

TOWARDS THE INDICATOR FRAMEWORK FOR POST-2015

GMG Retreat on Migration Indicators for the Post-2015
UN Development Agenda

17 October 2015
New York



What is the indicator framework?

- The idea that there should be a coherent set of indicators that addresses the overall requirement of the development agenda. The work on the indicator framework entails the selection of appropriate indicators to monitor the progress.

- MDGs framework as a pioneer

To help track progress on the commitment made in 2000 in the UN Millennium Declaration, international and national statistical experts selected relevant indicators to be used to assess progress over the period from 1990 to 2015, when targets are expected to be met (A/56/326).

Lessons learned from MDG framework

8 goals, 21 targets, 60 indicators



- A set of simple goals and time-bound targets are effective in mobilizing worldwide awareness on development challenges.
- Quantitative targets are powerful as a communication tool and can provide benchmarks for monitoring progress.
- It is critical that indicators are clearly linked to the targets, easy to understand, unambiguous for interpretation.
- There is a need for a broad-based technical monitoring group to monitor progress.
- Demands for MDG indicators contributed to improve statistical capacity of countries and data availability.

Main critiques on MDG framework

Timeliness: the **time lag** between data collection and data dissemination is normally 2-3 years for most MDG indicators, which affects accountability and policy making.

- **Data gaps:** the statistical capacity in many countries is still limited. Data availability and data quality still remain a big challenge for the MDG monitoring.
- The framework does not adequately address **inequality** issues, such as inequalities between men and women, R/U, and among specific population groups.
- **Discrepancies** between national, regional and international data created problems and tension.

The new development agenda requires better, faster, more accessible, and more disaggregated data. Is the same framework suitable for the new development agenda?

Processes towards the new indicator framework for the post-2015 development agenda

- **Statistical Commission** is the leading entity of the global statistical system and the intergovernmental focal point for the elaboration and review of the indicators used in the United Nations system (GA Resolution 57/270B).
- Established a **Friends of Chair Group on Broader Measure of Progress (FOC)** in 2013, as a response to the request by Rio+20 outcome document to review the work to measure sustainable development.
- FOC is expected to prepare and guide the discussion on the development and implementation of the new indicator framework for the post-2015 development agenda.

Current and future work of the FOC

- An exercise on “matching of indicators to SDG targets”, using three existing indicator sets.
 - MDGs
 - CES sustainable development indicators
 - SDSN indicators
- A questionnaire being sent to all countries to study the availability of indicators to measure the SDGs and associated targets agreed upon by the OWG.

Towards the development of the indicator framework

- **Oct/Nov 2014:** FOC is discussing its report to the 46th session of the UNSC, including the arrangements for the development of the indicator framework.
- **Jan/Feb 2015:** an expert group meeting will be held to discuss the various aspects of the development and design of the indicator framework.
- **March 2015:** UNSC is expected to discuss and agree on the process and modalities for the development of the indicator framework.
- **Feb/March 2016:** UNSC is expected to discuss and agree in some form on the indicator framework (and the set of indicators) for the measurement and monitoring of the SDGs/post-2015 development goals and targets, and its implementation.

Principles for designing of the indicator framework

- Existing and agreed indicator sets, be it from existing monitoring efforts, international agreements, conceptual frameworks, or other efforts, should be considered on priority basis.
- Indicators should be SMART
 - ✓ **S**pecific
 - ✓ **M**easurable
 - ✓ **A**vailable
 - ✓ **R**elevant
 - ✓ available in a **T**imely manner



