

**First Civil Society Statement during the June 2nd 2015 IAE-SDG meeting
Delivered by Ida Klockmann of the Danish Family Planning Association**

Madame Chair and distinguished delegates, we represent civil society, who will play an active role achieving the goals and targets of the post-2015 development agenda.

We call for robust indicators under each target that respond to the ambition of the SDGs. A limited indicator framework may unintentionally undermine implementation of the comprehensive programs that will be needed to achieve them. Experience with the MDGs shows that what is measured is what counts.

We also call for indicators that measure the factors most likely to lead to transformational change. This requires vision and creativity, and a willingness to develop new indicators. Work is being done by experts to develop indicators relevant for the SDGs, which should be leveraged, for example, in the areas of mental health and well-being (3.4), by OECD and the Global Planet Index, and sexual and reproductive health (3.7) by UNFPA and civil society.

We emphasise that the indicator framework should be based on principles of human rights and gender equality, and address inequalities and discrimination. This must be done by collecting disaggregated data for all indicators. In particular, indicators should look at those who have been previously ignored, like age cohorts over 49, between 5 and 10 and between 10 and 14.

It is essential that we also monitor process indicators, such as the establishment of legal and policy frameworks. These indicators would allow us to analyse progress, improve public policy, and ensure non-retrogression to achieve long-term sustainable change.

We agree with Mexico and the Netherlands that the indicator framework should make linkages across goals and targets. For example, target 3.4, which includes promoting mental health and wellbeing, is linked with the achievement of Goals 1, 4, 8, 11, 13, 15, and 16. Similarly, while Goal 5 addresses gender equality, indicators should be established that measure the differential impacts of targets on women and girls across the framework.

Although we agree that we should use multi-purpose indicators to the extent possible, we should be careful about being too reductive. We are concerned, for example, about the statement that proposed indicators for 3.7 and 5.6 overlap. The two measure very different but equally essential matters: target 3.7 measures access to sexual and reproductive health services and target 5.6 measures women's autonomy and ability to exercise their reproductive rights. They must remain distinct.

Civil society groups are essential to the achievement of ALL the SDGs. Our cross-cutting contribution and the enabling environment in which we engage as partners with member states should be measured as indicators under targets 16.7 and 17.19.