



The SDG indicator framework

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Expert Group Meeting on Strengthening the Demographic Evidence Base for the Post-2015 Development Agenda

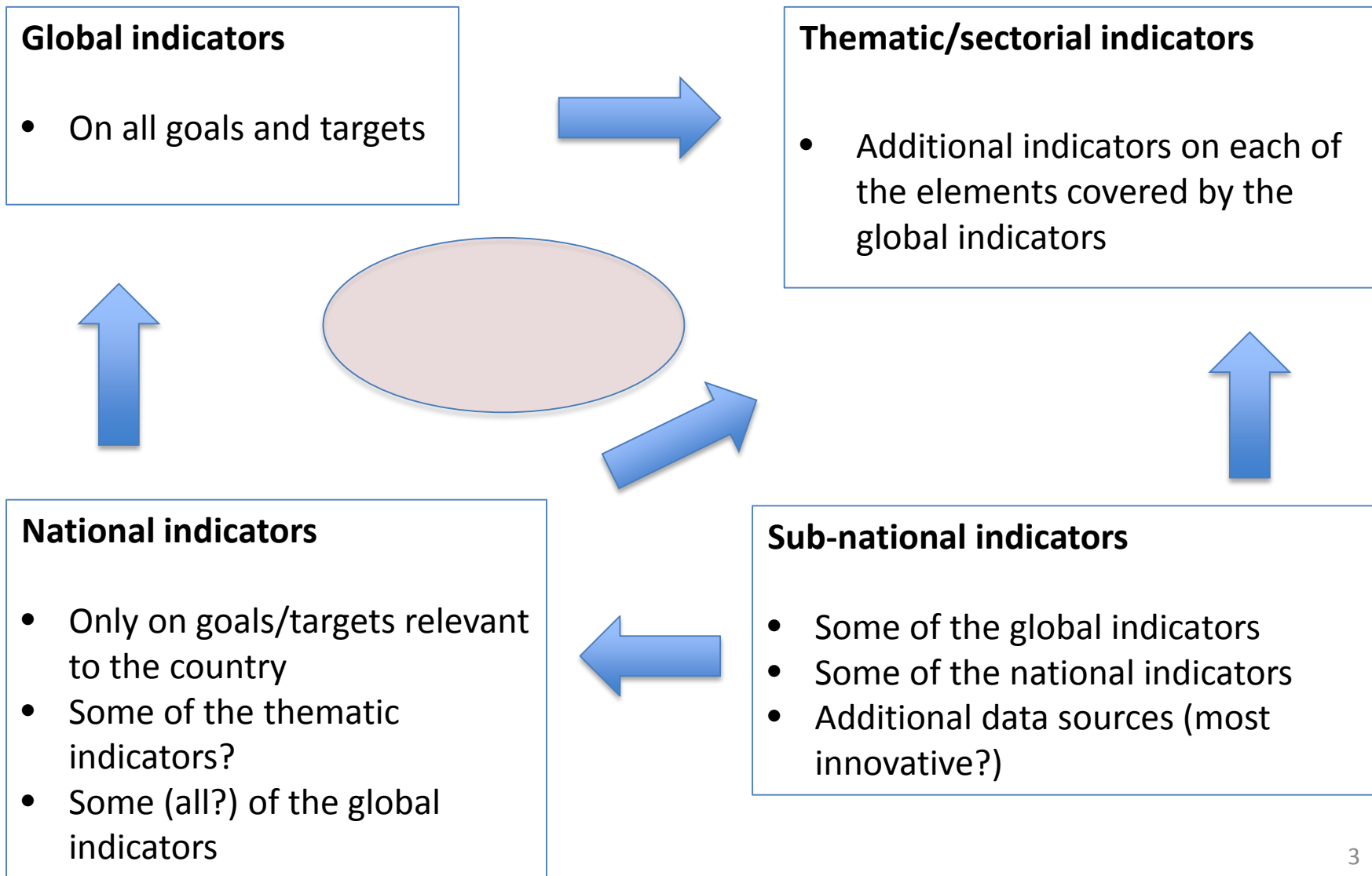


Why a “framework” of indicators?

