



DRPM

Direktorat Riset dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat

PANDUAN PROGRAM RISET KOLABORASI INDONESIA TAHUN 2022



PANDUAN PROGRAM RISET KOLABORASI ITS TAHUN 2022

PENANGGUNG JAWAB

Wakil Rektor IV Bidang Penelitian, Inovasi, Kerjasama, dan Kealumnian
Bambang Pramujati

TIM PENYUSUN

Direktorat Penelitian dan Pengabdian Masyarakat

Fadlilatul Taufany

Agung Purniawan

Lalu Muhamad Jaelani

KATA PENGANTAR

Meskipun dalam beberapa tahun terakhir ini telah banyak dibuat nota kesepahaman atau MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) dalam bidang penelitian antara perguruan tinggi, namun realisasi di lapangan dalam menindaklanjuti MoU tersebut belum signifikan jumlahnya. Oleh karena itu, dalam rangka peningkatan jumlah kerjasama penelitian yang bersifat multi dan lintas- disiplin dengan perguruan tinggi lain dan meningkatkan jumlah publikasi internasional bereputasi di Indonesia, Perguruan-Perguruan Tinggi Berbadan Hukum (PTNBH) melalui Tim Pemingkatan Universitas menawarkan pendanaan skema Program Penelitian Kolaborasi Indonesia (PPKI) sejak tahun 2019.

Di sisi lain Program Riset Kolaborasi Indonesia (RKI) telah berlangsung sejak tahun 2018 yang diinisiasi oleh 4 (empat) Perguruan Tinggi Negeri Badan Hukum (PTNBH), yaitu Insitut Teknologi Bandung, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Universitas Airlangga dan Institut Pertanian Bogor. Kolaborasi antar 4 PTNBH ini menghasilkan kegiatan penelitian yang produktif sehingga program RKI ini telah berkembang pesat dengan lahirnya program serupa yang mengajak 13 (tiga belas) Perguruan Tinggi lainnya di Indonesia.

Seiring dengan ditetapkannya status PTNBH yang baru, hingga tahun 2022 seluruh anggota RKI/PPKI yang telah berstatus PTNBH, adalah terdiri dari 16 (enam belas) Perguruan Tinggi. Oleh karena itu, program RKI/PPKI diusulkan untuk dijadikan satu nama program *flagship* RKI yang dapat menjadikannya efisien sekaligus mengangkat kolaborasi Indonesia ke tingkat Internasional. Dengan ini, kami hadirkan panduan program Riset Kolaborasi Indonesia Tahun 2022.

Surabaya, 10 Maret 2022
Direktur Riset dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat
Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember

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1. Latar Belakang

Dalam era yang semakin terbuka, disruptif, dan tanpa batas sekarang ini, peneliti selain dituntut untuk senantiasa menghasilkan karya secara mandiri juga dituntut untuk dapat melakukan kerjasama riset dengan peneliti lainnya baik di dalam maupun di luar negeri sehingga riset yang dilakukan dapat lebih komprehensif, dan diharapkan mampu menciptakan ekosistem budaya ilmiah unggul di Indonesia. Hal ini dipandang perlu mengingat begitu cepatnya perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi yang bersifat lintas disiplin, sehingga kerjasama riset atau riset kolaboratif diharapkan akan mampu meningkatkan kualitas riset dan pada akhirnya dapat meningkatkan jumlah publikasi dan menuai sitasi dari jurnal ilmiah bereputasi Internasional yang dihasilkan. Adapun 16 Perguruan Tinggi Badan Hukum (PTNBH) yang tergabung dalam program Riset Kolaborasi Indonesia ini adalah Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember (ITS), Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB), Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM), Universitas Airlangga (UNAIR), Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB), Universitas Indonesia (UI), Universitas Hasanuddin (UNHAS), Universitas Padjadjaran (UNPAD), Universitas Sumatera Utara (USU), Universitas Andalas (UNAND), Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia (UPI), Universitas Diponegoro (UNDIP), Universitas Negeri Malang (UM), Universitas Negeri Padang (UNP), Universitas Sebelas Maret (UNS) dan Universitas Brawijaya (UB).

