Disability in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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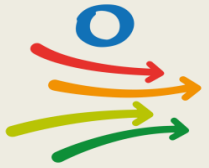United Nations Statistics Division

Outline

- Key features of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Development of SDG monitoring framework

- Reflection of disability issues in SDGs

- Statistical challenges and opportunities in monitoring progress towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda
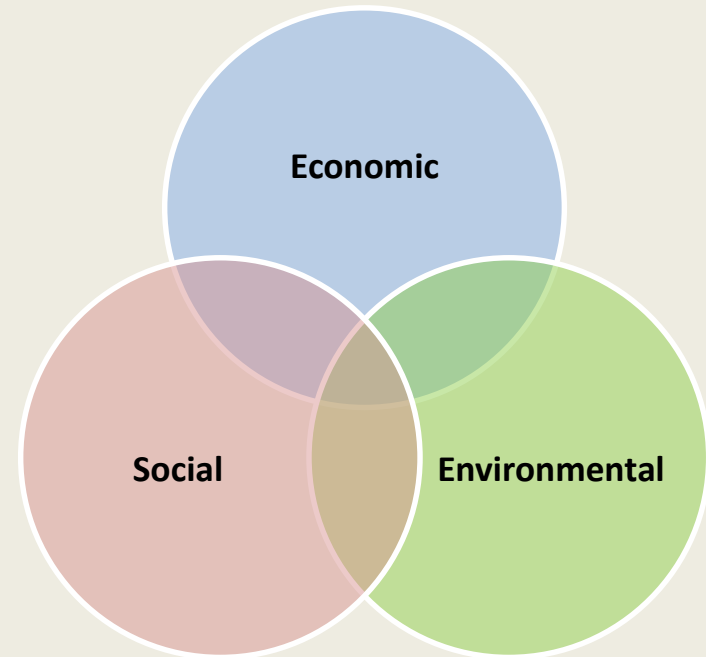
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Adopted by all Member States at the UN Summit for Sustainable Development in September 2015 (GA resolution 70/1)

- A new global development framework for 2015-2030, following the MDG era

- A roadmap that aims at tackling key systemic barriers to sustainable development

- Goals and targets that are ambitious, time-bound, indivisible, integrated, global in nature and universally applicable

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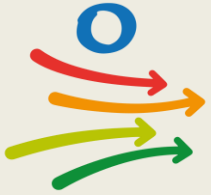
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Has at its core the integration of three dimensions of sustainable development:
  - ➤ **Economic**
  - ➤ **Social**
  - ➤ **Environmental**

- The principle of "*leaving no one behind*"
  - ➤ Inclusive development
  - ➤ Reduction of inequality

Economic

Social

Environmental

17 Goals x 169 Targets

Global SDGs indicator framework

- **SDG Indicators** for "follow up and review" of the 2030 Agenda
  - identified by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)
  - *'Agreed'* upon by the Statistical Commission in March 2016, as a practical starting point
  - Revised at the Statistical Commission in March 2017
  - Resolution to be submitted to ECOSOC in July 2017

- 17 Goals, 169 Targets to be assessed by **244 Indicators** (232 *unique* indicators)

- Indicators are for global reviews. Regional and national applications are expected

Disability in the 2030 Agenda

- Although the word "disability" is not cited directly in the Goals, disability is referenced in many parts of the 2030 Agenda

