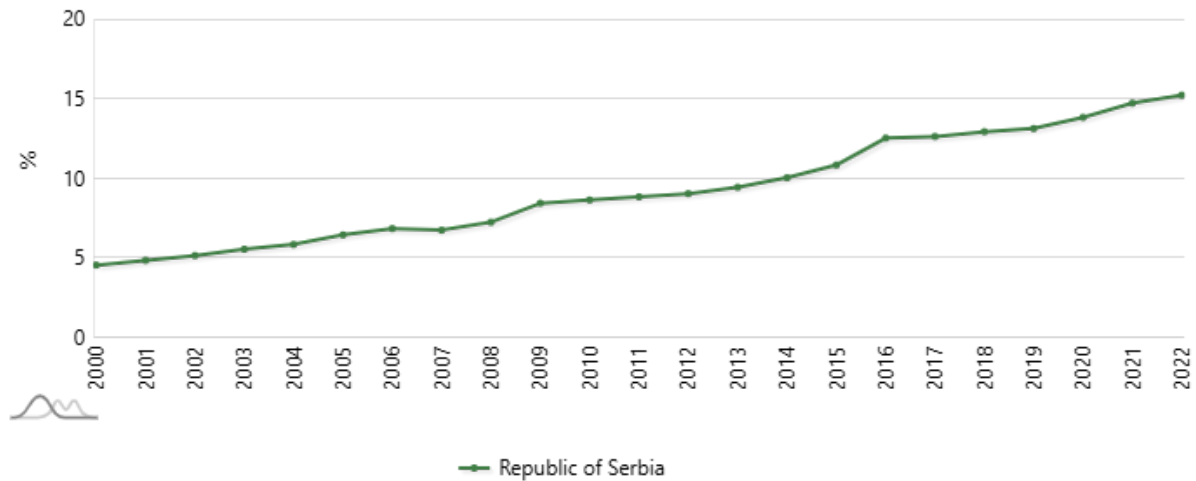


Source: SORS

6. Clean water and sanitation

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

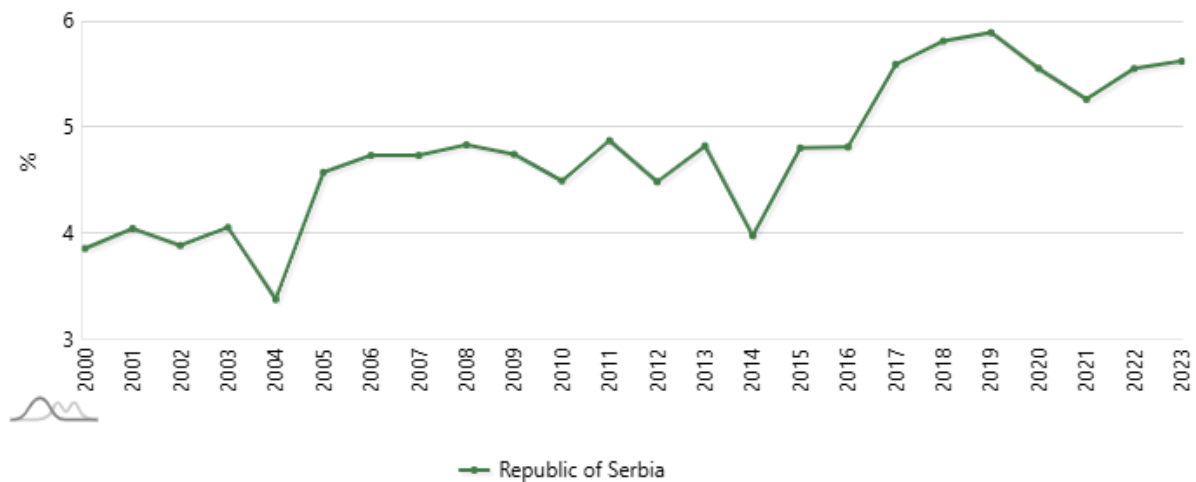
6.3.1 Population connected to wastewater treatment with at least secondary treatment



