



Process for developing the SDG indicator framework

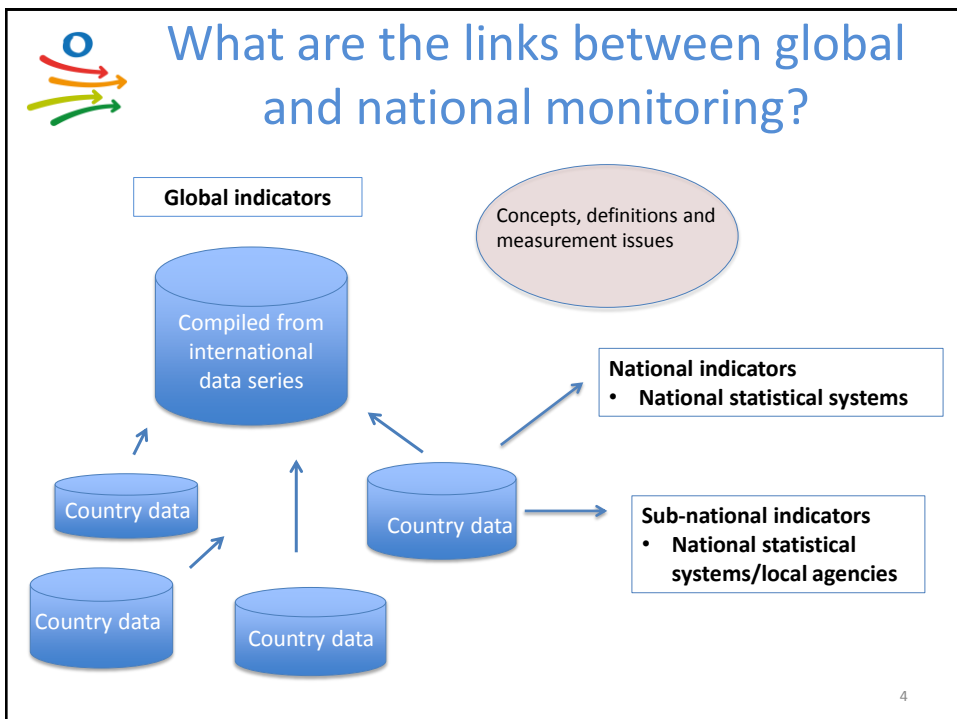
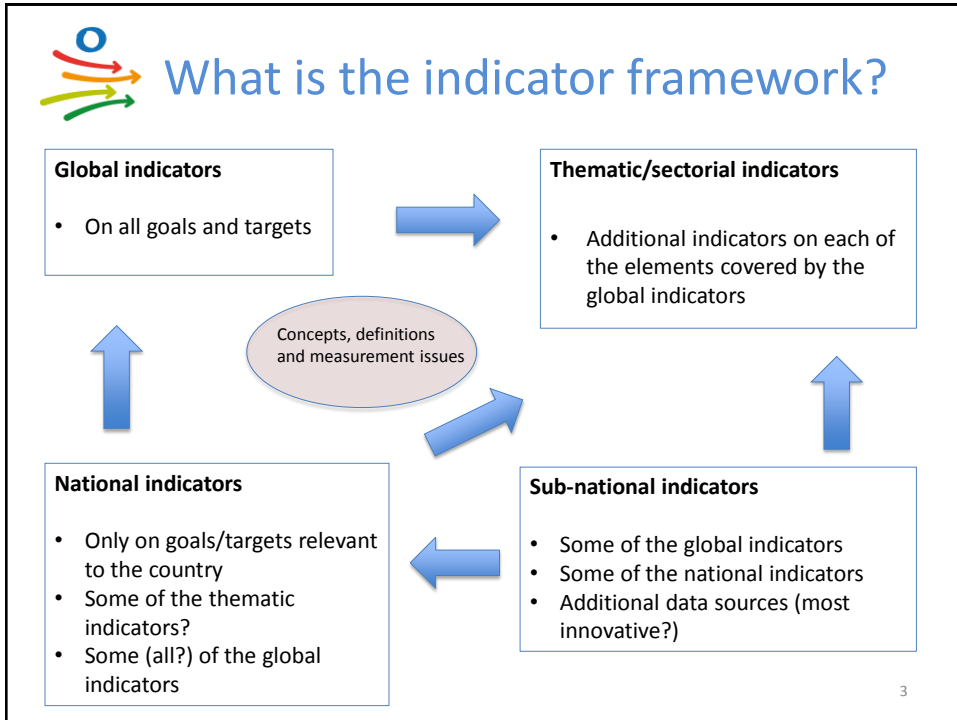
Francesca Perucci

Statistics Division, United Nations Department of
Economic and Social Affairs



Why a “framework” of indicators?