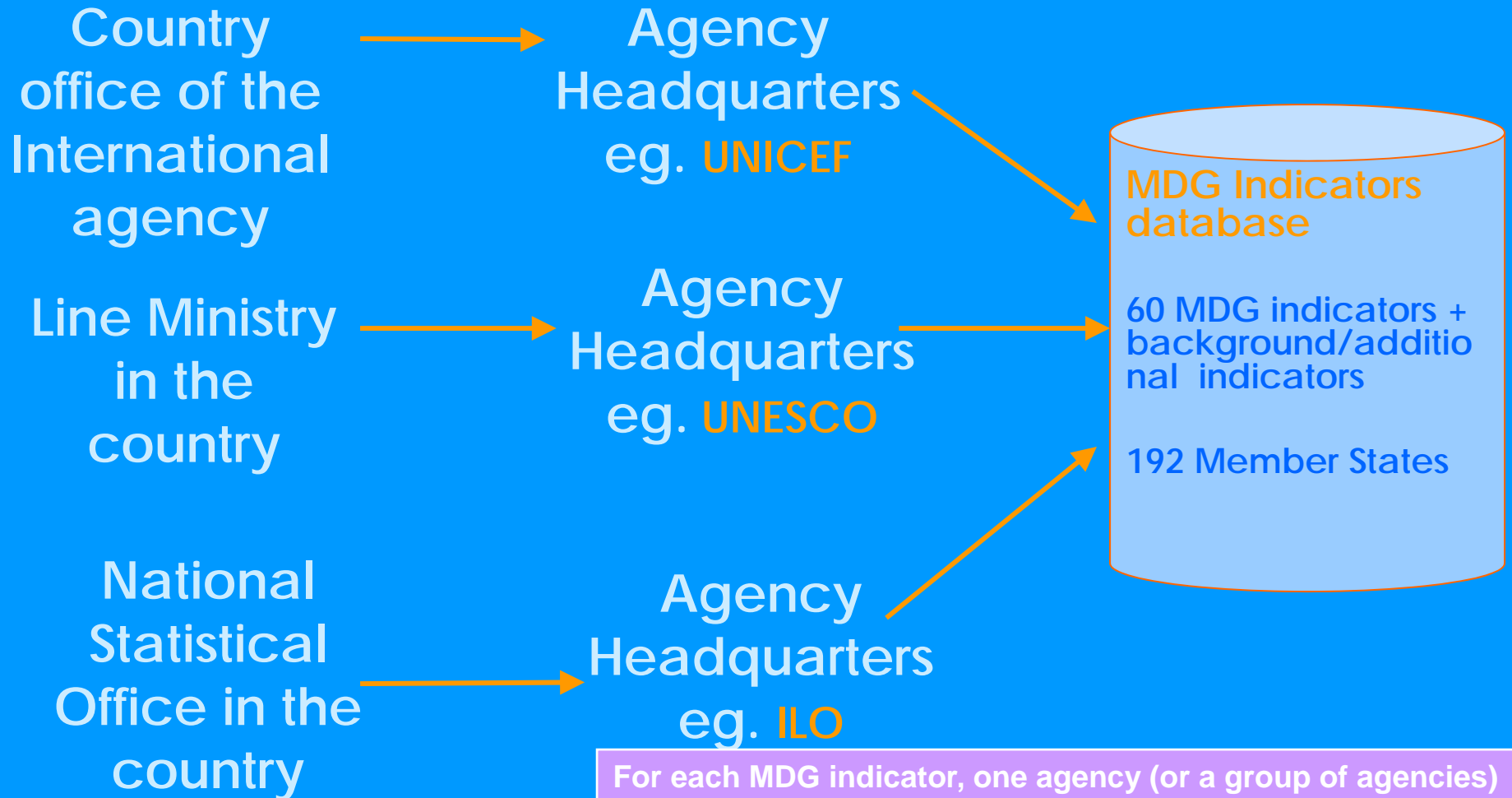
THANK YOU !







Data compilation: from national sources to the MDG database



For each MDG indicator, one agency (or a group of agencies) is responsible for providing the data and metadata, and for leading the methodological developments.

Historical review of IAEG and MDG monitoring

-- *Setting up the monitoring programme (1)*

- In 2000, the world leaders adopted the [Millennium Declaration](#).
- In March 2001, the first inter-agency and expert meeting was organized by the EO of the SG on selection and technical specification of targets and indicators to monitor implementation of goals and targets in the [Millennium Declaration](#).
- In Sept. 2011, a [Road Map towards the Implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration](#) was accepted by the GA as a guide for monitoring implementation of the Declaration.

Historical review of IAEG and MDG monitoring

-- *Setting up the monitoring programme (2)*

- In April 2001 and March 2002, two meetings were organized by to review the list of indicators and agreed there would be an annual statistical report comprising statistics and analysis of trends provided by each responsible agency, to be compiled by UNSD.
- To implement this programme, since Nov. 2003, the group agreed to meet twice a year. This group became the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on MDG Indicators, coordinated by UNSD.

Responsibility of the IAEG

IAEG is responsible for:

- Compiling data and undertaking analysis to monitor progress towards the MDGs at the global and regional levels;
- Reporting on status of annual progress through printed reports, progress charts, databases, etc.;
- Reviewing and preparing guidelines on methodologies and technical issues related to the indicators;
- Helping define priorities and strategies to support countries in data collection, analysis and reporting on MDGs.

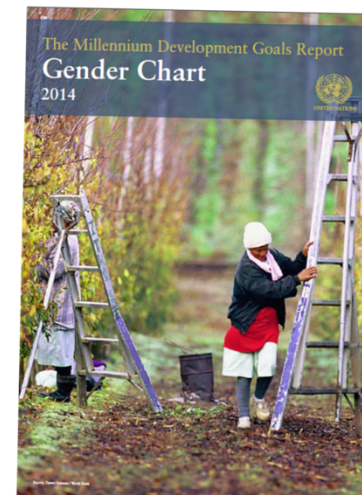
Global and regional monitoring (1)

-- *compilation of international sources*

- To ensure comparability across countries and regions, data used for the global monitoring are compiled by international agencies within their area of expertise
- For each indicator, one or more agencies were designated to be the official data providers and to take the lead in developing appropriate methodologies for data collection and analysis.
- Data are typically drawn from official statistics provided by governments to the international agencies responsible for the indicator, through periodic data collection from ministries and NSOs (ex. ILO)....
- or collected through surveys sponsored and carried out by international agencies (ex. MICS, DHS)

Global and regional monitoring (3)

- Since 2005, a more comprehensive report was issued with an attractive format and graphics to provide an easy to understand narrative for policy makers and public debate.
- The report is accompanied by a traffic light chart depicting progress in each region for a selection of the indicators.
- A MDG Gender Chart has been produced since 2008.



Rio +20 → Open Working Group

- Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development June 2012
 - Initiated an inclusive intergovernmental process to prepare a proposal of a set of sustainable development goals
 - **the Open Working Group for Sustainable Development Goals**
 - 13 meetings carried out between 22 January 2013 and July 2014
 - 30-member working group
 - Resulted in the Outcome Document (19 July 2014)
 - Contains a set of 17 goals and 169 targets
- On 10 September 2014, the UN General Assembly **adopted** the “Report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals”
 - The adoption of the report provides the main basis for integrating the SDGs into the future development agenda.