Introduction to the indicators for the sustainable development goals

Regional Workshop on National Accounts and the development of Economic Statistics Infrastructure within the SDGs Framework

15-18 May 2017
Amman, Jordan

United Nations Statistics Division
Outline of presentation

- Indicator Framework Mandate
- Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)
- The Global Indicator Framework
- Follow-up and reviews of the global indicators
- Relationship between global, regional and national indicators
- IAEG-SDGs work programme for 2017
- IAEG-SDGs reference materials
Para 75. The Goals and targets will be followed up and reviewed using a set of global indicators. These will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels which will be developed by Member States, ... The global indicator framework, to be developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, will be agreed by the Statistical Commission ...
The IAEG-SDGs was tasked with

- Developing the global indicator framework
- Providing technical support for implementation
- Regularly reviewing methodological developments, the indicators and their metadata
- Regularly reviewing capacity-building activities
Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)

Composition of the IAEG-SDGs

- 27 representatives of national statistical offices (plus the Chair of the Statistical Commission as ex-officio member) and includes, as observers, other member states, representatives of regional commissions, and regional and international agencies
- See https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/members/ for list of members
The Global Indicator Framework

- Was developed by the IAEG-SDGs in an open and transparent manner involving all stakeholders
- Between June 2015 and February 2016, the Expert Group developed the initial set of global indicators, and then submitted them to UNSC 47 in March 2016
- The United Nations Statistical Commission, in its decision 47/101, agreed, as a practical starting point, with the proposed global indicator framework for the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, subject to future technical refinement
The Global Indicator Framework

- Was then adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission at its 48th session in March 2017
- United Nations Statistical Commission agreed with the revised global indicator framework for the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including refinements on several indicators
- Draft resolution, including the global indicator framework, adopted by the Statistical Commission at UNSC 48th session will be proposed to ECOSOC and the GA for adoption, in line with existing mandates
The Global Indicator Framework

- The global indicators will be yearly refined and comprehensively reviewed by the United Nations Statistical Commission at its 51st session in 2020 and 56th session in 2025
- The agreed global indicator framework, including refinements, contains 232 unique indicators, addressing each and every one of the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
A tier system for the SDGs indicators was developed for the implementation

- Tier I: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 percent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant
- Tier II: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries
- Tier III: No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested

Follow-up and Reviews

Source: UNDG, Guidelines to Support Country Reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals
Global indicators are for global review and follow-up

Overview Excerpts

59 million children of primary school age were out of school in 2013

1 in 2 children have not been registered by their fifth birthdays in LDCs

Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3G mobile-broadband coverage in 2015 worldwide

- Rural: 29%
- Urban: 89%

Over 23,000 species face extinction across the globe

Yearly Report

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2016

Photo: © UNICEF/Yarim Shamsan
Global indicators are complemented by national and regional indicators

- SDGs are integrated into national development plans/frameworks ("domestication" of SDGs)
- Decisions on national indicators are driven by national priorities
- National indicators are aligned with global indicators to the extent possible
Establish procedures for the review of work plans for Tier III indicators and finalize a mechanism for moving indicators from one tier to another

Start the process of reviewing possible additional indicators

Review the availability of data for Tier I and Tier II indicators and develop a plan for increasing the data coverage of Tier II indicators with the joint subgroup of the Expert Group and the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
IAEG-SDGs work programme for 2017

- Develop further guidance on the issue of data disaggregation
- Continue the work of the three working groups, on statistical data and metadata exchange (SDMX), geospatial information and interlinkages
- Hold two meetings
  - March 28-31 2017 in Ottawa, Canada
    - See https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-05/Meeting%20Report%205th%20IAEG-SDGs%20Meeting_05.05.2017_web.pdf for report
  - Fourth quarter of 2017 (dates to be determined)
- Continue to interact electronically and through teleconferences, as needed
IAEG-SDGs Reference Materials

- Materials related to the work of the IAEG-SDGs can be found on the website of the group: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/

- Documents on the website include:
  - Terms of reference of the group
  - List of member countries
  - Tier Classification of the Global Indicators
  - Work Plans for Tier III Indicators
  - Information on the three working groups of the IAEG-SDGs
    - SDMX
    - Geo-spatial information
    - Interlinkages
Explore the Report with interactive charts and graphs for every Goal

Charts and graphs link to data for direct download

SDGs Website

http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

In signing Agenda 2030, governments around the world committed to ending poverty in all its manifestations, including its most extreme forms, over the next 15 years. They resolved that all people, everywhere, should enjoy a basic standard of living. This includes social protection benefits for the poor and most vulnerable and ensuring that people harmed by conflict and natural hazards receive adequate support, including access to basic services.

Poverty was halved over a decade, but one in eight people around the world still lived in extreme poverty in 2012.

The international poverty line is currently defined as $1.90 per person per day using 2011 purchasing power parity. In the decade from 2002 to 2012, the proportion of the global population living below the poverty line dropped by half, from 26 to 13 per cent. If economic growth rates observed during those 10 years prevail for the next 15, the global rate for extreme poverty will likely fall to 4 per cent by 2030, assuming that growth benefits all income groups equally. Poverty remains widespread in sub-Saharan Africa, where more than 40 per cent of people lived on less than $1.90 a day in 2012.
SDGs Website

SDGs Indicators Global Database with country-level data

SDGs Indicator Metadata
Thank you