2. Tujuan Kegiatan

Adapun yang menjadi tujuan kegiatan Riset Kolaborasi Indonesia diantaranya adalah:

- a) Memperluas dan memperdalam jejaring kerjasama riset antar Perguruan Tinggi Negeri Badan Hukum;
- b) Memperkuat wawasan keilmuan yang bersifat multi/ inter/ lintas disiplin di antara para dosen/ peneliti;
- c) Mengembangkan embrio kerjasama riset yang lebih luas dengan institusi negara lain secara lebih seimbang, setara, dan kontributif untuk masyarakat Indonesia;
- d) Meningkatkan jumlah publikasi jurnal bereputasi internasional yang terindeks Scopus (Elsevier) dan/atau Web of Science (Clarivate Analytics);
- e) Meningkatkan peringkat perguruan tinggi berdasarkan kualifikasi Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) dan/atau Times Higher education (THE).

3. Fokus Riset

Fokus riset dapat mencakup bidang-bidang prioritas sains, teknologi dan sosial humaniora sesuai arahan Kementerian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset dan Teknologi serta Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional. Hal ini meliputi bidang penelitian di sektor pangan, energi, kemandirian kesehatan, transportasi, pertahanan dan keamanan, agro maritim, pariwisata, digital diplomasi dan sosial humaniora. Adapun hasil penelitian ini kedepannya dapat memberikan pembangunan berkelanjutan yang bertumpu kepada *green economy*, *blue economy*, *digital economy*, pariwisata, dan kemandirian kesehatan.

Bidang strategis yang dikembangkan harus memuat pendekatan multi/inter/lintas-disiplin dan lebih diutamakan memiliki muatan lokal Indonesia (*indigenous knowledge and resources*) serta bertujuan untuk membantu menyelesaikan masalah-masalah lokal yang ada di Indonesia, termasuk topik khusus pandemi COVID-19.

4. Skema Riset

Skema program RKI yang ditawarkan oleh ITS di tahun 2022 adalah **SKEMA A (Kolaborasi 16 PTNBH)**

Skema ini adalah kelanjutan Program PPKI kolaborasi antara 16 PTNBH, yaitu Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB), Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM), Universitas Airlangga (UNAIR), Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB), Universitas Indonesia (UI), Universitas Hasanuddin (UNHAS), Universitas Padjadjaran (UNPAD), Universitas Sumatera Utara (USU), Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia (UPI), Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember (ITS), Universitas Diponegoro (UNDIP), Universitas Sebelas Maret (UNS), Universitas Andalas (UNAND), Universitas Negeri Malang (UM), Universitas Negeri Padang (UNP) dan Universitas Brawijaya (UB). Adapun kriteria pengusulan proposal adalah sebagai berikut:

a) Peneliti pada Perguruan Tinggi Utama atau *Host*

- 1) Host adalah peneliti di salah satu Perguruan Tinggi Badan Hukum;
- 2) Host memiliki publikasi di jurnal bereputasi internasional dengan h-index sekurangnya 4 (empat) berdasarkan pangkalan data Scopus (<https://www.scopus.com/>) untuk kluster sains dan teknologi, atau h-index sekurangnya 3 (tiga) berdasarkan pangkalan data Scopus untuk kluster sosial humaniora;
- 3) Host harus memiliki peta jalan riset (roadmap), program riset yang sedang berjalan, fasilitas riset, serta mitra peneliti yang bersedia untuk melaksanakan penelitian (bukan mitra yang hanya dipinjam namanya);
- 4) Host harus memiliki minimal 2 (dua) mitra dari salah satu Perguruan Tinggi Badan Hukum yang berbeda;
- 5) Host bisa mewakili Fakultas/Sekolah atau Pusat/Pusat Penelitian.

b) Peneliti pada Perguruan Tinggi Mitra

- 1) Mitra kegiatan riset adalah minimal 2 (dua) peneliti dari Perguruan Tinggi Badan Hukum yang berbeda;
- 2) Mitra harus memiliki program riset yang sedang berjalan, memiliki rekam jejak riset yang jelas di tingkat nasional/internasional serta fasilitas riset yang tersedia untuk pelaksanaan riset.

