



Introduction to the indicators for the sustainable development goals

Regional Workshop on National Accounts and the development of
Economic Statistics Infrastructure within the SDGs Framework

15-18 May 2017
Amman, Jordan

United Nations Statistics Division



Outline of presentation

United Nations Statistics Division

- Indicator Framework Mandate
- Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)
- The Global Indicator Framework
- Follow-up and reviews of the global indicators
- Relationship between global, regional and national indicators
- IAEG-SDGs work programme for 2017
- IAEG-SDGs reference materials



Indicator Framework Mandate

United Nations Statistics Division

Agenda 2030 (A/Res/70/1) mandate for the global indicator framework in September 2015

- **Para 75.** The Goals and targets will be followed up and reviewed using a **set of global indicators**. These will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels which will be developed by Member States, ... The global indicator framework, to be developed by the **Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators**, will be agreed by the Statistical Commission ...



Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)

United Nations Statistics Division

The IAEG-SDGs was tasked with

- Developing the global indicator framework
- Providing technical support for implementation
- Regularly reviewing methodological developments, the indicators and their metadata
- Regularly reviewing capacity-building activities



Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)

United Nations Statistics Division

Composition of the IAEG-SDGs

- 27 representatives of national statistical offices (plus the Chair of the Statistical Commission as ex-officio member) and includes, as observers, other member states, representatives of regional commissions, and regional and international agencies
- See <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/members/> for list of members



The Global Indicator Framework

United Nations Statistics Division

- Was developed by the IAEG-SDGs in an open and transparent manner involving all stakeholders
- Between June 2015 and February 2016, the Expert Group developed the initial set of global indicators, and then submitted them to UNSC 47 in March 2016
- The United Nations Statistical Commission, in its decision 47/101, agreed, as a practical starting point, with the proposed global indicator framework for the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, subject to future technical refinement



The Global Indicator Framework

United Nations Statistics Division

- Was then adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission at its 48th session in March 2017
- United Nations Statistical Commission agreed with the revised global indicator framework for the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including refinements on several indicators
- Draft resolution, including the global indicator framework, adopted by the Statistical Commission at UNSC 48th session will be proposed to ECOSOC and the GA for adoption, in line with existing mandates



The Global Indicator Framework

United Nations Statistics Division

- The global indicators will be yearly refined and comprehensively reviewed by the United Nations Statistical Commission at its 51st session in 2020 and 56th session in 2025
- The agreed global indicator framework, including refinements, contains 232 unique indicators, addressing each and every one of the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



