



Disability in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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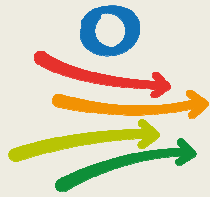
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Outline

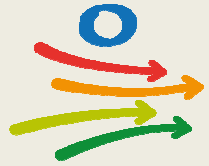
- Key features of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Development of SDG monitoring framework
- Reflection of disability issues in SDGs
- Statistical challenges and opportunities in monitoring progress towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda



2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

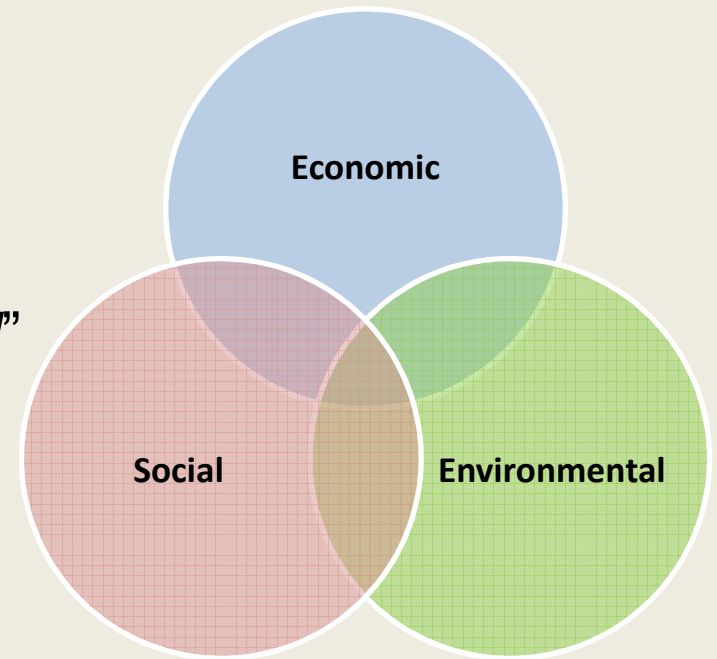
- Adopted by all Member States at the UN Summit for Sustainable Development in September 2015 (GA resolution 70/1)
- A new global development framework for 2015-2030, following the MDG era
- A roadmap that aims at tackling key systemic barriers to sustainable development
- Goals and targets that are ambitious, time-bound, integrated, global in nature and universally applicable





2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

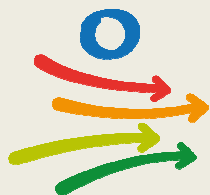
- Has at its core the integration of the **economic**, **social** and **environmental** dimensions of development.
- The principle of “*leaving no one behind*”
 - Inclusive development
 - Reduction of inequality



17 Goals x 169 Targets

Global SDGs indicators 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*’ 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.

