



# STI Roadmaps for Sustainable Development Goals

Statistical assessment of main challenges  
resulting from SDGs in Serbia



## Statistical assessment: Distance to frontier in SDG indicators vs. EU leaders at the goal and target level

Results of the statistical assessment of the key challenges resulting from SDGs on the basis of international and national data sources covering the indicators for SDG goals and targets

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## Results of the statistical assessment of the key challenges resulting from SDGs on the basis of international and national data sources covering the indicators for SDG goals and targets

In this section we analyse the SDG target indicators from the statistical series gathered from the UN Global SDG Indicators Database for Serbia and the EU-27 countries. The following figure shows the median distance in the statistical indicators of each SDG goal with respect to the EU-27 frontier (top 10% countries). The median distance is bounded into a range from 0 to 100, being 100 the maximum gap between the EU-27 frontier and Serbia, and 0 an equal performance in the SDG between top 10% EU-27 performers and Serbia (0 means absence of gap). The results of this analysis are contained in the table below.

↑ SDGs presenting a wider statistical gap between Serbia and leading EU countries	10. Reduced Inequalities	100
	6. Clean Water and Sanitation	98
	3. Good Health and Well-being	97
	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	95
	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	88
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	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	51
	5. Gender Equality	39
	15. Life on Land	32
	13. Climate Action	26
	12. Responsible Consumption and Production	21
	14. Life Below Water	Not indicated

*Median distance to the EU-27 frontier (Top 10%) in the statistical indicators*

**Attention: A wide relative gap with EU leaders doesn't necessarily mean a worrying situation in absolute terms.** That is the case for **target 16.9** "By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration", in which Serbia is in the last position relative to EU-27 but in absolute value the situation is not particularly adverse. Concretely, 99.4% of Serbian births were registered with a

civil authority in 2014, considerably close to the 100% of birth registration in all EU-27 countries in the same year.

From the figure above<sup>1</sup> we can classify the SDGs in three categories: the ones with a larger gap with the leading EU countries (a distance to frontier from 85 to 100), the ones with a medium-size gap (from 56 to 84) and the ones with a little gap (from 0 to 55). In the following figures we show the distribution of the SDGs across the three categories:

### Larger gap with leading EU countries

Distance to frontier between 100 and 85



In the figure above we list the SDGs in which Serbia is, in relative terms, further from the EU-27 frontier. We see that most of them are related to different dimensions of well-being (reduced inequalities, access to clean water and sanitation, good health and decent work), but it also includes SDG 9 "Industry, innovation and infrastructure".

Among these SDGs, the targets with a larger gap with respect to the top EU-27 performers, which we will define as a distance to frontier of 75 or higher<sup>2</sup>, are the following. For SDG 10 "Reduced Inequalities", the targets with a larger distance to frontier are **10.4** "Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality"; **10.6** "Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions"; **10.a** "Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements"; and **10.c** "By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent".

For SDG 6 "Clean Water and Sanitation", the targets with a larger distance to frontier are **6.1** "By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all"; **6.2** "By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations" and **6.6** "By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes". In this context, indicator **6.3.1** "Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated" under target **6.3**<sup>3</sup>, currently present in the SDG database of the

<sup>1</sup> A table with the Distance to Frontier values at a target level is provided in Annex 2.

<sup>2</sup> The 75 threshold lies in the fact that it corresponds to the median distance to frontier, so we only consider those targets which have a Distance to Frontier above the median.

<sup>3</sup> Which states that "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"

Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia<sup>4</sup> but not in this study due to the lack of enough benchmark values, allows providing a concrete example of the current situation of the SDG 6 in Serbia: in 2017, only 12.6% of the population was connected to wastewater treatment with at least secondary treatment. On the other hand, it should be noted that even if Serbia has the highest proportion of population practising open defecation in rural areas (indicator **6.2.1**) compared with EU-27 countries -leading to a Distance to frontier of 100-, in absolute value it is notably close to the latter. Concretely, 0.18% of Serbian population in rural areas practised open defecation in 2017, arguably close to its eradication as it is in all EU-27 countries.

