Introduction to the Global SDG Indicator Framework and global SDG monitoring

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International Workshop on the Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals

12 January 2022



Monitoring the SDGs

How do we keep track of progress?

The 2030 Agenda stipulates follow-up and review processes at **global, regional, national and thematic levels**



Follow-up and reviews



What does this mean for data and Statistics?

- All follow-up and reviews should be **underpinned by data** and should be **evidence-based**.
- Timely, quality, open and disaggregated data are critical for the successful implementation of the SDGs at all levels, including the local level for:
 - > Tracking performance
 - Designing evidence-based policies and allocating resources
 - Holding stakeholders accountable
 - Better communicating the SDGs
- During the COVID-19 crisis, such data have been vital for understanding, managing and mitigating the human, social and economic effects of the pandemic. They can effectively guide decision-making at each step of the pandemic responses.

What does this mean for data and Statistics?

- SDGs require data to be reported on a wide range of topics where data was not collected before.
- High-quality **disaggregated data** required for accurately measuring progress of vulnerable populations to ensure leaving no one behind
- Data also required from various sources, including exploration of new sources



Monitoring SDGs at the global level

Global Indicator Framework

- Mandated by the Agenda 2030 for global monitoring.
- Developed by Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)
 - statistical experts from 28 Member States
- Developed by the IAEG-SDGs in an open, transparent and inclusive manner involving all stakeholders
- Contains 231 unique indicators, addressing each and every one of the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- The global indicators will be **annually refined and comprehensively reviewed** by the UNSC 51st session in 2020 and its 56th session in 2025.

Global Indicator Framework

A tier system for the SDG indicators was developed for the implementation:

- **Tier I:** indicator is conceptually clear, established methodology and standards are available and data are regularly produced by countries.
- **Tier II:** indicator is conceptually clear, established methodology and standards are available but data are not regularly produced by countries.
- **Tier III:** no established methodology or standards are available for the indicator or methodology/standards are being developed or tested for the indicator.

Data Flow in SDG Reporting



1. Annual report: Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals: Report of the Secretary-General and Statistical Annex

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2. Annual report: Sustainable Development Goals Report



Global SDG Reporting

3. The Sustainable Development Goals Report Progress Chart



4. Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot



5. The Extended Report



Extended Report

The UH Statistics Division (URBO) programs the annual the Sustainable. Therefore, in order to provide the general public with all information Development Galak Repert, also known as the glosyr propt. based on regarding the Indicators, this Extended Report has been program tanyine inputs submitted by UN International agencies in their URBO. It includes all storyline contents for each indicator as provide capacity as mandation clustedia agencies for the DSU indicators, they Extended Report has been program However, due to space constraints, not all information received from catedial agencies and is undertail.

Goal	Description	Download	
1 ‱ ∱∗†† * Î	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Extended Report for SDG Goal 1	
2 Review	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Extended Report for SDG Goal 2	
	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Extended Report for SDG Goal 3	
	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Extended Report for SDG Goal 4	
5 Elian	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Extended Report for SDG Goal 5	
6 CLEAN WATER AND SAMEATON	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Extended Report for SDG Goal 6	
	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Extended Report for SDG Goal 7	

6. Global SDG indicator database

SDG Global Database gives you access to data on more than 210 SDG indicators for countries across the globe

by indicator, country, region or time period





Indicator 3.1.1, Series : Maternal mortality ratio SH_STA_MORT

			Disaggregated by Sex							Q 5	Q Search this table		Select years to hide $ \lor $	
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			Albania	FEMALE	23 ^{NA}	23 ^{NA}	21 ^{NA}	21 ^{NA}	18 ^{NA}	22 ^{NA}	18 ^{NA}	19 ^{NA}	20 ^{NA}	20 ^N
			Algeria	FEMALE	161 ^{NA}	155 ^{NA}	148 ^{NA}	145 ^{NA}	134 ^{NA}	127 ^{NA}	122 ^{NA}	119 ^{NA}	117 ^{NA}	117
			Angola	FEMALE	827 ^{NA}	766 ^{NA}	690 ^{NA}	628 ^{NA}	574 ^{NA}	519 ^{NA}	473 ^{NA}	431 ^{NA}	395 ^{NA}	359
			Antigua and Barbuda	FEMALE	44 ^{NA}	44 ^{NA}	43 ^{NA}	44 ^{NA}	41 ^{NA}	40 ^{NA}	46 ^{NA}	48 ^{NA}	50 ^{NA}	45 ^N
			Argentina	FEMALE	66 ^{NA}	67 ^{NA}	65 ^{NA}	65 ^{NA}	61 ^{NA}	59 ^{NA}	57 ^{NA}	56 ^{NA}	53 ^{NA}	56 ^N
			Armenia	FEMALE	43 ^{NA}	42 ^{NA}	39 ^{NA}	38 ^{NA}	36 ^{NA}	35 ^{NA}	36 ^{NA}	32 ^{NA}	36 ^{NA}	32 ^N
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SDG Report 2021

SDG Progress Review in 2021

Before the pandemic

Progress had been made in some SDGs, but not fast enough. The global efforts were coming up short to deliver the 2030 Agenda.



COVID-19 impacts

COVID-19 has disrupted implementation efforts towards the SDGs, turning back years, even decades of progress.

Before the pandemic, gains were being made in a number of areas



Decline of **extreme poverty** continued: **8.4% in 2019,** down from 36% in 1990 and 16% in 2010



1.1 billion people acquired access to electricity since 2010





Under-5 mortality had fallen by 50% since 2000



Global Maternal Mortality ratio had declined by 38% since 2000 National policies to support sustainable development & International environmental protection agreements

However, progress had either stalled or been reversed in other areas



Hunger and food insecurity ON THE RISE

690 million suffer from hunger and 2 billion people were affected by moderate or severe food insecurity in 2019



Green house gas emissions continue to increase



Inequality continued to increase within and among countries

The pandemic and measures taken to mitigate its impact are affecting all areas





An additional 70-161 million people are likely to have experienced hunger because of the pandemic



90% of countries report one or more essential health service disruption, halting or reversing progress in health



An additional 101 million children fell below minimum reading proficiency levels

Resilience, adaptability and innovation bring us optimism

Build on the hopeful moments of the crisis to recover better:

- immense community resilience
- a rapid expansion of social protection
- an acceleration of digital transformation
- worldwide collaboration on the development of vaccines
- herculean work by essential workers in myriad fields



Decade of Action to Recover Better

Crisis as a wake-up call to spur a decade of transformative action



Ensuring equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines and treatments



Strengthening social protection systems



Providing public services for all (including health systems, education, water, sanitation and other basic services)



Investing in data



Creating fiscal space in developing countries



Harnessing science, technology and innovation



Taking a green-economy approach



A unified vision of coherent, coordinated and comprehensive responses from the multilateral system



Thank you!