Source: SORS

6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

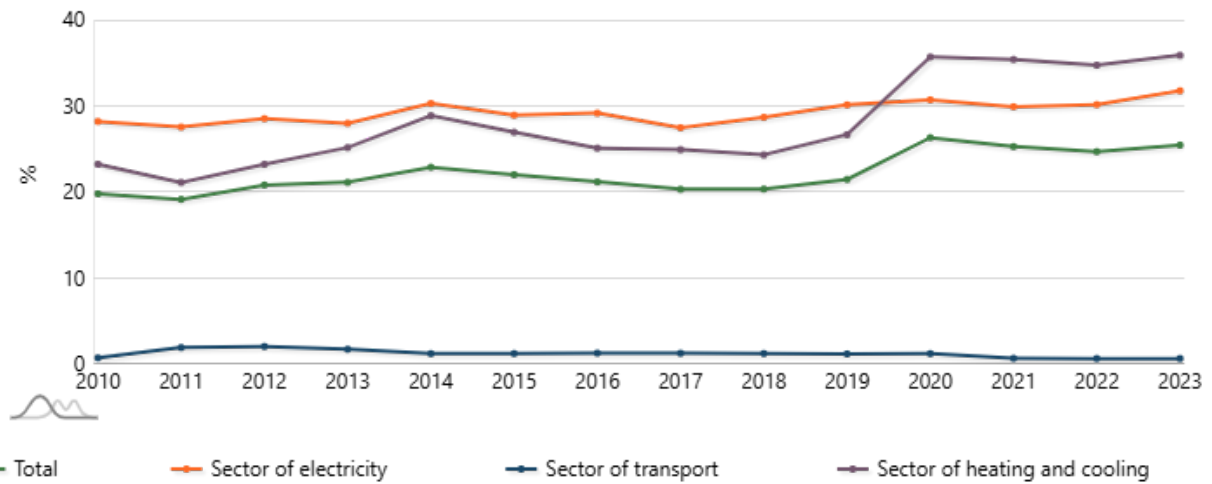


Source: SORS

7. Affordable and clean energy

7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

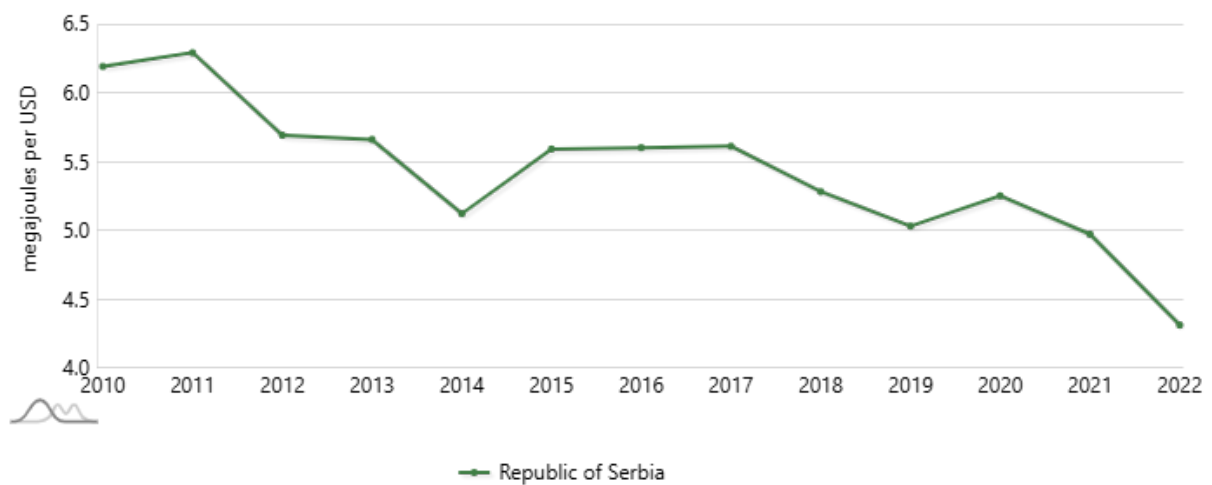
7.2.1 Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption



Source: Ministry of Mining and Energy

7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

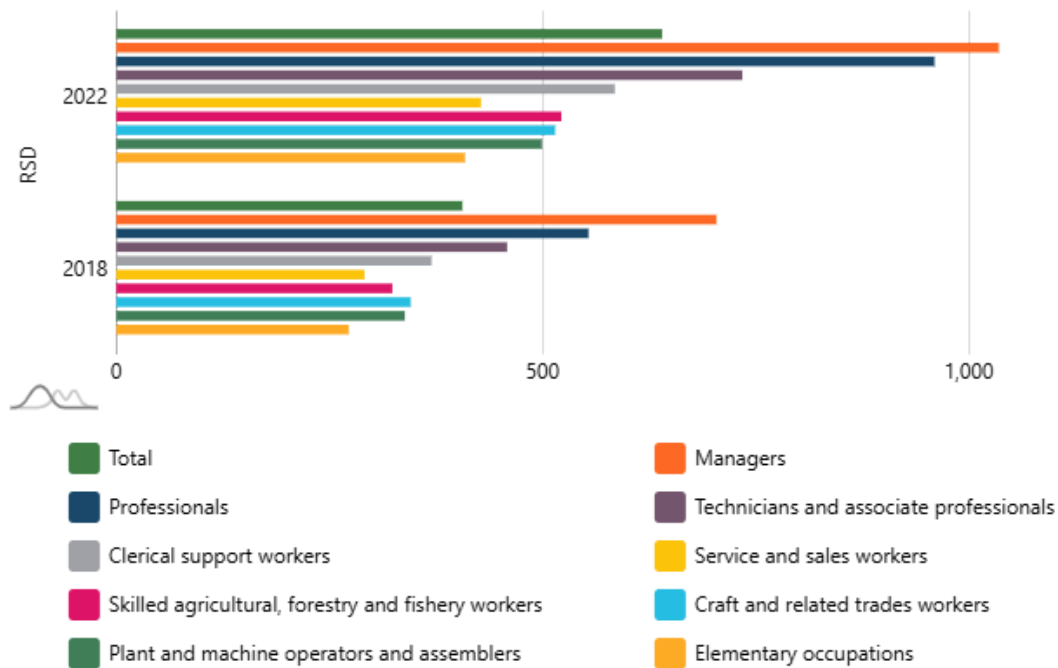


Source: SORS and UN

8. Decent work and economic growth

8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

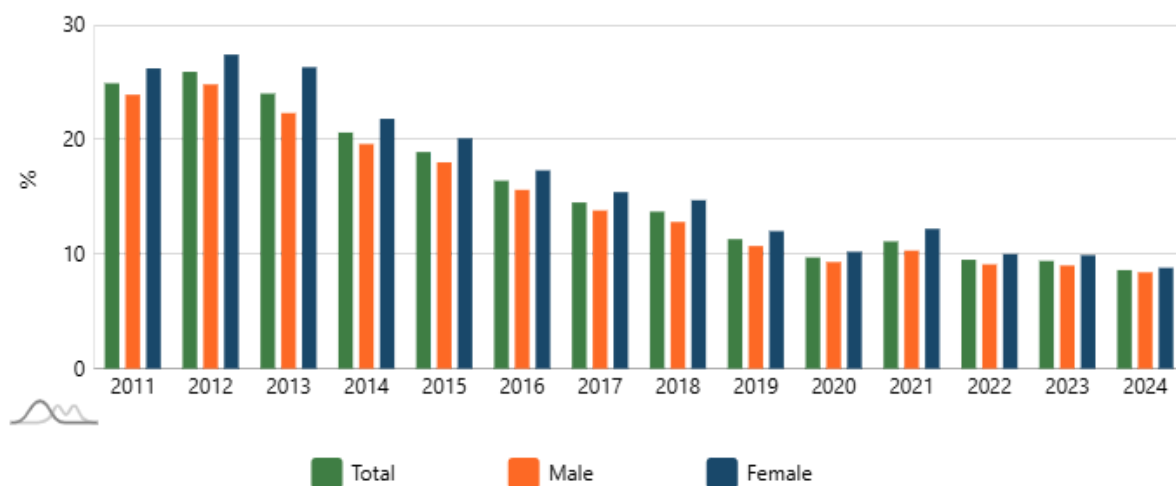
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employed female and male, by occupation



Source: SORS

8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

8.5.2 Unemployment rates, by sex and age, 15 year and more

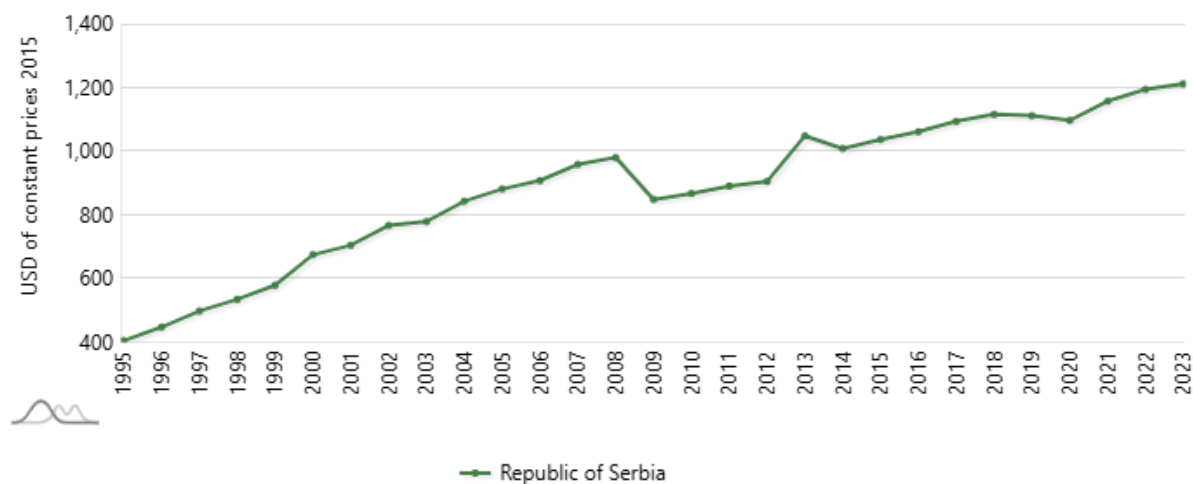


Source: SORS

9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure

9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

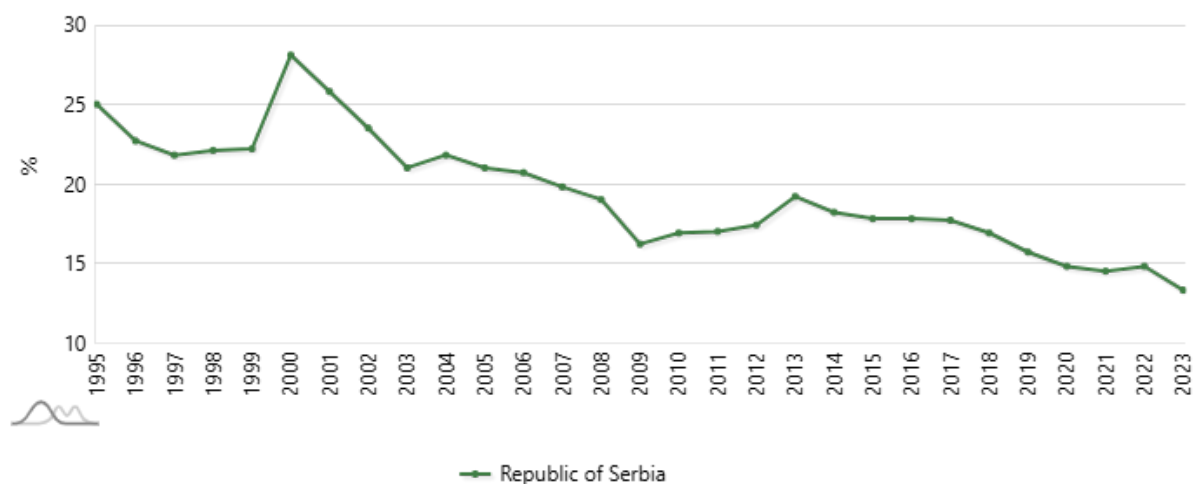
9.2.1 Manufacturing value added per capita