- **Global indicators** to review progress at the global level
- **National and sub-national indicators**
- Additional indicators for “**thematic**” monitoring

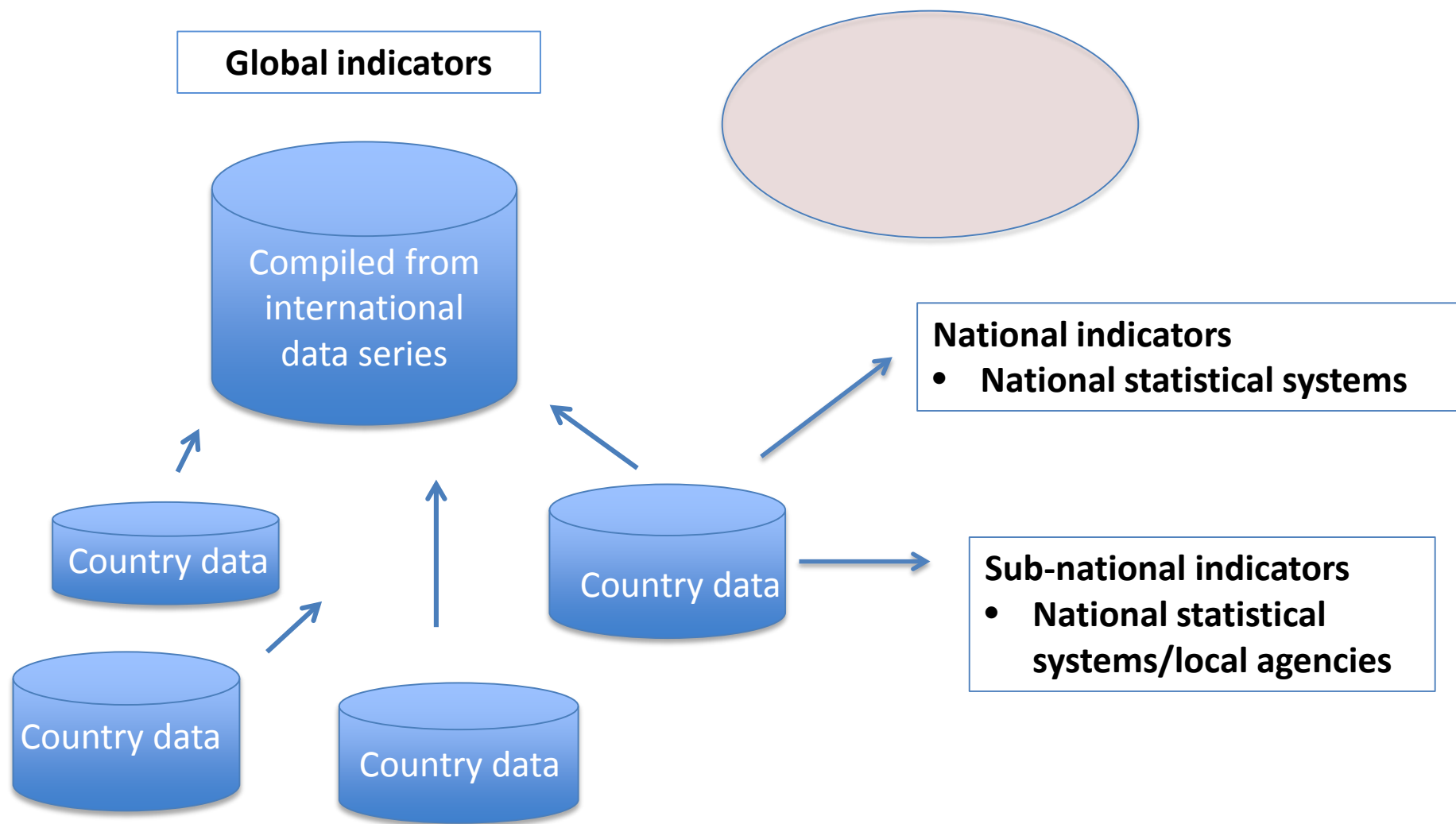


What is the indicator framework?





