



# SDG INDICATORS MONITORING AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

*Federal State Statistics Service*

*Inception Workshop for the project Strengthening research and  
studies for improved quality of SDG statistics in Central Asia*

*8-10 May 2019, Bangkok, Thailand*



## INTER-AGENCY AND EXPERT GROUP ON SDGS INDICATORS (IAEG-SDGS)



**National statistical offices have a leading role in the development of a table of indicators** to ensure national ownership (*UN state Commission 46/101*)

- 28 representatives of NSOs
- **Russia** is a member of IAEG-SDGs (Represents countries of Eastern Europe)
  - Working Group on Geo-spatial Information
  - Working Group on Inter-linkages of SDG Statistics to allow for Integrated Analyses in the Monitoring
  - Working Group on SDMX
- **Russia** is a member of working group IAEG-SDGs on SDMX

### **Functions of IAEG-SDGs:**

- Develop an indicator framework for the follow-up;
- Provide technical support;
- Regularly review of methodological developments and issues related to the indicators and their metadata;
- Regularly review capacity-building activities in statistical areas relevant to SDG monitoring;
- Review and support work by the Secretariat for the development of SDG.



# NINTH MEETING OF THE IAEG-SDGS BEIRUT, 25 - 28 MAR 2019



## Meeting objectives

- Review the tier classification
- Review Tier III work plans and updates
- Discuss 2020 comprehensive review and additional indicators and develop detailed timeline
- Discuss data disaggregation of SDG indicators
- Share experiences on implementing monitoring of the SDGs
- Other related issues



## REVIEW OF PROGRESS ON METHODOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF TIER III INDICATORS



### Out of 41 current Tier III Indicators:

- 7 are proposed for Tier reclassification at this meeting;
- 20 provided updated information for their Tier III work plans;
- 14 did not provide any updated information;
- For the latter 14, some of these indicators are orphan indicators or have encountered methodological problems that have caused development of methodology to stall.

**As of 4 April 2019** the updated tier classification contains

- **Tier I** indicators - **101**
- **Tier II** indicators - **91**
- **Tier III** indicators - **34**
- **Multiple Tiers** indicators - **6**



## SUMMARY OF UPDATES TO TIER III WORKPLANS (1/2)



### **Indicators will be included in the 2020 Review:**

- 5 Tier III Indicators under Goal 13 and 2 Tier III Indicators (8.9.2 and 12.b.1) for which the current indicator formulation has some issues;
- 4 Tier III Indicators (1.a.1, 1.b.1, 12.a.1, 17.18.1) are without an active custodian agency and are considered orphan indicators by IAEG-SDGs.

### **The proxies can potentially be considered as replacements:**

- 5 Tier III Indicators (1.a.3, 11.a.1, 12.5.1, 14.1.1 and 14.2.1) have agreed global proxies presented at 50th session of UNSC.



## SUMMARY OF UPDATES TO TIER III WORKPLANS (2/2)



- **On 6 Indicators** methodological work is expected to be completed in the first half of 2019 (11.4.1, 12.3.1(b), 12.4.2, 12.7.1, 17.6.1, 17.14.1);
- **On 8 indicators** methodological work is expected to be completed by end of 2019 (3.5.1, 4.7.1, 11.7.2, 12.6.1, 12.8.1, 14.c.1, 16.4.1, 17.5.1);
- **4 indicators** do not have an expected date for when methodological work will be completed or have other issues (7.b.1, 11.c.1, 5.a.1/15.b.1, 17.7.2);
- Unless further information is received, these will be included in the comprehensive review.



## TIER III INDICATORS WAY FORWARD



- Indicators whose methodological work are not likely to be completed by late 2019 will be included in the 2020 Comprehensive Review;
- Indicators that are not likely to have data available in a timely manner will also be considered as part of the 2020 Comprehensive Review;
- The IAEG-SDGs has already decided on a set of indicators to include in 2020 Comprehensive Review, such as Tier III indicators under Goal 13;
- The IAEG-SDGs will also consider the possibility of using the already agreed global proxies as possible replacements for Tier III indicators that have not made sufficient methodological progress.



## REVIEW OF TIER I AND TIER II INDICATORS MISSING DATA AND/OR METADATA



Some Tier I and II indicators lack data and metadata in the Global Indicator Database and Metadata Repository. The IAEG-SDGs requested the Secretariat to conduct a comprehensive review of these indicators.

In February, the Secretariat conducted an initial review of all Tier I and II indicators and identified **56 indicators** that were **missing data and/or metadata** or where other issues were identified:

- **3** missing both data and metadata;
- **2** missing metadata;
- **28** missing data;
- **7** with other issues;
- **16** that have no data in database but data were received for 2019 reporting cycle.