Source: SORS

9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP

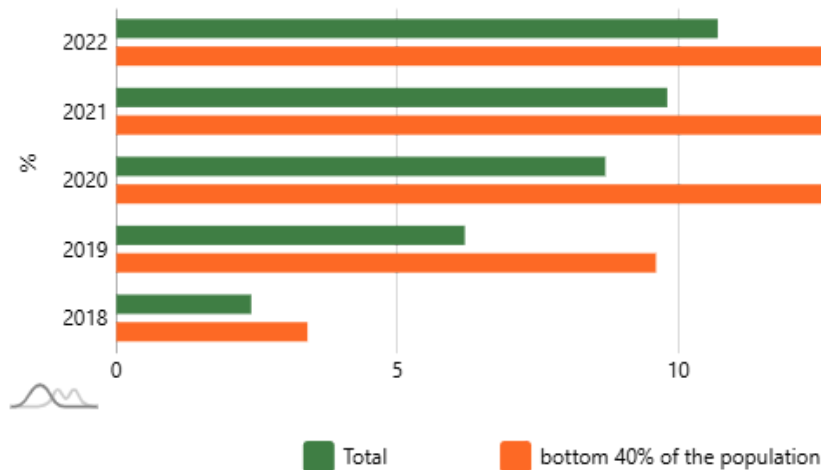


Source: SORS

10. Reduced inequalities

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

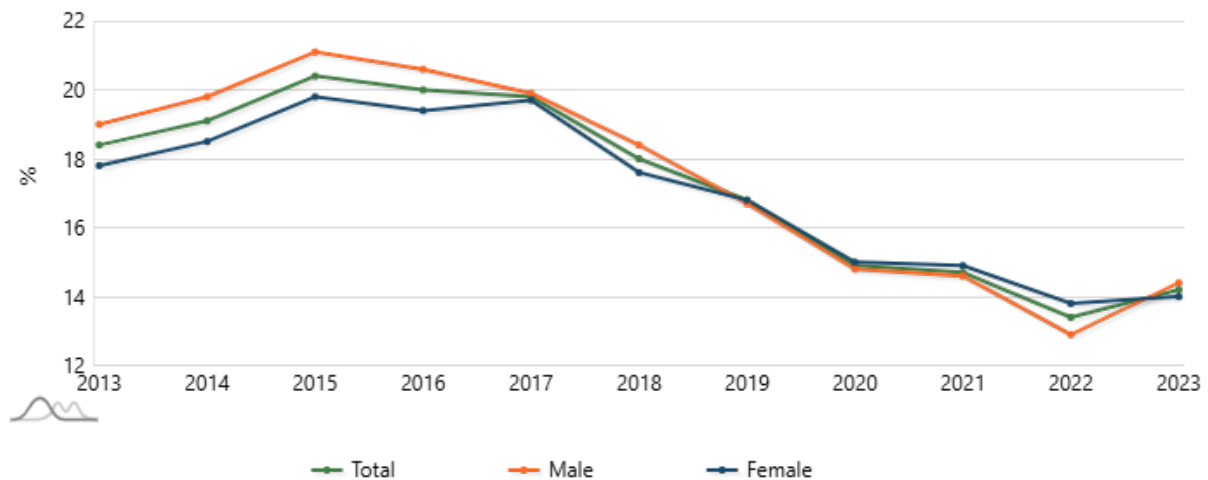
10.1.1 Growth rates of disposable income per capita among the bottom 40% of the population and the total population



Source: SORS

10.2 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 with an disposable income below 50% of median equivalized income, by sex and age