c) Proposal

- 1) *Full Proposal* dapat ditulis dalam Bahasa Indonesia atau Bahasa Inggris, dengan mengikuti Template di **Lampiran 1**;
- 2) *Full Proposal* disubmit oleh Peneliti pada Perguruan Tinggi Utama, dengan melampirkan Formulir Kesiediaan Peneliti Mitra di **Lampiran 2**;
- 3) *Full Proposal* mengusulkan kegiatan penelitian dengan Tingkat Kesiapterapan Teknologi (TKT) 1 hingga TKT 3. Pedoman TKT mengikuti arahan Kementerian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset dan Teknologi.

d) Dana Program

- 1) Total anggaran hibah yang disediakan berasal dari masing-masing PTNBH;
- 2) Peneliti dari Perguruan Tinggi Utama dapat mengajukan usulan dana minimal Rp. 200.000.000,00 dengan rincian dana berasal dari Perguruan Tinggi Utama sebesar

maksimal Rp. 100.000.000,00 dan dari masing-masing Perguruan Tinggi Mitra sebesar maksimal Rp. 50.000.000,00;

- 3) Dana tersebut dapat digunakan untuk membiayai kegiatan riset, karakterisasi sampel, transportasi, mobilitas mahasiswa, dan keperluan lainnya termasuk biaya publikasi di jurnal bereputasi internasional;
- 4) Maksimum belanja pegawai adalah 30%.

5. Mekanisme dan Rancangan

Adapun mekanisme dan rancangan kegiatan diantaranya :

- a) Program RKI ini disosialisasikan ke seluruh Fakultas/Sekolah/Pusat/Pusat Penelitian di masing-masing 16 PTNBH;
- b) *Full Proposal* beserta dokumen pendukung dalam bentuk softcopy dikirim melalui website Sistem Informasi RKI (<https://risetkolaborasi.id>);
- c) Setiap proposal diseleksi oleh 2 (dua) reviewers yang diambil dari salah satu 16 PTNBH untuk dinilai kelayakannya;
- d) Seleksi meliputi aspek kelayakan kegiatan riset, rekam jejak peneliti, serta ketercapaian keluaran;
- e) Pelaksanaan monitoring dan evaluasi terhadap keluaran sesuai dengan target yang dicantumkan pada proposal dilaksanakan sebanyak 2 (dua) kali.

6. Keluaran

Adapun keluaran kegiatan program RKI diatur dengan mengikuti ketentuan berikut:

- a) Target luaran wajib:
 - 1) Dosen ITS sebagai Host PTNBH (Ketua peneliti konsorsium):
 - i. Target luaran wajib adalah publikasi minimal 1 (satu) artikel jurnal internasional Scopus-Q1, dan co-authorship di minimal 2 jurnal internasional Scopus-Q4 dari pihak mitra PTNBH anggota penelitian konsorsium;
 - ii. Wajib melibatkan mahasiswa baru pascasarjana ITS.
 - iii. Wajib melibatkan mahasiswa sarjana ITS, dan mengikuti program MBKM Penelitian;
 - 2) Dosen ITS sebagai Mitra PTNBH (Anggota peneliti konsorsium):
 - i. Target luaran wajib adalah publikasi minimal 1 (satu) artikel jurnal internasional Scopus-Q2, dan co-authorship di minimal 2 jurnal internasional Scopus-Q4 dari pihak Host dan Mitra PTNBH penelitian konsorsium;
 - ii. Diharapkan (Opsional) melibatkan mahasiswa pascasarjana ITS.
 - iii. Wajib melibatkan mahasiswa sarjana ITS, dan mengikuti program MBKM Penelitian;
- b) Minimal (tiga) publikasi jurnal internasional terindeks Scopus di atas, merupakan kontribusi dari Perguruan Tinggi Utama dan Mitra. Penulis Pertama dan Penulis Korespondensi berasal dari Perguruan Tinggi masing-masing yang membiayai penelitian tersebut;
- c) Pada setiap publikasi diharuskan mencantumkan peneliti dari semua mitra beserta afiliasinya dan menuliskan sumber pendanaan program RKI beserta nomor kontrak penelitiannya sebagai Ucapan Terima Kasih (*Acknowledgement*);
- d) Status kemajuan pencapaian keluaran dilampirkan dalam Laporan Kemajuan dan Akhir berupa:

- 1) Bukti kirim (*Acknowledgment submission*);
 - 2) Bukti peringkat quartile jurnal;
 - 3) Manuskrip yang disubmit, atau artikel yang telah accepted maupun published.
- e) Semua luaran publikasi berupa jurnal internasional, maupun prosiding atau buku wajib mencantumkan minimal 1 (satu) keywords *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs), seperti yang disajikan dalam **Lampiran 3**.