The Global Indicator Framework

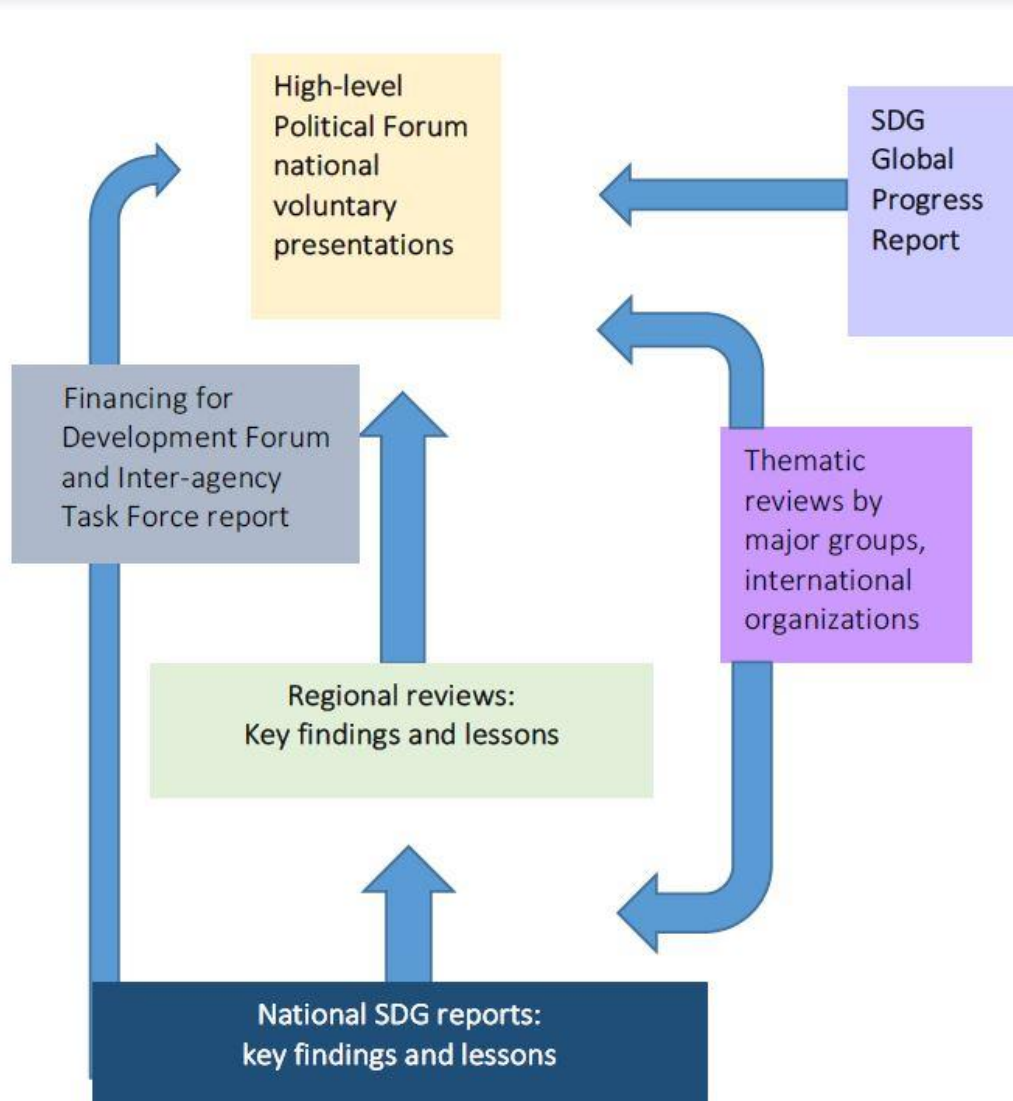
United Nations Statistics Division

- A tier system for the SDGs indicators was developed for the implementation
 - Tier I: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant
 - Tier II: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries
 - Tier III: No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested
- See <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/> for latest tier



Follow-up and Reviews

United Nations Statistics Division



Source: UNDG, *Guidelines to Support Country Reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals*



Global indicators are for global review and follow-up

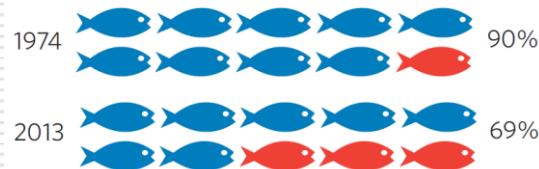
United Nations Statistics Division

Overview Excerpts



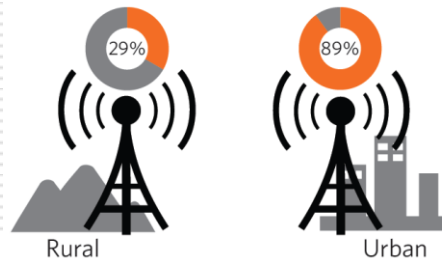
59 million children of primary school age were out of school in 2013

Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels



1 in 2 children have not been registered by their fifth birthdays in LDCs

3G mobile-broadband coverage in 2015 worldwide



Over **23,000** species face extinction across the globe

Yearly Report

The Sustainable Development Goals Report
2016



Photo: © UNICEF/Yarim Shamsan



Global indicators are complemented by national and regional indicators

United Nations Statistics Division

- SDGs are integrated into national development plans/frameworks (“domestication” of SDGs)
- Decisions on national indicators are driven by national priorities
- National indicators are aligned with global indicators to the extent possible



IAEG-SDGs work programme for 2017

United Nations Statistics Division

- Establish procedures for the review of work plans for Tier III indicators and finalize a mechanism for moving indicators from one tier to another
- Start the process of reviewing possible additional indicators
- Review the availability of data for Tier I and Tier II indicators and develop a plan for increasing the data coverage of Tier II indicators with the joint subgroup of the Expert Group and the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



IAEG-SDGs work programme for 2017

United Nations Statistics Division

- Develop further guidance on the issue of data disaggregation
- Continue the work of the three working groups, on statistical data and metadata exchange (SDMX), geospatial information and interlinkages
- Hold two meetings
 - March 28-31 2017 in Ottawa, Canada
 - See https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-05/Meeting%20Report%205th%20IAEG-SDGs%20Meeting_05.05.2017_web.pdf for report
 - Fourth quarter of 2017 (dates to be determined)
- Continue to interact electronically and through teleconferences, as needed