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

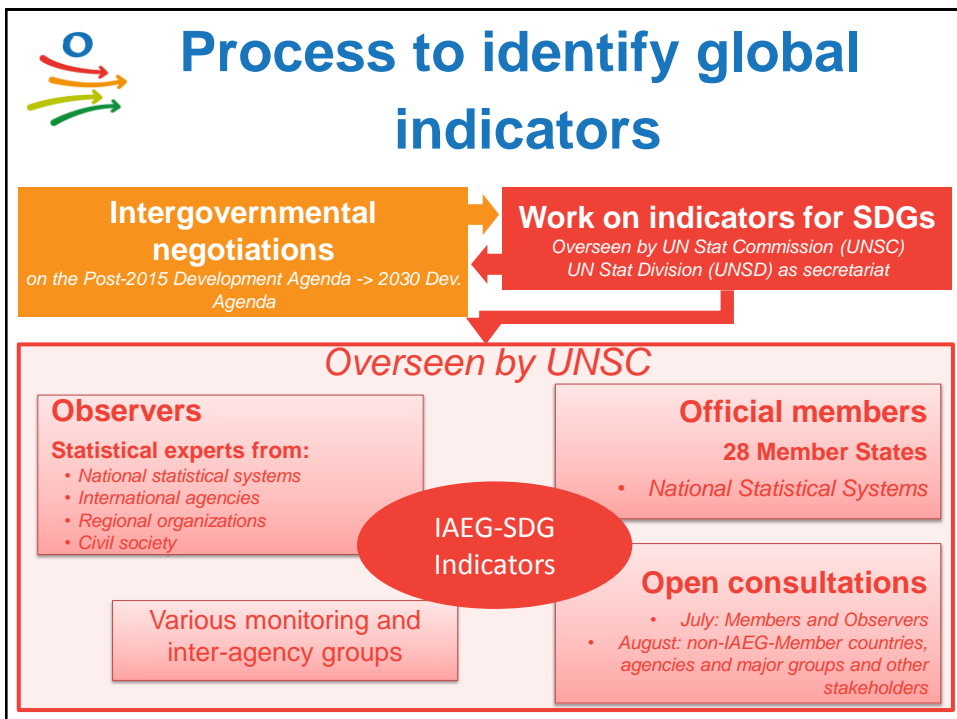
5



Statistical development

- ✓ Consistency and collaboration in data compilation
- ✓ Harmonization and rationalization of development indicators
- ✓ Policy-oriented statistics
- ✓ Framework for coordination of data production and for statistical capacity-building

How is the process to identify the **global indicators**?





Roadmap for the preparation of the SDG indicator framework

March 2015

UN Statistical Commission

endorsed a roadmap

*established the **Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators***

*agreed to set up a **High-level Group on SDG data***



Work by the IAEG-SDGs

June 2015

First meeting of the IAEG-SDGs

July - September 2015

IAEG-SDGs

July: *Online collaboration platform for Members and Observers to comment on two discussion streams to develop a proposal of global indicators*

August: Open Consultation *for non-IAEG-Member countries, agencies and major groups and other stakeholders to participate*

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



Next steps

25 September 2015

Summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda

gives 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





What is the role of national statistical systems?

1. Representatives of national statistical systems define the **global indicators**
 - IAEG-SDG Indicators – 28 members
 - Statistical Commission/March 2016
2. Political process (ECOSOC and GA) endorse final proposal
3. National statistical systems define **indicators**
4. National statistical systems through regional and sub-regional consultations **define regional indicators**



25 September 2015 Summit

Member States also commit to:

- Support developing countries (ref. to African countries, LDCs, LLDCs, SIDs) in strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices and data systems
- Promote public-private cooperation to exploit the contribution of a wide range of data, including earth observation and geospatial information

while ensuring national ownership in supporting and tracking progress



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



Next meeting of the IAEG-SDGs

- **The 28 members will:**
 - *Review and select proposals, including additional suggestions from the July/August consultations (countries, UN system agencies, civil society)*
 - *Discuss preparation of final proposal to go to UNSC*
 - *Agree on work plan around the 3 tiers*



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



What's ahead

- Global indicators: working on the three tiers
- National and sub-national indicators: developed by national statistical systems
- Links across national, regional and global indicators: reconciling different monitoring tools and improving consistency



THANK YOU