7. Jadwal

Tanggal-tanggal penting:

Penerimaan <i>Full Proposal</i>	: 14 – 31 Maret 2022
Evaluasi <i>Full Proposal</i>	: 1 – 8 April 2022
Penetapan Penerima Dana RKI 2022	: 9 April 2022 (ITB)
Pengumuman Hasil Evaluasi <i>Full Proposal</i>	: 11 April 2022
Acara Penandatanganan Kontrak RKI 2022	: 15 April 2022 (UNDIP)
Pelaksanaan Kegiatan RKI 2022	: 18 April – 9 Desember 2022
Pemasukan Laporan Kemajuan	: 15 – 26 Agustus 2022
Monitoring dan Evaluasi Laporan ke-1	: 1 – 2 September 2022 (UM)
Pemasukan Laporan Akhir	: 1 – 9 Desember 2022
Monitoring dan Evaluasi Laporan ke-2 (Acara Seminar Hasil RKI 2022)	: 12 – 13 Desember 2022 (UNAND)

8. Pengelola Program

Pengelola Program RKI adalah Lembaga atau Direktorat Penelitian/Riset dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat dari 16 PTNBH secara bersama-sama, yaitu:

- a) Direktorat Pengembangan dan Pengabdian Masyarakat, UI
- b) Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat, ITB
- c) Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat, IPB
- d) Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat, UNPAD
- e) Direktorat Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat, UGM
- f) Direktorat Riset dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat, ITS
- g) Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat, UNAIR
- h) Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat, UNDIP
- i) Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat, UNHAS
- j) Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat, USU
- k) Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat, UPI
- l) Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat, UNS
- m) Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat, UNAND
- n) Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat, UB
- o) Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat, UNP
- p) Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat, UM

9. Penutup

Pertanyaan terkait bantuan ini dapat dilayangkan melalui e-mail: kontak@risetkolaborasi.id
Demikian pemberitahuan ini disampaikan untuk dapat dimanfaatkan sebesar-besarnya bagi kemajuan institusi.

PROPOSAL RISET KOLABORASI INDONESIA



JUDUL PENELITIAN

.....

Peneliti Utama : Nama/Departemen/Fakultas
Peneliti Mitra : 1. Nama/Fakultas/ Perguruan Tinggi
2. Nama/Fakultas/ Perguruan Tinggi
3. Dst.

<<INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI SEPULUH NOPEMBER>>
<<Bulan>>, 2022

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IDENTITAS PROPOSAL

1. Judul :
2. Pengusul
 - a. Nama Lengkap :
 - b. Jabatan Fungsional/Golongan :
 - c. NIP :
 - d. Fakultas/Sekolah/PP/P :
 - e. Alamat Kantor/Telp/E-mail :
 - f. Alamat Rumah/Telp/HP :

3. Peneliti Mitra

No	Nama Peneliti	E-mail	Fakultas/ Sekolah/PP/P	Institusi/ Perguruan Tinggi	Bidang Keahlian

4. Biaya yang diusulkan total : Rp.
5. Target Publikasi Internasional (*Joint Publication*) :

No.	Nama Jurnal Internasional	Jumlah Artikel
1.		
2.		

Proposal ini belum pernah didanai oleh atau diusulkan ke sumber lain.

Mengetahui,
Direktur Riset dan Pengabdian
kepada Masyarakat

Surabaya,
Peneliti Utama

Fadlilatul Taufany, S.T., Ph.D.
NIP. 198107132005011001

.....
NIP.

