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

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)

23 June 2021
Content to address


2. Main contents and the guide as a working roadmap.

3. Main results 2020, work for 2021 and challenges
Origin of the Guide
I N F O R M A C I Ó N P A R A T O D O S

Colombia - 2030 Agenda

OPORTUNITY

✓ SDG goals
✓ Implementación y seguimiento de la Agenda 2030
✓ Medición de indicadores SDG
✓ Trabajo conjunto: Gobierno Nacional - Sistema de Desarrollo Sostenible de las Naciones Unidas
✓ Identificación y cierre de brechas de información

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

2030 Agenda, adopted by the General Assembly 2015

United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Colombia 2020-2023

National Public Policy: Strategy for the SDG implementation Since 2018
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
4. Communication pathway
5. Boost the work
6. Document the process
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**.

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**4 Categories – 17 Criteria**

**D**

- **Sources of information**
  - 1 to 3

**C**

- **Work Plan for data extraction**
  - 4 to 7

**B**

- **Data validation**
  - 8 to 11

**A**

- **Production of data for indicators**
  - 12 to 17
Main results 2020, work for 2021 and challenges
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.

**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.

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
3. Generation of evidence as a basis for policy decisions to accelerate the achievement of the 2030 agenda and its SDGs.