

*Open virtual IAEG-SDG Meeting-
Best practices in SDG monitoring and spotlight on the 2021 High-level
Political Forum (HLPF) and Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)*

Guide to measuring and reporting on the global indicators in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

23 June 2021



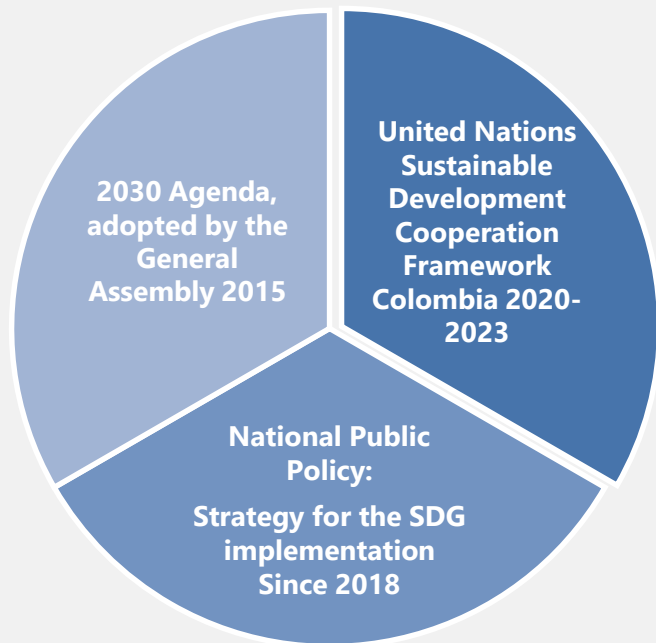
Content to address

- 1.** Origin of the *Guide to measuring and reporting on the global indicators in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework*.
- 2.** Main contents and the guide as a working roadmap.
- 3.** Main results 2020, work for 2021 and challenges

Origin of the Guide



Colombia - 2030 Agenda



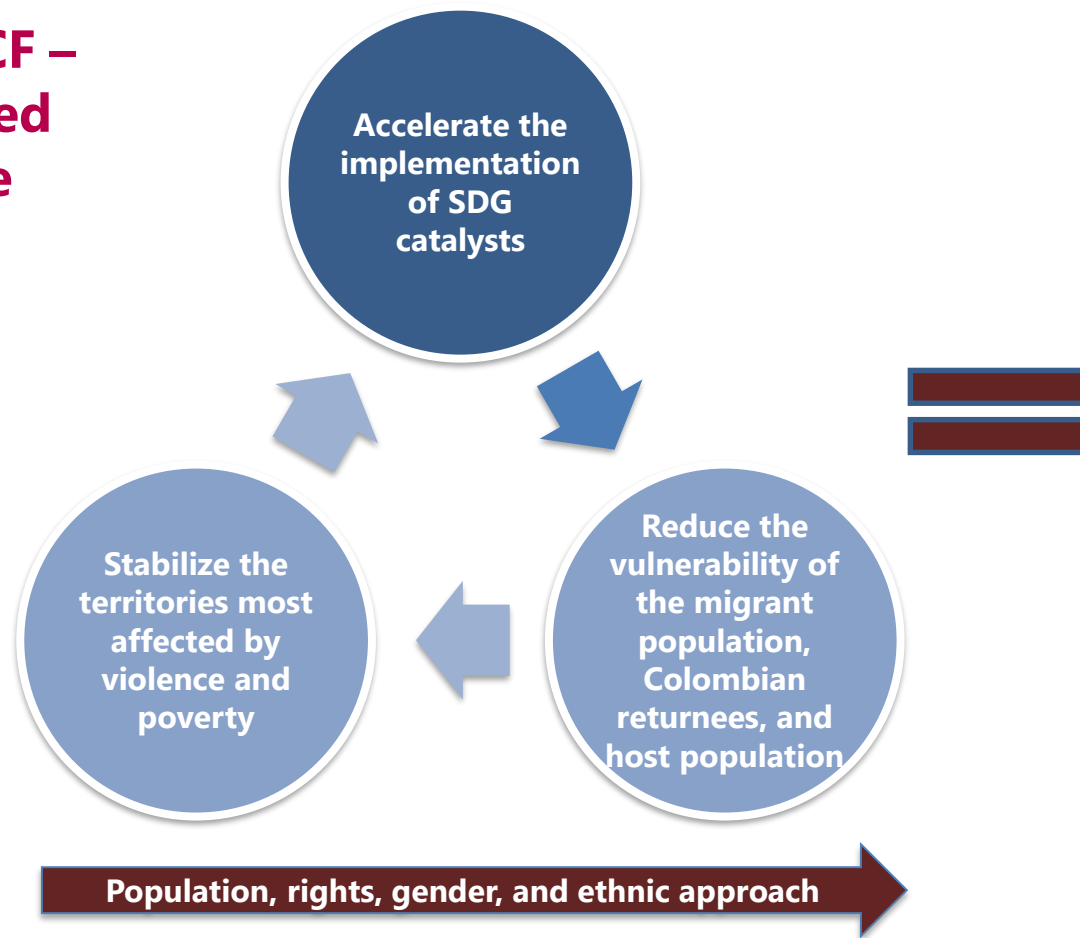
OPORTUNITY

- ✓ SDG goals
- ✓ Implementation and monitoring of the 2030 agenda
- ✓ Measurement of SDG indicators
- ✓ Joint work: National Government - United Nations System
- ✓ Identification and closing information gaps