1 RINGKASAN PROPOSAL

2 PENDAHULUAN

2.1 Latar belakang masalah

2.2 Tujuan

3 METODOLOGI

4 RENCANA PENELITIAN

(a) Pelaksanaan penelitian di PT-host

(b) Pelaksanaan penelitian di PT-mitra (maksimum 1 halaman tiap peneliti mitra)

5 DAFTAR PUSTAKA

6 INDIKATOR KEBERHASILAN (TARGET CAPAIAN)

NO	INDIKATOR KEBERHASILAN	JUMLAH	DESKRIPSI
1	Keluaran (<i>output</i>) Hasil Riset		
2	Dampak (<i>outcome</i>) Hasil Riset		
3	Pembinaan <i>peer</i>		
4	Networking internasional		

7 JADWAL PELAKSANAAN

8 PETA JALAN (*ROAD MAP*) RISET

9 USULAN BIAYA

10 CV PENELITI dilengkapi dengan *screen shoot data h-index*

Lampiran 2: Formulir Kesiediaan Peneliti Mitra

**FORMULIR KESEDIAAN PENELITI MITRA
RISET KOLABORASI INDONESIA**

Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, menyatakan bahwa :

Nama Peneliti Mitra : _____
NIP : _____
Universitas/Institut : _____
Fakultas/Sekolah : _____
Program Studi : _____

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa saya **bersedia** bermitra dalam Program Riset Kolaborasi Indonesia (RKI) 2022 dengan :

Nama Peneliti Utama : _____
NIP : _____
Universitas/Institut : _____
Fakultas/Sekolah : _____
Judul Penelitian : _____

Demikian surat kesediaan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun.

Kota, tanggal

Yang menyatakan,

(Nama Peneliti Mitra)

Lampiran 3: Daftar keywords Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SDG 1 (No poverty)	SDG 2 (Zero hunger)	SDG3 (Good health and well-being)	SDG 4 (Quality education)	SDG 5 (Gender equality)	SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation)	SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy)	SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth)	SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure)	SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities)	SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities)	SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production)	SDG 13 (Climate action)	SDG 14 (Life below water)	SDG 15 (Life on land)	SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions)	SDG 17 (Partnerships for the goals)
Developing countries	Agricultural Orientation index	Access to clean water and sanitation	Access to education	Basic living standards	Accessible water	Affordable energy	Aid for trade	Access to the internet	Affordable housing	Adaptable	Capitalism	Average global temperature	Artisanal fishers	Afforestation	Abuse	Capacity building
Basic services	Agricultural productivity	Affordable medicines	Basic education	Dignity	Affordable drinking water	Alternative energy	Banking	Affordable access	Age	Adaptation	Cars	Carbon	Biodiversity	Agriculture	Accountability	Civil society partnerships
Class	Agriculture	AIDS	Basic literacy	Disadvantaged	Aquifer	Animal waste	Child labour	Affordable credit	Ageism	Affordable housing	Circular economy	Carbon dioxide	Carbon dioxide	Animals	Accountable institutions	Communication technologies
Disadvantaged	Consume	Air contamination	Basic literacy skills	Discrimination	Cities	Battery	Child soldiers	Clean technologies	Business	Air pollution	Commercial enterprises	Changing weather patterns	Coastal biodiversity	Arable land	Arbitrary detention	Debt sustainability
Economic resources	Crop diversity	Air pollution	Cultural diversity	Employment	Clean water	Carbon	Creativity and innovation	Cooperation	Children	Air quality	Consumer levels	Climate	Coastal ecosystems	Bees	Arms	Development assistance
End poverty	Crops	Alcohol abuse	Disability	Empower girls	Contaminated	Charcoal	Culture	Data banks	Culture	Cities	Consumerism	Climate action	Coastal habitats	Biodiversity	Arms trafficking	Disaggregated data
Environment	Doha Development Round / Doha Round	Antenatal care	Disability and education	Empowerment	Defecation	Clean energy	Decent work	Economic development	Developing countries	Climate change	Consumption	Climate adaptation	Coastal parks	Biodiversity loss	Birth registration	Doha Development Agenda
Equality	End hunger	Antiretroviral	Early childhood	Empowerment of women / empower women / women's empowerment	Desalination	Clean energy technology	Decent work for all	Electrical power	Developing states	Community	Deep decarbonisation	Climate and gender	Coastal resources	Conservation	Bribery	Entrepreneurship
Extreme poverty	Environment	Antiretroviral therapy	Early childhood development	Equal access	Diarrhoeal diseases	Clean fuel technology	Development oriented policy	Energy	Development assistance	Cultural heritage	Ecological	Climate and infectious disease	Coastlines	Deforestation	Combat terrorism	Environmentally sound technologies
Financial inclusion	Food	Biomedical	Education	Equal opportunities	Drought	Clean fuels	Economic growth	Enterprises	Disabilities	Decentralisation	Efficient use of resources	Climate and politics	Conserve	Desertification	Conflict resolution	Foreign direct investments