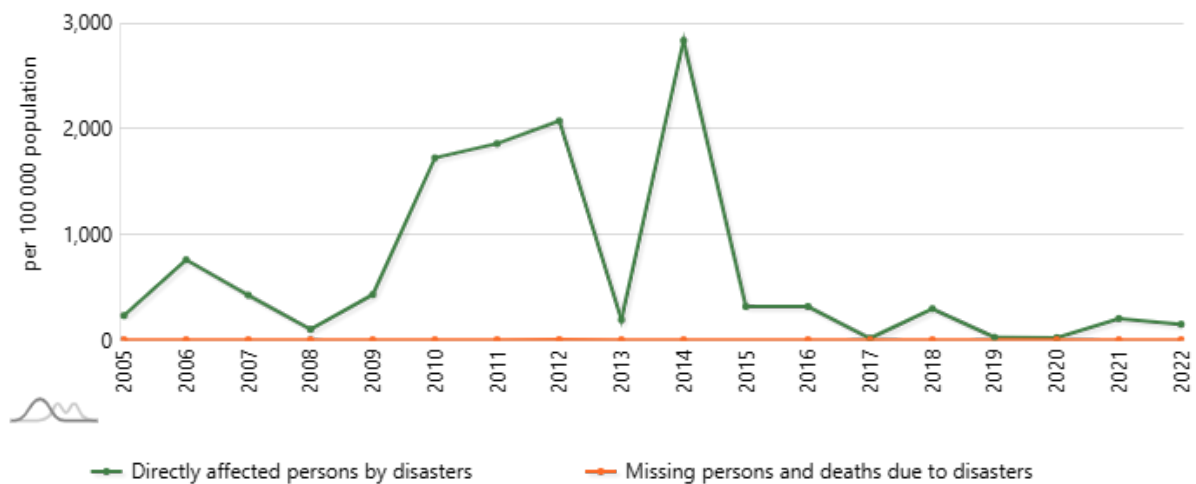


Source: SORS

11. Sustainable Cities & Communities

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

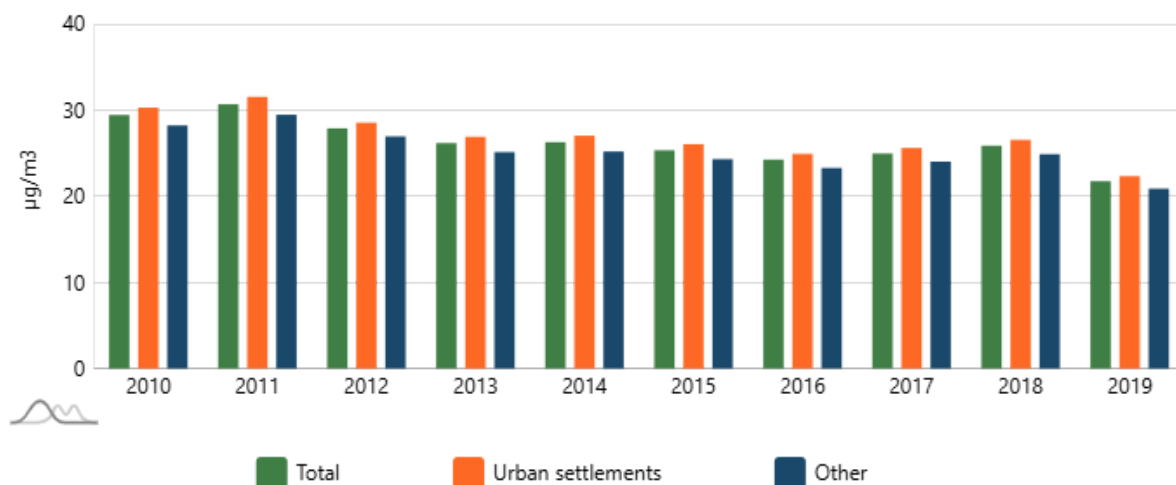
1.5.1 (11.5.1, 13.1.1) Deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population



Source: UNDRR - United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter PM_{2.5}, by type of settlements

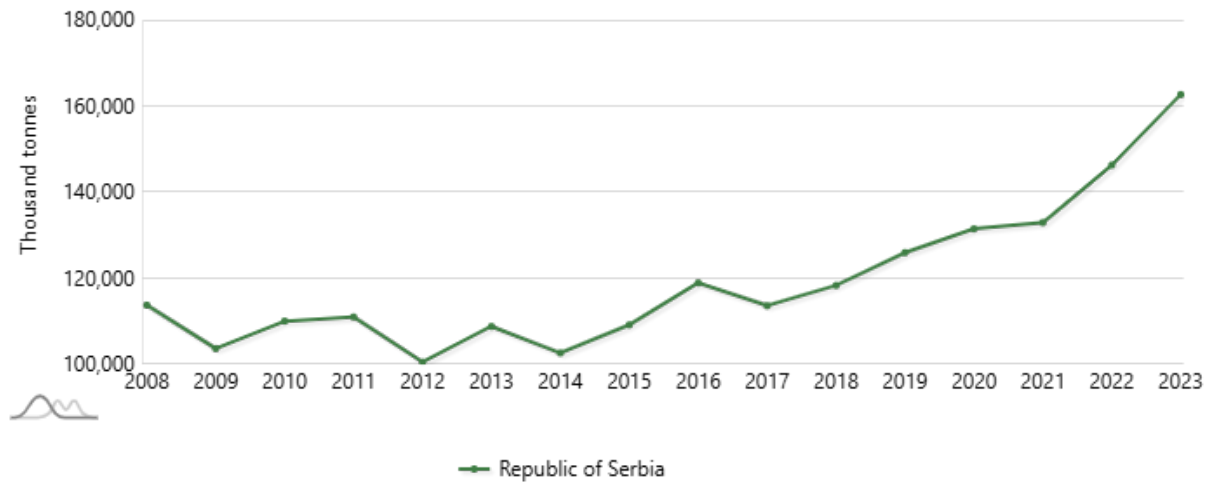


Source: World Health Organization

12. Responsible consumption and production

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

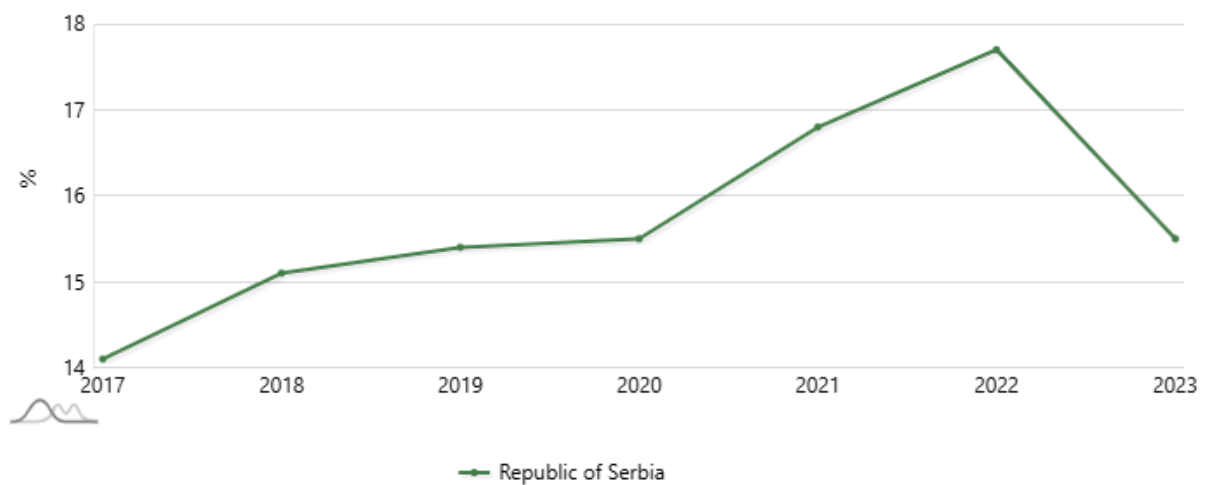
8.4.2 (12.2.2) Domestic Material Consumption (DMC)