For SDG 3 “Good Health and Well-being”, the targets with a larger distance to frontier are **3.1** “By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births”; **3.2** “By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births”; **3.4** “By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being”; **3.8** “Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all”; **3.9** “By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination”; **3.a** “Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate”; **3.c** “Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States”; **3.d** “Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks”. Indicator **3.1.1** allows providing a more precise picture of the current situation in Serbia regarding SDG 3. In 2015, the maternal mortality ratio in Serbia was 17 per 100,000 live births, being the highest compared to EU-27 countries -which have an average mortality of 8.8 per 100,000 live births in the same year. It should be noted that, even if Serbia is at the bottom of the pile in the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (indicator **3.1.2**) with a Distance to frontier of 94, in absolute value it is notably close to EU-27 countries. Concretely, 98.4% of Serbian births were attended by skilled health personnel in 2014, compared with 99.1% of birth attended on average in EU-27 countries in the same year.

For SDG 8 “Decent Work and Economic Growth”, these targets are **8.2** “Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors”; **8.5** “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”; **8.6** “By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training”; and **8.10** “Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all”. In this context, indicator **8.6.1** allows providing an example of the current situation in Serbia. In 2017, 17.6% of Serbian youth was not in education, employment or training, being the highest proportion compared with EU-27 countries -having an average of 10.16% on the same indicator.

Finally, for SDG 9 “Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure”, the targets with a larger distance to frontier are **9.1** “Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient

<sup>4</sup> Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (2017), SDG Database indicator 6.3.1 *Proportion of wastewater safely treated*. Retrieved from <https://data.stat.gov.rs/Home/Result/SDGUN060301?languageCode=en-US> (2 April 2020)

infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all”; **9.4** “By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities”; **9.5** “Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending”; and **9.b** “Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities”. It must be noted that there is room for improvement for the Serbian economy in its transition towards a low carbon economy. Specifically in 2016, Serbia emitted 0.49 kilograms of CO<sub>2</sub> per unit of GDP compared with an average of 0.2 kilograms emitted by EU-27 countries. This measurement corresponds to indicator **9.4.1**, which has a Distance to frontier of 100.

## Medium-sized gap with leading EU countries

Distance to frontier between 84 and 56



The group of topics where Serbia’s gap respect to EU leading countries is classified as medium-sized is the most diverse, covering a range going from education, poverty, strong institutions, affordable and clean energy or sustainable cities and communities.

Among these SDGs, the following targets present a larger distance to the frontier with respect to the EU-27 leading countries. For SDG 4 “Quality Education”, targets **4.3** “By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university”; and **4.4** “By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship”. Indicator **4.3.1** provides further details of the current situation in Serbia concerning SDG 4. Concretely in 2016, the participation rate in formal and non-formal education and training by both sex in Serbia was 19.8%, being the highest compared with EU-27 countries -which have an average of 43% on the same indicator.

For SDG 17 “Partnerships for the Goals”, the targets with a larger distance to frontier are **17.6** “Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism”; **17.8** “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”; and **17.19** “By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic



product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries”.

For SDG 7 “Affordable and Clean Energy”, the target with a larger gap with respect to EU-27 leading countries is **7.3** “By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency”.

For SDG 1 “No Poverty”, the targets facing a larger gap are **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”; and **1.a** “Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.”

Finally, for SDG 11 “Sustainable Cities and Communities”, the targets with a larger distance to the frontier are **11.1** “By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums”; and **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.” Indicator **11.1.1** allows providing a more precise picture of the current situation in Serbia concerning the sustainability of its cities and communities. Concretely in 2016, 3.6% of the urban population was living in slums, compared with no population living in this condition in the leading EU-27 countries.

## Smaller gap with leading EU countries

Distance to frontier between 55 and 0



The goals where Serbia’s performance converges the most with the leading EU countries are environment-oriented: Life on land, Climate action and Responsible consumption and production patterns. In terms of social-related topics, the SDG where Serbia is closer to the leading EU countries are Gender equality; Peace, justice and Strong institution and Zero hunger.

Among these SDGs, the targets under SDG 16 “Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions” present a larger distance to the frontier with respect to the EU-27 leading countries. Concretely, these targets are **16.8** “Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance”; and **16.9** “By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration”.