SDG 1 (No poverty)	SDG 2 (Zero hunger)	SDG3 (Good health and well-being)	SDG 4 (Quality education)	SDG 5 (Gender equality)	SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation)	SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy)	SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth)	SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure)	SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities)	SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities)	SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production)	SDG 13 (Climate action)	SDG 14 (Life below water)	SDG 15 (Life on land)	SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions)	SDG 17 (Partnerships for the goals)
Income	Food gap	Bodily autonomy	Education for sustainability	Equality	Dumping	Cleaner fossil fuel technology	Economic productivity	Environmentally sound technologies	Discrimination	Development planning	Energy	Climate change	Conserve oceans	Drought	Conflicts	Fostering innovation
Income equality	Food production	Child deaths	Education in developing	Exploitation	Ecosystem protection	Climate goal	Economy	Financial services	Discriminatory	Disaster management	Energy consumption	Climate change management	Coral bleaching	Drylands	Corruption	Free trade
Microfinance	Food reserves	Contraceptive use	Enrolment	Female genital mutilation	Ecosystem restoration	Coal	Enterprises	ICT infrastructure	Economy	Disaster risk reduction	Energy efficiency	Climate change planning	Coral reef	Ecosystem	Discrimination	Fundamental principles of official statistics
Non-discrimination	Food Security	Death rate	Equal access	Feminism	Equitable sanitation	Electricity	Entrepreneurship	Industrial diversification	Education	Disaster Strategy	Energy use	Climate change policy	Ecosystem management	Ecosystem restoration	Education	Global partnership
Poor	Genetic diversity	Dental	Equal education	Forced marriage	Floods	Electricity infrastructure	Equal pay	Industrialisation	Empower	Disasters	Food	Climate early warning	Fish species	Ecosystems	Enforced disappearance	Global partnership for sustainable development
Poor and vulnerable	Genetic diversity of seeds	Disability and family support	Equitable education	Gender	Fresh water	Emissions	Finance	Information and communication technology	Equal opportunity	Fine particulate matter	Food losses	Climate hazards	Fish stocks	Extinct	Equal access	Global stability
Poverty	Genetics	Disability and inclusion	Gender disparities in education	Gender discrimination	Hydropower	Energy	Financial services	Infrastructure	Equality	Green spaces	Food supply	Climate impact	Fish stocks AND FISHERIES MANAGEMENT	Extinct species	Equity	International aid
Poverty eradication	Hunger	Disability and politics of location	Gender disparity	Gender equality/parity	Hygiene	Energy efficiency	Forced labour	Innovation	Equity	Heritage	Food waste	Climate mitigation	Fisheries	Extinction	Exploitation	International cooperation
Poverty line	Hungry people	Diseases	Gender equality	Governance and gender	Improving water	Energy infrastructure	GDP growth	Internet access	Ethnicity	Housing	Fossil fuel subsidies	Climate refugees	Fishers	Forest	Flow of arms	International population and