Guide for the measurement and reporting of global indicators in the United Nations Framework for Sustainable Development Cooperation

UNSDCF – Expected Change



Colombia will be able to consolidate lagging territories, turn Venezuelan migration into a development opportunity, and advance in the fulfillment of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, leaving no one behind.

UNSDCF – Outcomes



**Accelerate the
implementation
of SDG
catalysts**

Measurement and
SDG appropriation
of the SDGs

Gender
equality

Sustainable
production and food
and nutrition security

"Orange
economy" and
employability

Planning at
subnational
levels

**UN Interagency
Group for the SDGs**
UNFPA and FAO:
Dynamize the role of
UN agencies and the
government for the
measurement and
acceleration of
indicators, Agenda
2030

Proposed roadmap



7 STEPS FOR MEASURING THE GLOBAL SDG INDICATORS



1 Indicators prioritization



2 Information availability analysis



3 Development of Work plans



6 Document the process



5 Boost the work .



4 Communication pathway



7 Progress and Challenges



Production of indicators to the proper compliance of the 2030 Agenda





Barometer



Mechanism to follow up on the process of measuring the indicators, taking into account:

- **Regional perspectives:** its basis is the ECLAC's Questionnaire of national statistical capacities for the SDG indicators.

- Previous indicator measurement exercises, **gathering experiences.**

- Support and feedback from agencies, funds, and programs of the **United Nations System.**

4 Categories – 17 Criteria



1 to 3

Sources of information



4 to 7

Work Plan for data extraction



8 to 11

Data validation



12 to 17

Production of data for indicators

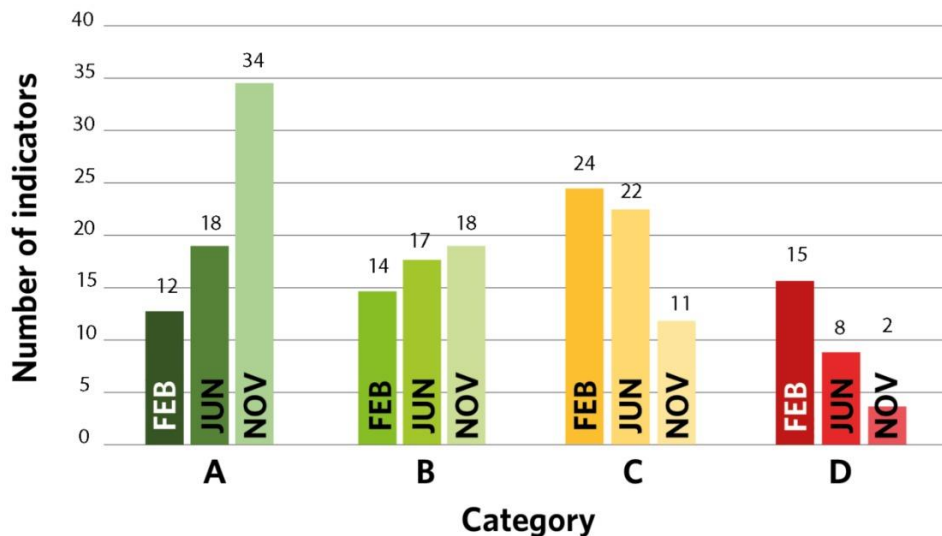
Main results 2020, work for 2021 and challenges



Main progress 2020

For 2020, a set of 65 of 106 indicators were prioritized to work in coordination with the United Nations Agencies and national entities. The barometer shows the acceleration in the work of this set of indicators.

Graph 1. Barometer for prioritized UN/DANE 2020 indicators



Main results:

- More than 10 calculated indicators.
- More than 30 ongoing working plans.

Work for 2021 in the framework of the “The Decade of the Action”

50 indicators to work in 2021, more than **30** of them with **working plans** already defined.



NACIONES UNIDAS
COLOMBIA



Three main actions

1. **Promotion** of the management of work plans for SDG indicators 2021-2023 within the framework of the UNSDCF
2. **Cost estimation** and resource management for financing measurement processes
3. **Updating and sustainability of periodic** measurements that allow comparability, progress and socio-economic and environmental implications in the context of the pandemic

Challenges: LNOB – COVID19 - SDGs



From the measurement and production of indicators

- 1.** Gap analysis to leave no one behind
- 2.** Studies of implications in the socio-economic and social context derived from COVID-19.
- 3.** Generation of evidence as a basis for policy decisions to accelerate the achievement of the 2030 agenda and its SDGs.