SDGs Indicators
Review Process
1. Institutional Framework

- June 2014 the Open Working Group published the Proposal Sustainable Goals.

- August 2014 initiated a new government of President Santos, which identifies a unique opportunity to formulate its National Development Plan 2014-2018 "All for a new country“

- February 2015 the President created the Interagency High Commission for enlistment and effective implementation of the Post 2015 Development Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals.
1. Institutional Framework

- DANE formally created the Post 2015 Agenda and its SDGs Working Group.

- As part of the operating structure for the Inter-institutional Commission, a Working Group on SDGs’ indicators was established, conformed by NSS members and under DANE’s leadership.
2. Interaction with NSS members

- **Workshops**, 3-10 August
- Participation of 23 entities
- Assessment of each indicator in terms of feasibility, adequacy and relevance.
- Consolidation of comments for all the proposed indicators.
- Identification of relevant stakeholders.
- Further specific consultations.
- Participation in the Regional Dialogues for Sustainable Development: from MDG to SDG.
3. **Interaction with other Countries**

- Represented Countries: Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana and Surinam.

- Other Representatives Countries in the Region: Brazil, Mexico, Cuba and Jamaica.
4. IAEG-SDGs

Forum:

- **First consultation: by August 4th**
  
  Comments on the proposed indicators for targets in Goals 1-5.

- **Second consultation: by September 11th**
  
  Comments on the proposed indicators for all the targets (17 Goals).

**Preparation for the Second meeting (October 26-28, Bangkok):**

Workshops with NSS entities on specific topics.

Sub-region meeting, 1-2 October, Lima-Peru.

Region meeting, 6 October, Santiago- Chile.

Questionnaire on the Summary of Comments on SDG Indicators, by October 15th
5. Highlights

- Almost a quarter of the proposed indicators are feasible, adequate and relevant.

- A similar proportion require clarification about definitions and methodologies.

- For the other half, it’s necessary some modification, replacement or complement.

- Social inclusion, basic services and health, are topics less problematic; more tradition on measurement.

- Special interest: inclusion of multidimensional poverty measurement.

- Some targets are too wide, so it’s difficult to cover them just through one indicator.

- Trade-off coverage-volume of indicators (management, communication).
5. Highlights

- Regarding the targets related to means of implementation, in many cases the proposed indicators do not reflect the resources mobilization and cooperation included in the target.

- Topics with less measurement experience: environment, education quality, justice, peace, institutions.

- Disaggregation in some cases represents a big challenge.

- It’s necessary the strengthening of administrative registers.

- It’s necessary to incorporate new sources of information.

- Capacity-building; NSO and NSS

- Strengthening of NSO coordinator role.