## TIER I AND TIER II INDICATORS - WAY FORWARD



- By end-May 2019, custodian agencies are requested to either:
  - provide the missing data or metadata, or
  - indicate their plans for data collection to be able to populate the indicator;
- IAEG-SDGs will review and consider additional information provided by custodian agencies on these indicators and set up Webex meetings to discuss way forward;
- For indicators where data collection is still an issue or where custodian agencies have determined data collection will not occur, or if no additional information is received by the deadline, the IAEG-SDGs will include these indicators in 2020 Comprehensive Review.



## OVERARCHING PRINCIPLE OF DATA DISAGGREGATION



The Global Sustainable Development Goals indicator framework has included an overarching principle of data disaggregation:

Sustainable Development Goals indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.



## IAEG-SDGS WORK STREAM ON DATA DISAGGREGATION



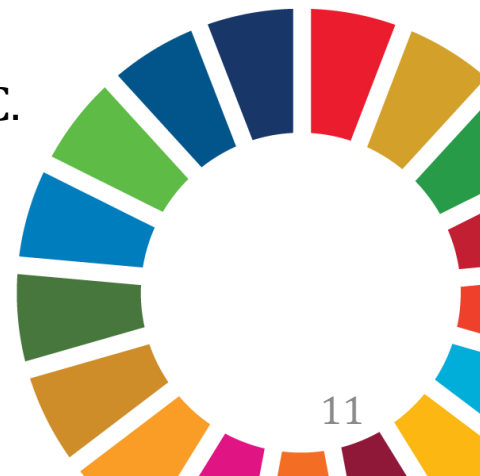
In 2016, the Statistical Commission requested IAEG-SDGs to form a working group on data disaggregation

In 2016 and 2017, the IAEG-SDGS

- developed consistent terminology for different aspects of disaggregation and defined the minimum disaggregation set;
- prepared a draft overview of standards for data disaggregation and a review of data availability of minimum disaggregation.

In 2018, the Statistical Commission requested IAEG-SDGs to “to clearly determine the dimensions and categories of data disaggregation required for the indicators ...”

The IAEG-SDGs prepared a background document on data disaggregation which was submitted to the 50th session of UNSC.



## COMPILATION OF DATA DISAGGREGATION MATRIX



IAEG-SDGs consulted all custodian agencies on disaggregation dimensions and categories of the indicators they are responsible for

- Minimum disaggregation dimensions and their availability in global data base:
  - Disaggregation dimensions explicitly referenced in the target or indicator name, such as sex, age, geographical location;
  - Recommended categories used for each dimension;
  - Data availability. If not available, ask for workplan;
  - Other existing disaggregation dimensions and categories.
- Future additional disaggregation dimensions and categories.



## COMPILATION OF DATA DISAGGREGATION MATRIX



Example: Indicators 1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)

- Minimum dimensions: sex, age, employment status, geographic location
  - Available: only for employed population on age (youth and adult), sex (male/female)
- Plan: 2019-2020
  - Future work: Education level in 2020

A table that provides all indicators for which data are disaggregated by the different dimensions was also provided.



## POLICY PRIORITIES FOR DIFFERENT VULNERABLE POPULATION GROUPS



To address the current policy priority areas and describe where attention and resources should be focused to ensure adequate representation of vulnerable groups in the global follow-up and review of the SDGs.

- The IAEG-SDGs requested that major groups and international organizations with expertise in the disaggregation areas hold consultations to identify a minimum set of policy priorities.
- The groups were requested to map those policy priority areas to SDG targets and indicators in order to provide countries with concrete suggestions of areas for data disaggregation.



## KEY VULNERABLE POPULATION GROUPS



- The Poor;
- Women and girls;
- Children;
- Older Persons;
- International Migrants;
- Forcibly displaced persons (i.e. refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs));
- Persons with disabilities;
- Geographic Location - Rural and Urban.



## INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS



### Policy priorities:

- Provide access to basic services (education and health care) and social protection for migrants; (Priority targets: 1.3, 3.8, 4.5 and 11.1)
- Ensure fair recruitment, decent work and labourrights protection for migrants;
- Eliminate all forms of discrimination and reduce violence against migrants; and
- Ensure access to information for migrants.





## PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES



Policy priorities:

- Poverty eradication; (Priority indicators: 1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.3.1, 10.2.1)
- Education;
- Employment;
- Health;
- Accessibility.



## FUTURE WORK PLAN ON DATA DISAGGREGATION



Revise and update the technical document on data disaggregation

- Develop guidelines on tools and methodology for data disaggregation to build national capacities;
- Keep in mind that specific dimensions for disaggregation are defined by country needs, priorities and circumstances;
- Future work will require an immense effort from all parties and will require new tools, capacities and funding to ensure that the requisite data are available to ensure that no one is left behind.