## Distance to frontier at the target level



### Goal 1: No Poverty

Goal	Target ID	Target name	Distance to frontier
Goal 1	1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	8
Goal 1	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	100
Goal 1	1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	77
Goal 1	1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	49
Goal 1	1.a	Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	100





## Goal 2: Zero Hunger

### Distance to frontier at the target level

Goal	Target ID	Target name	Distance to frontier
Goal 2	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	63
Goal 2	2.5	By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	52
Goal 2	2.c	Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	46



## Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being

### Distance to frontier at the target level

Goal	Target ID	Target name	Distance to frontier
Goal 3	3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	97
Goal 3	3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	96
Goal 3	3.3	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	7
Goal 3	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	85
Goal 3	3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	52
Goal 3	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	53
Goal 3	3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	100
Goal 3	3.9	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	98
Goal 3	3.a	Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	100
Goal 3	3.b	Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	40
Goal 3	3.c	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	100
Goal 3	3.d	Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national	100

and global health risks



## Goal 4: Quality Education

### Distance to frontier at the target level

Goal	Target ID	Target name	Distance to frontier
Goal 4	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	63
Goal 4	4.3	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	100
Goal 4	4.4	By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	100
Goal 4	4.5	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	37



## Goal 5: Gender Equality

### Distance to frontier at the target level

Goal	Target ID	Target name	Distance to frontier
Goal 5	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	34
Goal 5	5.b	Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	45



## Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

### Distance to frontier at the target level

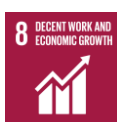
Goal	Target ID	Target name	Distance to frontier
Goal 6	6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	100
Goal 6	6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	100
Goal 6	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	9
Goal 6	6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	73
Goal 6	6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	98



## Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

### Distance to frontier at the target level

Goal	Target ID	Target name	Distance to frontier
Goal 7	7.2	By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	57
Goal 7	7.3	By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	100



## Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

### Distance to frontier at the target level

Goal	Target ID	Target name	Distance to frontier
Goal 8	8.1	Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	77
Goal 8	8.2	Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	100
Goal 8	8.4	Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10- Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	58
Goal 8	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	100
Goal 8	8.6	By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	100
Goal 8	8.10	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	90





## Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

### Distance to frontier at the target level

Goal	Target ID	Target name	Distance to frontier
Goal 9	9.1	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	93
Goal 9	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	62
Goal 9	9.4	By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	83
Goal 9	9.5	Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	93
Goal 9	9.b	Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	93
Goal 9	9.c	Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	53



## Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities

### Distance to frontier at the target level

Goal	Target ID	Target name	Distance to frontier
Goal 10	10.4	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	100
Goal 10	10.6	Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	100
Goal 10	10.a	Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	99
Goal 10	10.c	By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	69



## Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

### Distance to frontier at the target level

Goal	Target ID	Target name	Distance to frontier
Goal 11	11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	75
Goal 11	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	36
Goal 11	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	100
Goal 11	11.b	By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	63



## Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

### Distance to frontier at the target level

Goal	Target ID	Target name	Distance to frontier
Goal 12	12.2	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	51
Goal 12	12.4	By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	21
Goal 12	12.c	Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	0



## Goal 13: Climate Action

### Distance to frontier at the target level

Goal	Target ID	Target name	Distance to frontier
Goal 13	13.1	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	26



## Goal 15: Life on Land

### Distance to frontier at the target level

Goal	Target ID	Target name	Distance to frontier
Goal 15	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	70
Goal 15	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	32
Goal 15	15.3	By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	24
Goal 15	15.4	By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	53
Goal 15	15.5	Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	25
Goal 15	15.6	Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	90
Goal 15	15.8	By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	0



## Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

### Distance to frontier at the target level

Goal	Target ID	Target name	Distance to frontier
Goal 16	16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	27
Goal 16	16.2	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	0
Goal 16	16.3	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	31
Goal 16	16.8	Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	100
Goal 16	16.9	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	100
Goal 16	16.a	Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	71





## Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

### Distance to frontier at the target level

Goal	Target ID	Target name	Distance to frontier
Goal 17	17.3	Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	0
Goal 17	17.6	Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	100
Goal 17	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	84
Goal 17	17.19	By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	80