What are the links between global and national monitoring?





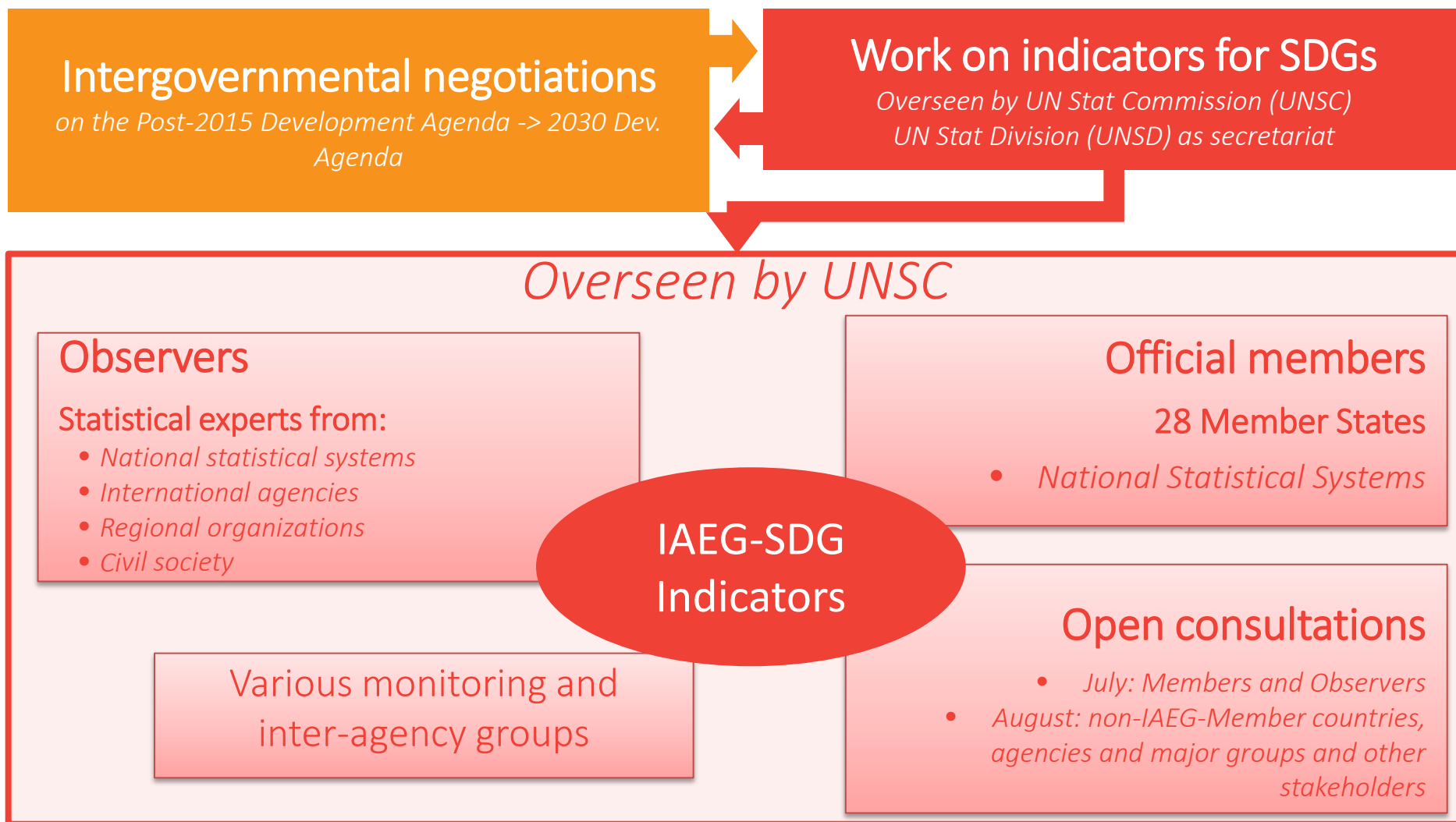
Why global indicators?