## THE NEED FOR A HANDBOOK



Background: A data disaggregation workshop was organized in Bangkok in January 2019 by UNSD, UN-Women, UNICEF, ESCAP, and ADB, with technical assistances from WHO and UNESCO.

A Handbook is under preparation based on workshop materials, and country experiences shared.

- Guideline for countries for compiling, analyzing, reporting, using disaggregated data;
- Target Readership: Official Statisticians from NSOs, Technical Officers from Line Ministries;
- Learning Material that can be used for Regional;
- Workshops and Possibly Country Seminars.



# OUTLINE OF HANDBOOK



Introduction

Module 1. Integrating Policy Demands on Inclusive Development with Data

Module 2. Collecting and compiling disaggregated data

Module 3. Analyzing disaggregated data

Module 4. Understanding the consequences of granular data

Module 5. Reporting, Communicating and Improving Use of Disaggregated Data



## WAYS FORWARD



- Finalize the initial draft of handbook;
- Share the handbook with countries and regional commissions;
- Update the handbook with additional materials and country experiences shared.



## GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF THE 2020 COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW



- The 2020 comprehensive review is an opportunity to improve the indicator framework to help the global monitoring of the 2030 agenda and provide the necessary guidance to countries, many of which are already well advanced in implementing their national framework and reporting platforms.
- The review needs to take into account investments already made at the national and international levels and should not undermine ongoing efforts.
- The revised framework should not impose a significant additional burden on national statistical work.
- There should be space for improvements while at the same time ensuring that the changes are limited in scope and the size of the framework remains the same.
- The focus of our common work should remain on the implementation of the indicator framework in countries for the achievement of the SDGs.



## 2020 COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW



Modifications of the framework during the 2020 comprehensive review will include the replacement, deletion, refinement or adjustment of indicators, and in a few selected cases, additional indicators, only when:

- the current indicator(s) did not map well to the target or track the target well;
- an additional indicator was needed to cover a critical aspect of the target;
- the methodological development of a tier III indicator had stalled or not produced the expected results.



## CRITERIA FOR THE 2020 COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW



- An additional indicator may be considered only in exceptional cases when a crucial aspect of a target is not being monitored by the current indicator(s) or to address a critical or emerging new issue that is not monitored by the existing indicators;
- A deletion will be considered when the methodological work of a tier III indicator has stalled or has not produced the expected results, and a replacement will be proposed if the deleted indicator is the only indicator monitoring the corresponding target;
- Refinements or adjustments will be considered when the indicator does not map well to the target or does not track the target well;





## CRITERIA FOR THE 2020 COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW



- The proposed indicators must have an agreed methodology and available data (Tier III indicator proposals will not be considered) and be suitable for global monitoring;
- The review will aim at maintaining close to the same number of indicators currently in the framework to not alter significantly the original framework, which is already being implemented in most countries and not to increase the reporting burden on national statistical systems;
- The addition of sub-indicator within an existing indicator Tier I or Tier II is discouraged as it adds to the reporting burden;
- Additionally, any proposal for replacement or additional indicator should minimize the use of sub-indicators to ensure the indicator framework does not expand;
- The IAEG-SDGs will examine closely all proposals to ensure the reporting burden does not increase as a result of additional sub-indicators.



## 2020 COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW TIMELINE



- March-May 2019 – Final progress review of Tier III indicators to determine whether they can be maintained in the list or be included in the 2020 review.
- March-May 2019 – IAEG-SDGs will prepare proposals containing possible deletions, replacements, adjustments and additions, based on previous analysis and assessments and consultations with members countries and inputs from experts where needed, with assistance from the Secretariat.
- June-end of July 2019 – IAEG-SDGs will finalize the proposals that will go for the global consultation.