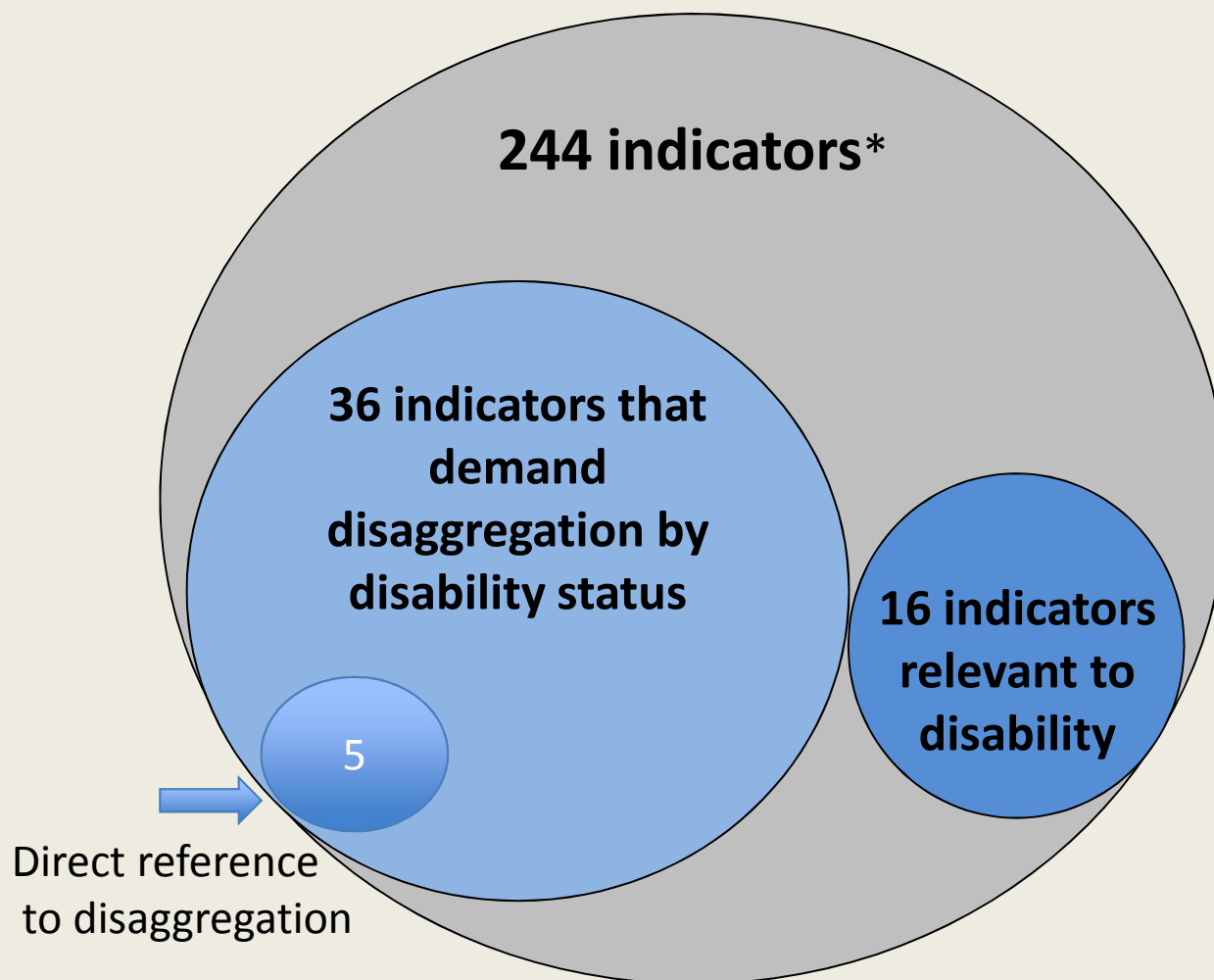
*“Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, **disability** and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (GA resolution 68/261).”*

Disability in the 2030 Agenda

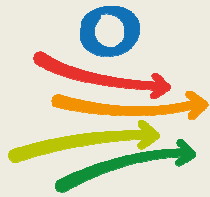


11 out of 17 Goals are relevant to disability

SDG Indicators for Global Monitoring



* include 9 duplicates and 3 triplicates

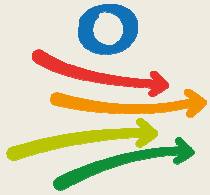


Challenges or Opportunities ?

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 refine statistical concept of some key issues
- ✓ to explore new sources of information
- ✓ to coordinate the statistical activities among various stakeholders





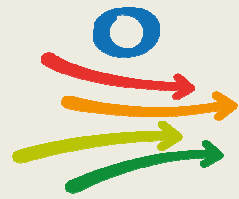
Challenges or Opportunities ?

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 !

Challenges/Opportunities

- Huge agenda!
 - 244 global indicators with many requiring data disaggregation by various population characteristics, including **disability status**
 - ⇒ Better use of existing and additional data sources + Better linkages/integration among data sources (e.g. geospatial information; administrative records)
 - ⇒ Coordination among data producers, etc.
- Measurability of some targets and indicators
 - Current indicators set selected to ensure “political balance, integration and ambition of Agenda” is preserved
 - ⇒ Complexity of the agenda (multidimensional goals + targets) and indicators to monitor (technically sound)
 - ⇒ Refinement of some indicators may be needed

Challenges/Opportunities (cont.)

- Availability of data to establish baselines for SDG indicators
 - => assessment of data gaps + strategy/work plan to strengthen statistical country capacity and data availability
- Lack of statistical definitions, concepts/standards for new areas of concern
 - => Development of statistical methods
- 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;