Disability in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Margaret Mbogoni
Manager, Disability Statistics Programme
Demographic and Social Statistics Branch
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
• 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
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

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 references 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!