SDG 1 (No poverty)	SDG 2 (Zero hunger)	SDG3 (Good health and well-being)	SDG 4 (Quality education)	SDG 5 (Gender equality)	SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation)	SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy)	SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth)	SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure)	SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities)	SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities)	SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production)	SDG 13 (Climate action)	SDG 14 (Life below water)	SDG 15 (Life on land)	SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions)	SDG 17 (Partnerships for the goals)
																housing census
Quality of Life	Improved nutrition	Family planning	Gender equity	Human rights	Inadequate water	Energy research	Global resource efficiency	Irrigation	Financial assistance	Human settlements	Future proof	Climate related hazards	Fishing	Forest management	Freedom	International support
Resources	Innovations and health	Health	Gender sensitive	Human trafficking	Inadequate water supply	Energy technology	Global trade	Knowledge in education for all	Foreign aid	Impact of cities	Global food waste	Climate resilience	Fishing practices	Forests	Geography of poverty	International support for developing countries
Social protection systems / social protection	Legumes	Health in resource - constrained settings	Global citizenship	Humanitarian	Infrastructure	Fossil-fuel	Gross domestic product growth	Mobile networks in developing countries	Foreign investment	Inadequate housing	Greenhouse gasses	CO2 capture	Global warming	Genetic resources	Governance	Knowledge sharing
Sustainable	Maize	Health worker density	Global education	Marginalised	Irrigation	Green economy	Human trafficking	National Security	Gender	Informal settlements	Harvest losses	CO2 conversion	Illegal fishing	Illegal wildlife products	Hate crime	Multi-stakeholder partnerships
Third World	Malnourished	Healthy	Inclusion and education	Parity	Lakes	Greenhouse gas	Inclusive economic growth	Network infrastructure	Global financial markets	Infrastructure	Life cycle	COP 21	Kelp	Illicit trafficking	Human rights	Poverty eradication
Vulnerable	Malnutrition	Healthy lives	Inclusive	Pay	Latrines	Greenhouse gas emissions	Innovation	Phone service	Health	Land	Market distortions	COP 22	Law of the Sea	Indigenous	Human trafficking	Public-private partnerships
Wealth distribution	Nutrition	Hepatitis	Innovation	Reproductive rights	Open defecation	Hydroelectric	Insurance	Public policy	Homelessness	Land consumption	Materialism	Ecosystems	Marine	Indigenous populations	Illegal arms	Science cooperation agreements
	Nutritional needs	HIV	International cooperation	Sexual and reproductive health	Pollution	Low carbon	Job creation	Quality of life	Homophobia	local materials	Materials goods	Emissions	Marine areas	Invasive alien species	Illicit financial flows	Technology cooperation agreements
	Nutritious	Improving mortality	Learning opportunities	Sexual exploitation	Recycled water	Modern electricity	Jobs	Regional infrastructure	Human rights	mitigation	Monitoring sustainable development	Extreme weather	Marine biodiversity	Land conservation	Inclusion	Technology transfer

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	Poverty	Increasing life expectancy	Lifelong learning	Sexual violence	Reuse	Modern energy	Labour market	Research	Inclusion	Natural disasters	Natural resources	Extreme weather events	Marine ecosystems	Land degradation	Inclusive institutions	Weighted tariff average
	Produce	Indigenous	Literacy	Social inclusion	River basins	Reliable energy	Labour rights	Resilient infrastructure	Income growth	Natural heritage	Obsolescence	Global mean temperature	Marine fisheries	Land loss	Inclusive societies/society	Women entrepreneurs
	Productivity	Infected	Literacy skills	Trafficking	Rivers	Renewable	Micro finance	Resource use efficiency	Income inequality	Over crowding	Overconsumption	Global temperature	Marine Parks	Land use and sustainability	Institutions	World Trade Organization
	Quality of life	International health policy	Numeracy	Universal health coverage	Safe drinking water	Renewable energy	Migrant workers	Roads	Indigenous	Pollution	Production	Global warming	Marine pollution	Managed forests	Internally displaced	
	Resilient agriculture	International health regulations	Primary education	Violence	Sanitation	Renewable power	Modern slavery	Sanitation	Inequalities	Population	Recycle	Greenhouse gas	Marine resources	Managed forests	Judiciary	
	Rural infrastructure	Malaria	Primary education	Violence against girls	Sanitation and hygiene	Solar	Poverty eradication	Scientific research	Inequality	Population growth	Recycling	Greenhouse gas emissions	Ocean	Micro-organisms	Justice	
	Small-scale food producers	Maternal mortality	Qualified teachers	Violence against women	Sanitation management	Solar energy	Poverty line	Society	Migrant remittance	Public spaces	Reduce waste generation	Greenhouse gases	Ocean acidification	Permaculture	Justice for all	
	Stunted growth	Measles	Refugees and learning	Women	Sewerage	Solar power	Productive employment	Sustainable industrialisation	Migration	Public transport	Reduction	Ice loss	Ocean temperature	Plants	Legal identity	
	Stunting	Medical	Scholarships	Women in work	Sustainable water management	Sustainable energy	Productivity	Sustainable infrastructure	Population growth	Resilient	Renewable	Low-carbon economy	Oceanography	Poaching	National Security	
	Sufficient food	Mental health	School	Women's rights	Sustainable withdrawals	Sustainable energy services	Public policy	Technological capabilities	Poverty	Resilient buildings	Resource efficiency	Natural disasters	Oceans	Poverty	Non-violence	

