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## **Global process of developing and finalizing the indicator framework for the Post-2015 Development Agenda**

**Expert Group Meeting - Data and statistics for the post-2015 development agenda: Implications for regional collaboration on statistics in Asia and the Pacific**

**New York, 10-11 December 2014  
Session 2**

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## **Friends of the Chair Group on broader measures**

### **History and Formation:**

- The Friends of the Chair Group (FOC) was created at the 44<sup>th</sup> Session of the Statistical Commission in 2013.
  - The Group's mandate was to build a work programme to develop broader measures of progress and also to monitor the ongoing debate on development frameworks in order to ensure a robust statistical measurement approach is incorporated into the Post-2015 Development Agenda
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## Main Work Programme of FOC in 2014

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- 1) In March, 2014, the Chair on the United Nations Statistical Commission transmitted a compendium of 29 statistical notes to the Co-Chairs of the Open Working Group on the sustainable development goals.
  
  - 2) October 2014, the FOC sent a survey to obtain information on data availability for indicators to measure the proposed SDGs and the associated 107 substantive targets.
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## FOC/UNSC Roadmap for Developing and Implementation of an Indicator Framework

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- A. Development of an indicator and monitoring framework and reporting mechanisms for the post-2015 development agenda.
  - B. Initial assessment of data requirements and gaps and inventory of broader measures
  - C. Closing the data gaps and building statistical capacity
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## Development of an indicator framework (1):

- a) Existing indicator sets and proposals for new sets of indicators should be taken into account, including their conceptual basis, in the design of the indicator framework.
- b) The five conceptual issues of 1. universality, 2. inclusiveness, 3. scope of the development agenda, 4. inter-linkages and cross-cutting issues, and 5. means vs. ends and focus on meaningful outcomes, should be considered.
- c) The conceptual basis for the indicator framework must be discussed and elaborated. The CES Recommendations on Measuring Sustainable Development are a useful starting point.



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## Development of an indicator framework (2):

- The design of the framework must take into account the mismatch between the capabilities of national statistical systems and the ambition to report on a broad set of indicators.
- Global and regional monitoring should be based to the largest extent possible on comparable and standardised national data and national reporting mechanisms.
- DESA will create a platform to bring together international data series and national data.



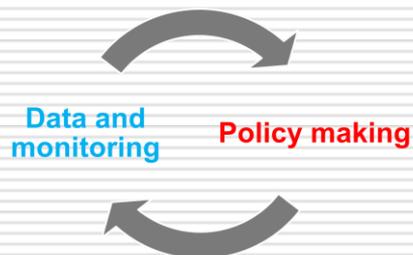
## Timetable or the Indicator Framework (key events):

- In February 2015, an expert group meeting with participation of Member States and specialized agencies will discuss various aspects of the development and design of the indicator framework.
- March 2015, the FOC Group proposes to establish an Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDG) for the development and implementation of the post-2015 indicator framework, similar to the working mechanism of the IAEG-MDG.
- In July 2015, the newly created IEAG-SDG may provide a first note on possible indicators and an indicator framework for the monitoring of the sustainable development goals and targets.
- In September 2015, the post-2015 development agenda is adopted at the High-level Summit.
- In November/December 2015, the IEAG-SDG may update its note (or report) to reflect the relevant decisions agreed on by Member States.
- In February/March 2016, the Statistical Commission will discuss and endorse the proposed indicator framework of the IAEG-SDG.



## Development of an indicator framework (3):

**The Post-2015 Development Agenda will hopefully lead to:**





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## Initial Assessment of Data Requirements

The FOC initiated a survey on data availability based on the 107 substantive targets proposed by the OWG. The preliminary results are:

- 67 countries responded (15 low and lower-middle income, 22 upper-middle income and 30 high-income)
- For all targets in goals 3 (Health and well-being), 5 (Gender Equality and Empowerment) and 7 (Energy Access) at least 60 percent of all countries reported collecting data to measure these targets
- Overall, for 51.4% of targets, at least 60 percent of all countries reported collecting data to measure the target.



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## Closing gaps and building capacity

- Methodological developments
- IEAG-Data Revolution recommendations
- Strengthening and modernisation of statistical systems
- Enabling environment, institutional arrangements, human and financial resources and capacity development
- Elements and principles for a capacity building strategy for post-2015 monitoring and data compilation



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## Challenges and the Way Forward

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Several Challenges posed by the new development agenda:

- The high number of targets and new areas of focus in the post-2015 agenda mean there will be an increased need for statistical capacity building.
- The level of disaggregation in data and statistics necessary to ensure that no person or group is left behind will require additional investment.
- A new focus on national monitoring and national ownership means.
- Need for strengthening national statistical capacities / and financing from internal and external resources



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## Thank You !

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