IAEG-SDGs Reference Materials

United Nations Statistics Division

- Materials related to the work of the IAEG-SDGs can be found on the website of the group:
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/>
- Documents on the website include:
 - Terms of reference of the group
 - List of member countries
 - Tier Classification of the Global Indicators
 - Work Plans for Tier III Indicators
 - Information on the three working groups of the IAEG-SDGs
 - SDMX
 - Geo-spatial information
 - Interlinkages



SDGs Website

United Nations Statistics Division

- <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/>



- **Explore the Report** with interactive charts and graphs for every Goal



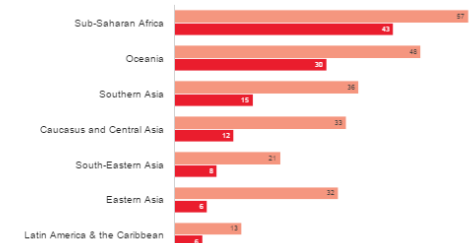
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

In signing Agenda 2030, governments around the world committed to ending poverty in all its manifestations, including its most extreme forms, over the next 15 years. They resolved that all people, everywhere, should enjoy a basic standard of living. This includes social protection benefits for the poor and most vulnerable and ensuring that people harmed by conflict and natural hazards receive adequate support, including access to basic services.

Poverty was halved over a decade, but one in eight people around the world still lived in extreme poverty in 2012

The international poverty line is currently defined as \$1.90 per person per day using 2011 purchasing power parity. In the decade from 2002 to 2012, the proportion of the global population living below the poverty line dropped by half, from 26 to 13 per cent. If economic growth rates observed during those 10 years prevail for the next 15, the global rate for extreme poverty will likely fall to 4 per cent by 2030, assuming that growth benefits all income groups equally. Poverty remains widespread in sub-Saharan Africa, where more than 40 per cent of people lived on less than \$1.90 a day in 2012.

Proportion of population living below \$1.9 a day, 2002 and 2012 (percentage)



- Charts and graphs link to **data for direct download**



SDGs Website

United Nations Statistics Division

SDG Indicators Global Database

Explore the data:

[By SDG indicator](#) [By country or area](#)

▼ World

Area : World

[Go](#) [Clear](#) [Back](#)

[CSV](#) [Excel](#)

Search:

Indicator	Series Description
1.1.1	SD Proportion of population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day
1.1.1	SD Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day (the working poor)
1.1.1	SD Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day (the working poor)
1.1.1	SD Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day (the working poor)
1.1.1	SD Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day (the working poor)
1.1.1	SD Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day (the working poor)
1.1.1	SD Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day (the working poor)
1.1.1	SD Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day (the working poor)
1.1.1	SD Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day (the working poor)
1.1.1	SD Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day (the working poor)
1.1.1	SD Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day (the working poor)
1.1.1	SD Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day (the working poor)
2.1.1	SD Prevalence of undernourishment
2.1.2	SD Estimated prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the adult population
2.1.2	SD Estimated prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population (lower bound)
2.1.2	SD Estimated prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population (upper bound)
2.1.2	SD Estimated prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population

Showing 1 to 152 of 152 entries

Footnotes

Type of series:

[SD](#) SDG indicator series [AI](#) Additional indicator series

Please note that the list of SDG indicator series is subject to refinement by the United Nations Statistical Commission.

Data type:

[C](#) Country Data (C) [CA](#) Country Adjusted (CA) [E](#) Estimated (E) [G](#) Global monitoring data (G) [M](#) Modeled (M) [N](#) Non-relevant (N) [NA](#) Not available (NA)

SDG Indicators Metadata repository

Search

Select Goal

Select Target

[Filter](#) [Clear](#) [Back](#)

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

- [Indicator 1.1.1](#): Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) [See metadata](#)

Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

- [Indicator 1.3.1](#): Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable [See metadata](#)

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

- [Indicator 2.1.1](#): Prevalence of undernourishment [See metadata](#)
- [Indicator 2.1.2](#): Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) [See metadata](#)

Target 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

- [Indicator 2.5.2](#): Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction [See metadata](#)

Target 2.c: Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

- [Indicator 2.c.1](#): Indicator of food price anomalies [See metadata](#)

■ **SDGs Indicators Global Database** with country-level data

■ **SDGs Indicator Metadata**



Thank you