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	Sustainable	Mortality	School enrolment	Workplace equality	Third world	Sustainable power	Quality jobs	Technology	Public policy	Resource efficiency	Responsible production chains	Natural systems	Overfishing	Protected fauna	Organized crime	
	Sustainable agriculture	Mortality rate	Secondary education		Toilets	Vehicles	Quality of life	Trade	Quality of life	Resource needs	Retail	Ocean warming	Productive oceans	Protected flora	Paris principles	
	Sustainable food production	Narcotic drug abuse	Teacher training		Untreated wastewater	Wave	Resource efficiency	Transborder infrastructure	Race	Risk reduction strategy	Retail industry	Paris Agreement	Protected areas	Protected species	Peace	
	Trade diversity	Neonatal mortality	Universal education		Urban	Wind	Safe work	Transport	Racism	Road safety	Reuse	Pollution	Sea grasses	Reforestation	Peaceful societies	
	Trade restrictions	Polio	Vocational training		Waste	Wind power	Secure work	Value chains	Reduce inequalities	Safe cities	Sustainable	Renewable	Seas	Soil	Physical abuse	
	Undernourished / Undernourished	Premature mortality	Vulnerable		Wastewater	Wind turbine	Slavery	Value chains and markets	Religion	Shanty	Sustainable consumption	Sea level rise / Rising sea / Rising sea level	Sustainable ecosystems	Soil degradation	Police	
	Wasting	Preventable deaths	Women's rights		Wastewater treatment	Wood	Social policies	Water infrastructure	Rural	Slums	Sustainable management	Temperature	Unregulated fishing	Species	Prevent violence	
	World's hungry	Reducing malaria			Water		Society	Water resources	Sex	Smart cities	Sustainable practices	Warming	Water resources and policy	Strategic plan for biodiversity	Psychological abuse	
		Reducing mortality			Water access		Stable employment		Sexism	Solid waste	Sustainable production			Terrestrial ecosystems	Public policy	
		Refugees and health services			Water disasters		Stable jobs		Social protection	Suburban	Sustainable public procurement			Threatened species	Quality of life	
		Reproductive health			Water ecosystems		Sustainable consumption		Society	Sustainable	Sustainable resource use			Tree	Representative decision-making	

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		Road traffic accidents			Water efficiency		Sustainable economic growth		Vulnerable nations	Sustainable building/s	Sustainable supply chain			Tree species	Rule of law	
		Sexual and reproductive health-care			Water harvesting		Sustainable production		World trade	Sustainable cities/city	Sustainable tourism			Wetlands	Security threats	
		Sexual health			Water quality		Sustainable tourism			Sustainable communities	Vehicles				Sexual abuse	
		Soil contamination			Water resources management		Trade			Sustainable urbanisation	Waste				Sexual violence	
		Soil pollution			Water scarcity		Unemployment			Town planning	Wasteful consumption				Stolen assets	
		Tobacco control			Water supply		Well-paid jobs			Transport	Water				Tax evasion	
		Treatment of substance abuse			Water-related ecosystems		Women migrants			Transport systems	Water pollution				Theft	
		Tuberculosis			Water-use efficiency		Work			Urban	Water supply				Torture	
		Universal health					Work opportunities			Urban development					Trafficking	
		Universal health coverage					World trade			Urban planning					Transparency	
		Vaccines					Youth employment			Urban sustainability					Un-sentenced detainees	
		Vaccines in developing countries					Youth unemployment			Urbanisation					Unstable societies	

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		Violence								Waste					Victims of violence	
		WASH								Waste generation					Violence	
		Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All								Waste management					Violence against women and children	
		Water-borne disease								Water					Violence rates	
		wellbeing/well-being/well-being								Water-related disasters					Weapon seizures	
		World Health Organisation														