Source: SORS

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.5.1 National recycling rate of municipal waste

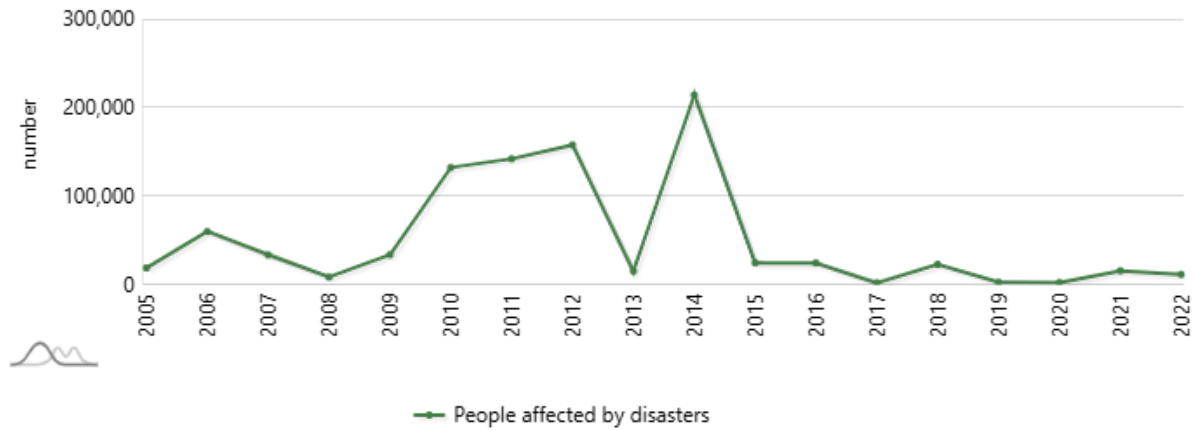


Source: Environmental Protection Agency

13. Climate action

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

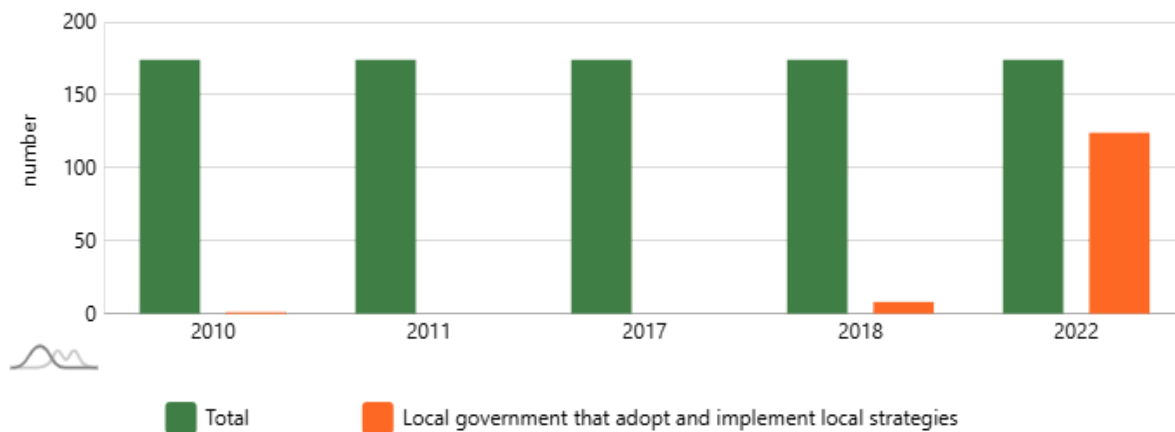
1.5.1 (11.5.1, 13.1.1) Deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters



Source: UNDRR - United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

1.5.4 (11.b.2, 13.1.3) Number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