- Provide a structure/framework for the development agenda
WHAT GETS MEASURED COUNTS
- Inform the global political discussion
UNDERSTANDING PROGRESS AND SHORTFALLS AND SETTING POLICY PRIORITIES
- Inform communication/advocacy campaigns
CLEAR MESSAGES GROUNDED ON ROBUST DATA
- Statistical development
DEVELOPING THE NECESSARY DATA

Process to identify the global indicators



Process to identify global indicators



How is the proposal for the
indicators going to be
finalized?



Next steps

25 September 2015

Summit for the adoption of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda

gave the mandates to the IAEG (global indicators) and countries (national and regional indicators)

October 2015

Second meeting of the IAEG-SDGs

to finalize a proposal to be submitted to the UN Statistical Commission

March 2016

UNSC

to consider and endorse the proposal before it goes to the designated intergovernmental process

July – September 2016

Intergovernmental process (ECOSOC/GA)

to endorse the proposal



25 September 2015 Summit

Goals and targets will be followed up and reviewed using a set of **global indicators**

- developed by the IAEG-SDG Indicators
- agreed by the Statistical Commission/March 2016
- Adopted by ECOSOC and GA in line with existing mandates

Address all Goals and Targets including for means of implementation, and preserve the political balance, integration and ambition contained therein

Complemented by **indicators at the regional and national levels**

- developed by Member States

Review framework

National level

Member States to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels which are country-led and country-driven

Regional level

Follow-up and review at the regional and subregional levels will provide useful opportunities for peer learning, sharing of best practices and discussion on shared targets.

Global level

Annual progress report on SDGs by the S-G in cooperation with the United Nations system, based on the global indicator framework





Guidelines from the global political process

- Indicators for every target
 - *...maintaining the level of ambitions set by Member States with the new agenda*
- Indicators for all aspects of the targets
 - *...indicators on one specific aspect of the target might distort priorities*



Current proposal of global indicators

- About 2 indicators per target
 - *with additional proposals in some cases to address all aspects in the target*
- Disaggregation proposed when relevant based on characteristics of the population (sex, age, migrant status, disability, etc)
- Indicators are at different levels of development
 - *Tier 1 – metadata are fully developed and data are available*
 - *Tier 2 – metadata are developed but data are very sparse*
 - *Tier 3 – methodological work is needed to develop the indicator*



Main challenges

- **Limited number** of indicators, while maintaining the level of ambition of all goals and targets
- Cover **every aspect** of all targets
- Addressing **issues of inequality**
- Covering **all groups of the population**
- Addressing policy priorities with **easy-to-communicate** indicators



Need for demographic data: global indicators

- Population data (including by age group) → basis for calculation of indicators
- Population data → to assess progress in absolute numbers
- ◆ *Particular relevant for policy making and evaluation in some areas – for instance, disaster risks reduction, ageing and older persons, rural/urban disaggregation*



Need for demographic data: global indicators

- Mortality indicators
 - Maternal mortality
 - Child mortality
 - Neonatal mortality
- Life expectancy
- Reproductive health indicators (child birth rate, access to reproductive health)
- Child marriage
- Migration indicators (dual citizenship, naturalization rate)
- Civil/birth registration



Need for demographic data: national and sub-national policy making and monitoring

- Population growth rates in urban and rural areas
- Population projections
- Population by age groups
- Integration of geospatial information with population data