- The principle of "**leaving no one behind**" urges Governments to empower the most vulnerable (including persons with disabilities) to ensure that the Goals and targets are met for all peoples.
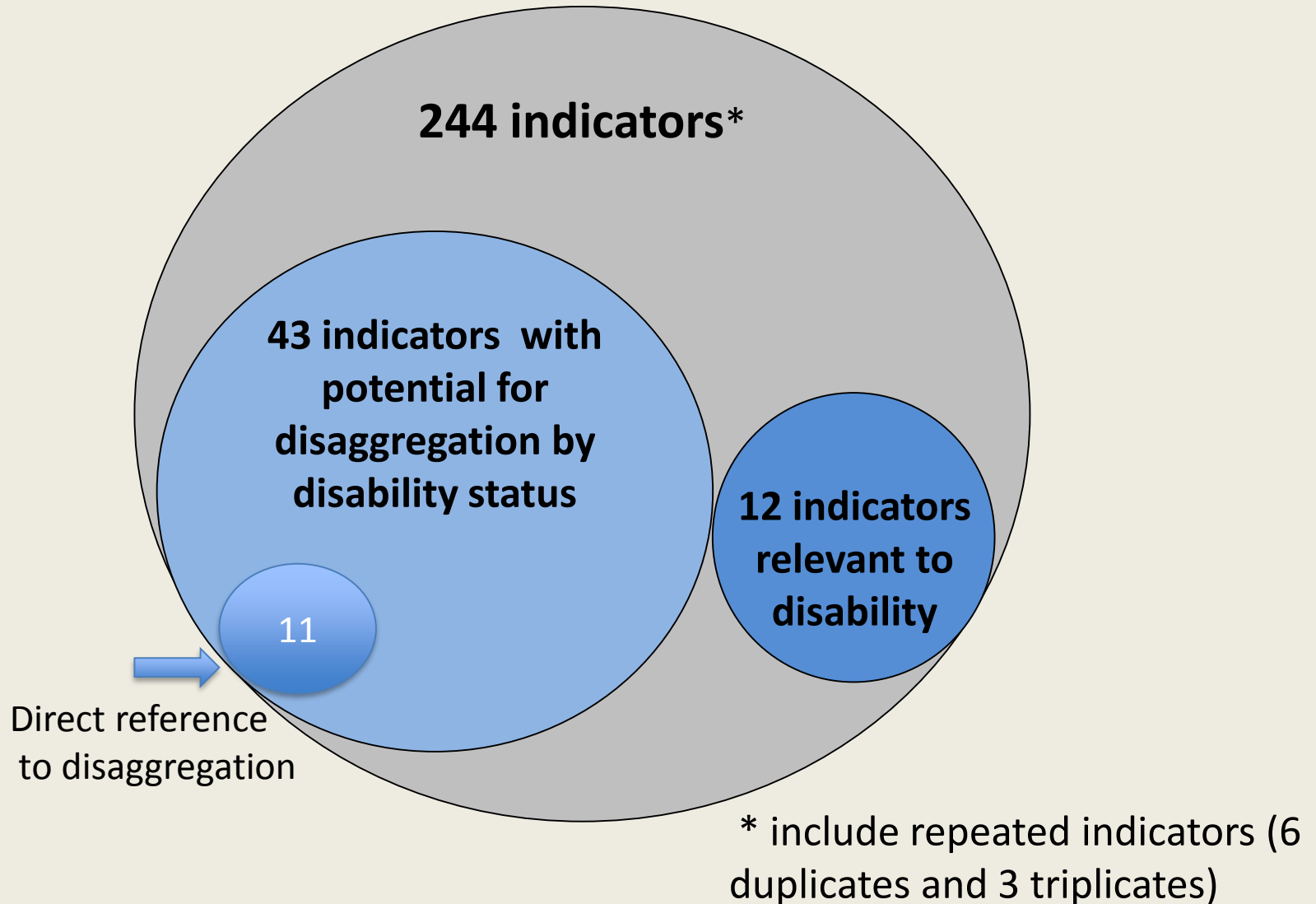
"Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (GA resolution 68/261)."

Disability in the 2030 Agenda

11 out of 17 Goals are relevant to disability

SDG Indicators for Global Monitoring

244 indicators*

43 indicators with potential for disaggregation by disability status

12 indicators relevant to disability

11

Direct reference to disaggregation

* include repeated indicators (6 duplicates and 3 triplicates)

Challenges or Opportunities ?

SDG monitoring presents enormous challenges for national statistical systems:

- ✓ to produce voluminous amount of data, regularly
- ✓ to produce high-quality, timely, reliable data
- ✓ to disaggregate many indicators
- ✓ to measure some targets and indicators, requiring refinement of statistical concept of some key issues

Current indicators set selected to ensure that "political balance, integration and ambition of Agenda" is preserved

⇒ However, the Agenda is complexity (multidimensional goals + targets)

⇒ Implications for technical soundness of indicators to monitor

- ✓ to explore new sources of information
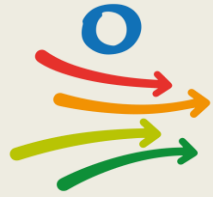- ✓ to coordinate the statistical activities among various stakeholders

Challenges or Opportunities ?

- Global monitoring vs. National monitoring

   Potential source of discrepancies between the two sets of statistics

   => improve reporting mechanisms within National Statistical Systems (NSS) and between NSSs and international level; clear metadata disseminated and explaining eventual discrepancies
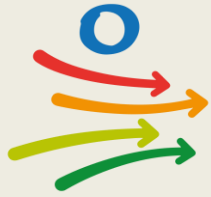
Challenges or Opportunities ?

How do we fill the data gaps?

- Fuller utilization of existing data/information

- Urgent needs to enhance national statistical capacities especially in developing countries

- The experience of MDG monitoring shows that the efforts to monitor the global development agenda can empower national statistics capacities, contributing to the improved availability of internationally comparable statistics

Conclusions

- Rights and empowerment of PwD "reflected" well in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Need careful assessments of data requirements and data gaps for effective monitoring of SDGs

- Opportunity for national, regional international statistical communities to work together to ensure high-quality, timely and reliable data are available

- Beginning of a long journey !

Thank you !