Disability in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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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

244 indicators*

36 indicators that demand disaggregation by disability status

16 indicators relevant to disability

5 Direct reference to disaggregation

* 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;