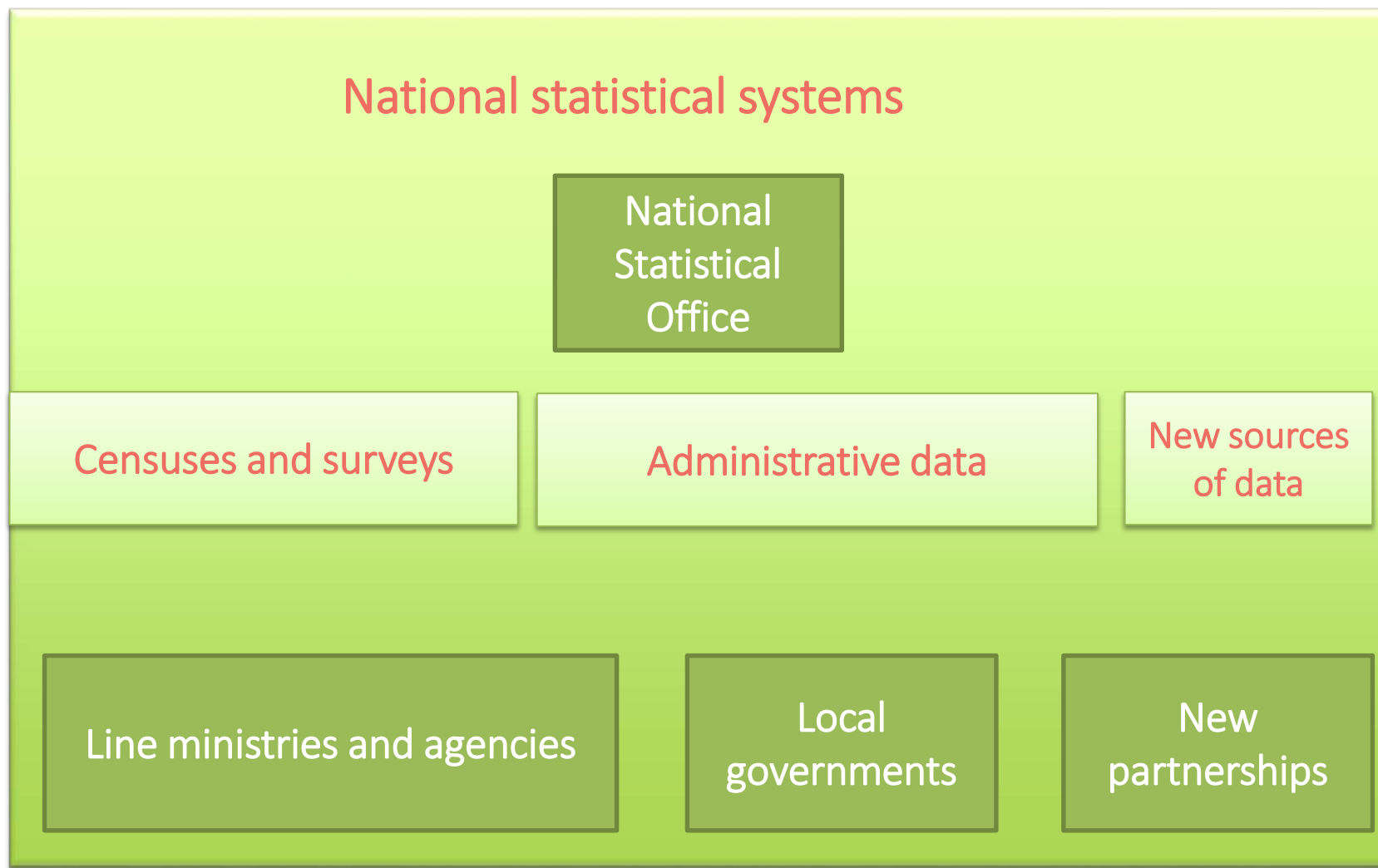
Proposals presented need a demographic evidence basis

Target 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

- % cities with over 100,000 inhabitants that implements participatory urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resources needs
- Ratio of land consumption rate to urban population growth rate at comparable scale



How do we measure it?





What's ahead

- Global indicators: working on the three tiers
- National and sub-national indicators: developed by national statistical systems/harmonized and consistent with international standards
- Links across national national, regional and global indicators: reconciling different monitoring tools and improving consistency
- Implementing the data revolution: strengthening national capacities



THANK YOU