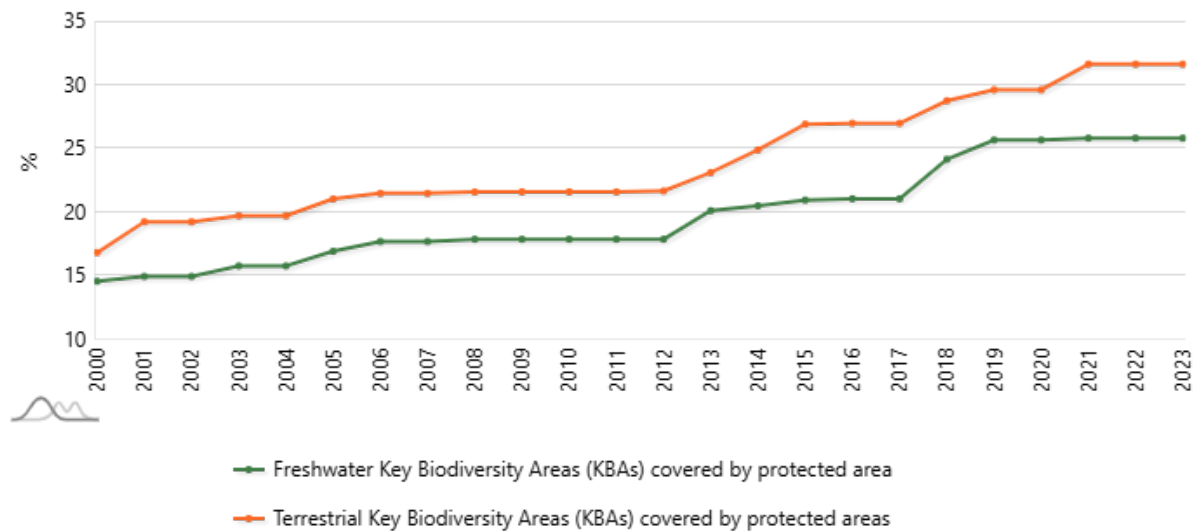


Source: UNDRR - United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

15. Life on land

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

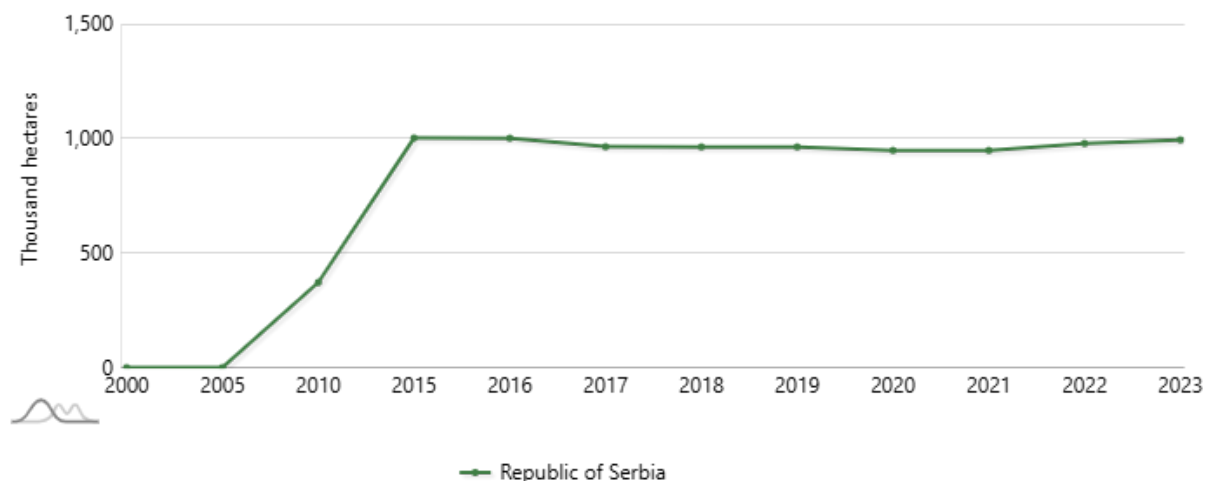
15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type



Source: Environmental Protection Agency

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.2.1 Forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme

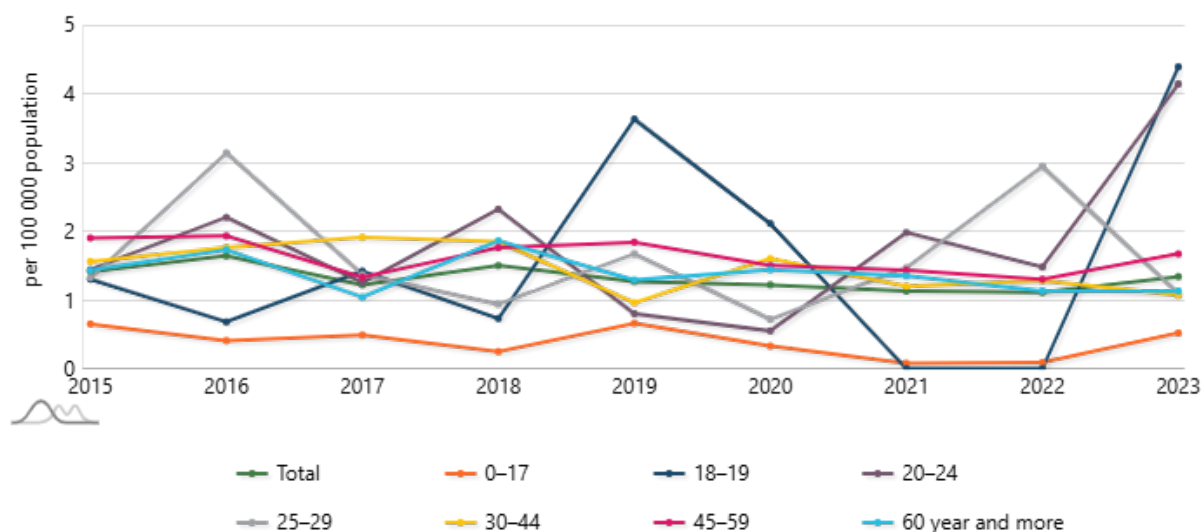


Source: FAO - The Food and Agriculture Organization

16. Peace and justice - strong institutions

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

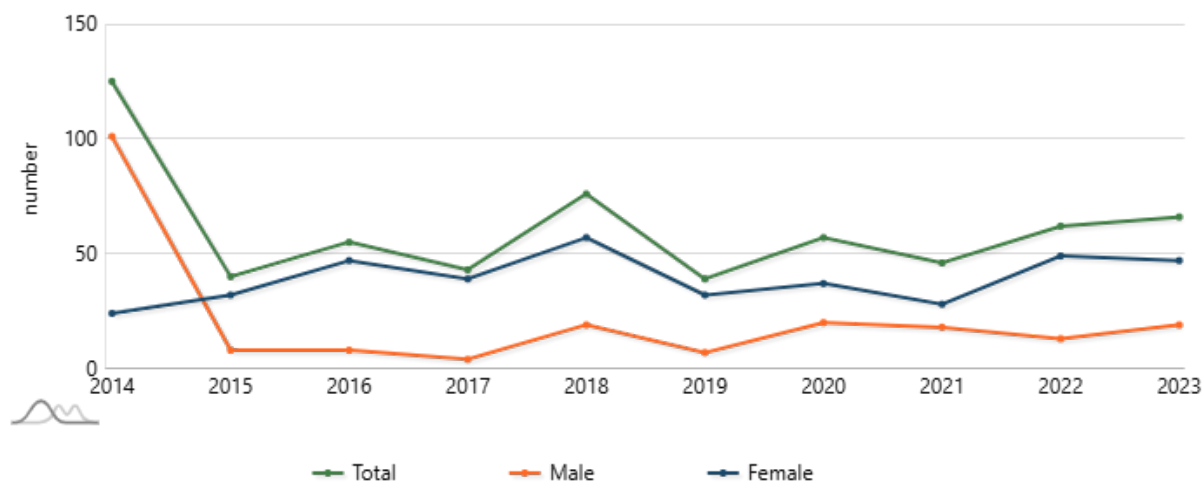
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age, total



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking, by sex

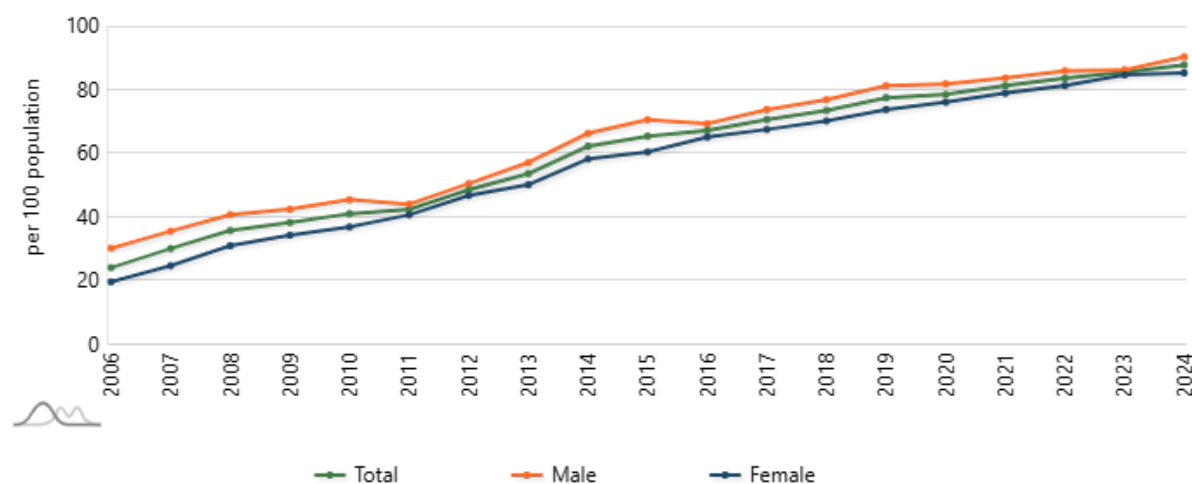


Source: Center for human trafficking victims protection

17. Partnerships for the goals

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

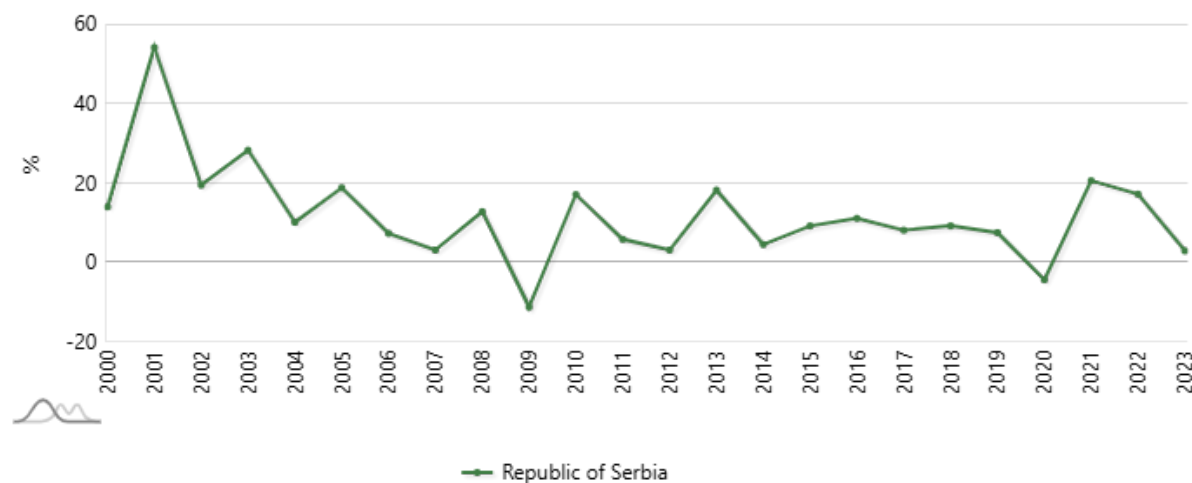
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by sex



Source: SORS

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.13.1 Annual growth of exports of goods and services



Source: SORS