## 2020 COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW TIMELINE



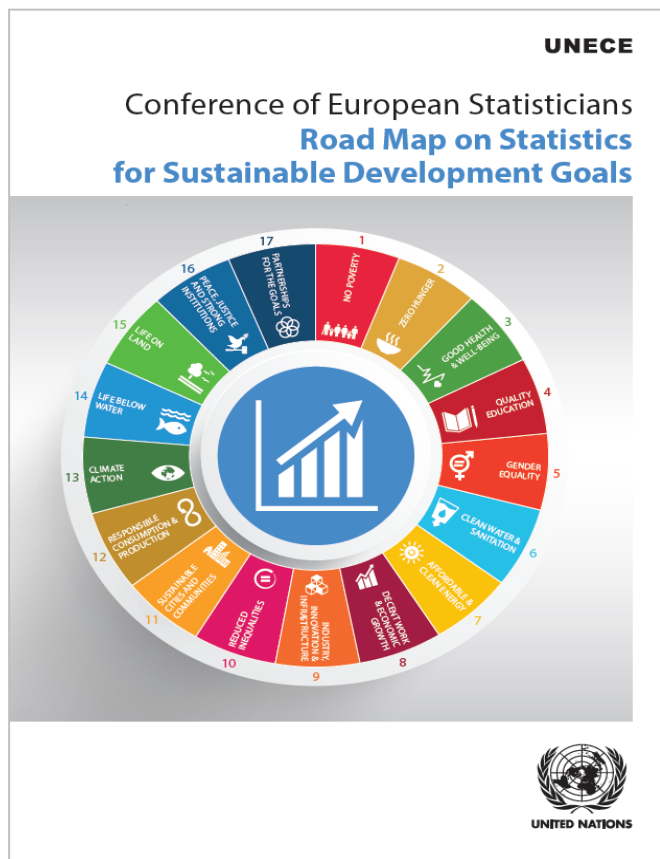
- End of July - August 2019 – An open consultation on the preliminary proposals of possible deletions, replacements, adjustments and additions.
- By September 2019 - the IAEG-SDGs will review the results of the consultations.
- Oct-Nov 2019 – The IAEG-SDGs will discuss and request additional information on these proposals with custodian agencies and other experts bilaterally and at 10th meeting of IAEG-SDGs.
- By end-November 2019 - the IAEG-SDGs will prepare the final proposal for the 2020 review and submit it to the Commission for its consideration at the fifty-first session in March 2020.



## CES STEERING GROUP ON STATISTICS FOR SDGS



**Established in 2015** by the Conference of European Statisticians with the aim of developing the CES Roadmap on the generation of statistical data for SDGs monitoring and its subsequent implementation.



- ✓ **The group includes 17 countries and 3 international organizations:** Sweden and the Poland (co-chairs), Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Moldova, Russia, Switzerland, Turkey, USA, Eurostat, OECD and UNECE.
- ✓ **The road map was approved** in June 2017 at the 65th plenary session of the CES.
- ✓ **Russia** is a member of the working group on capacity building, the working group on national reporting platforms, the working group on data flows.
- ✓ **Russia** is the co-chair of the working group on Communication of Statistics for SDG
- ✓ **13-14 September 2018 in St. Petersburg** the CES Steering Group on Statistics for the SDGs held its 3rd meeting

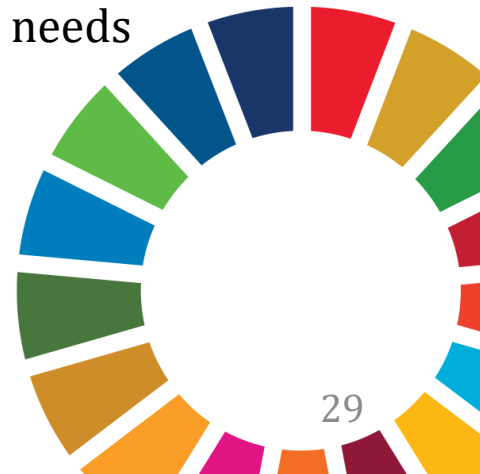
# THIRD EXPERT MEETING ON STATISTICS FOR SDGs

## Geneva, 15-16 April 2019



### Agenda:

- I. Coordination of data flows for global SDG statistics
  - UNSC Implementation Guidelines on Data Flows for SDGs
  - Practical suggestions from the UNECE CES Second Data Flow Pilot
  - Exploring using SDMX for data transmission
- II. Effective communication of SDG statistics
  - Experiences with national communication of SDGs
  - Experiences with communication of SDGs at international level
- III. Statistical capacity development for SDGs and beyond
  - The HLG-PCCB/PARIS21 Capacity Development Survey –regional analysis results, their uses and steps forward
  - Capacity development activities by various stakeholders in the UNECE region
  - Coordinating capacity development in countries, identifying needs and priorities
- IV. National SDG indicators
- V. Second edition of the Road Map on statistics for SDGs



# WORKSHOP ON STATISTICS FOR SDGs

## Geneva, 17-18 April 2019



### Agenda:

- I. Statistical capacity development in EECCA and SEE regions
- II. Geospatial Data and methods for statistics for SDGs
  - International experience in using geospatial data for SDGs
  - Country experience in use of geospatial data for SDG monitoring
- III. Data disaggregation for SDGs: international and national monitoring
  - IEAG-SDG guidance on data disaggregation for SDGs
  - SDG data disaggregation experience by agencies
  - Experiences with disaggregating SDG data: socio-demographic characteristics, vulnerable groups
- IV. Capacity development priorities related to data disaggregation and use of geospatial data and tools





# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

FEDERAL STATE STATISTICS SERVICE  
(Rosstat)



39, Myasnitskaya St., bldg. 1, 107450, Moscow, Russia  
Phone: (495) 607-2805, Fax: (495) 607-4927  
E-mail: [Ignatova@gks.ru](mailto:Ignatova@gks.ru)

