Introduction to the Global SDG Indicator Framework and global SDG monitoring

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International Workshop on the Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals
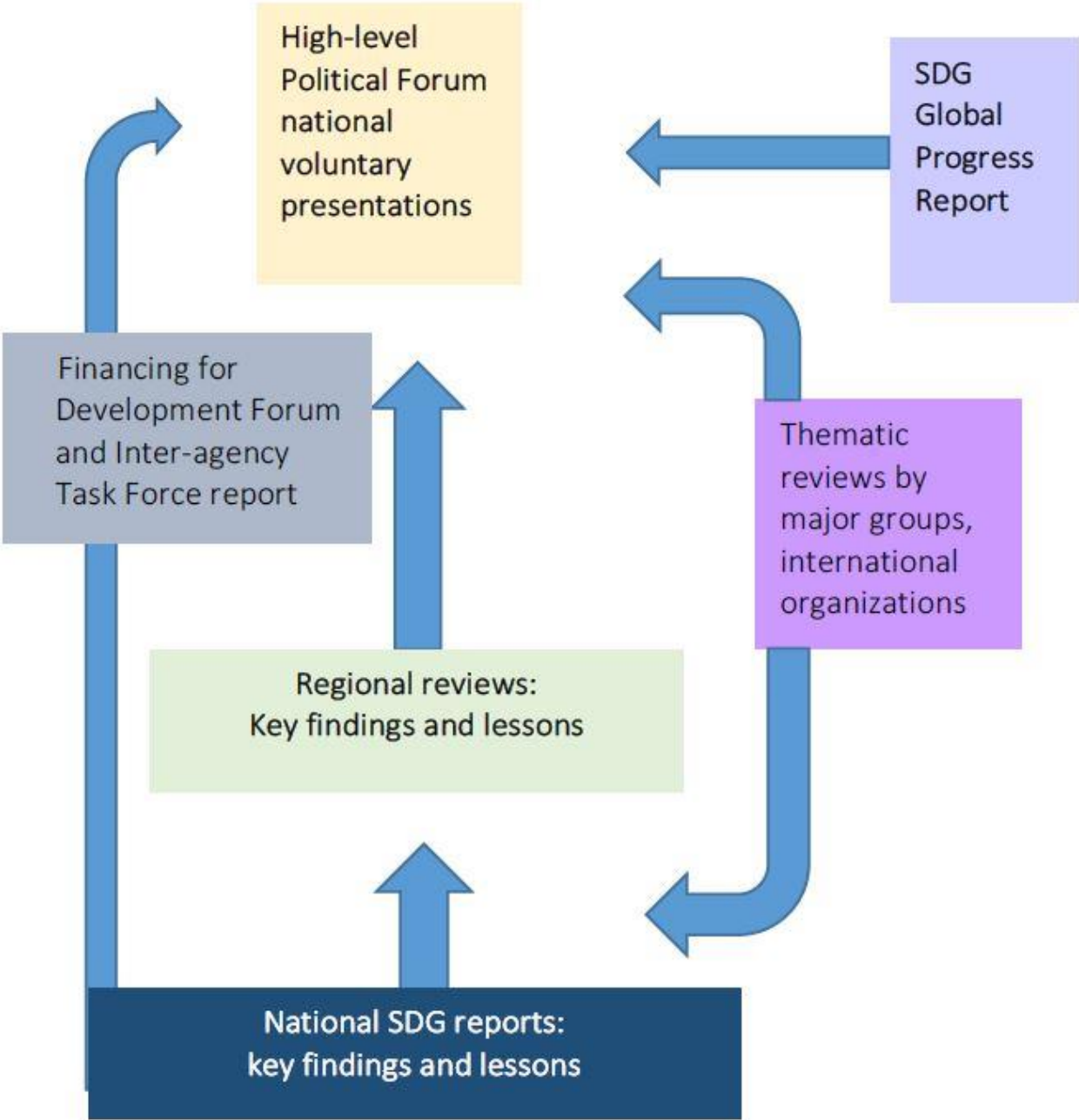
12 January 2022

Monitoring the SDGs

How do we keep track of progress?

The 2030 Agenda stipulates follow-up and review processes
at **global, regional, national and thematic levels**

Follow-up and reviews

What does this mean for data and Statistics?

- All follow-up and reviews should be **underpinned by data** and should be **evidence-based.**

- Timely, quality, open and disaggregated data are critical for the successful implementation of the SDGs at all levels, including the local level for:
  - ➢ Tracking performance
  - ➢ Designing evidence-based policies and allocating resources
  - ➢ Holding stakeholders accountable
  - ➢ Better communicating the SDGs

- During the COVID-19 crisis, such data have been vital for understanding, managing and mitigating the human, social and economic effects of the pandemic. They can effectively guide decision-making at each step of the pandemic responses.

What does this mean for data and Statistics?

- SDGs require **data to be reported on a wide range of topics** where data was not collected before.

- High-quality **disaggregated data** required for accurately measuring progress of vulnerable populations to ensure leaving no one behind

- Data also required from **various sources**, including exploration of new sources

Monitoring SDGs at the global level

Global Indicator Framework

- Mandated by the Agenda 2030 for global monitoring.

- Developed by **Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)**

  - statistical experts from 28 Member States

- Developed by the IAEG-SDGs in an **open, transparent and inclusive** manner involving all stakeholders

- Contains 231 unique indicators, addressing each and every one of the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

- The global indicators will be **annually refined and comprehensively reviewed** by the UNSC 51st session in 2020 and its 56th session in 2025.

Global Indicator Framework

A tier system for the SDG indicators was developed for the implementation:

- **Tier I:** indicator is conceptually clear, established methodology and standards are available and data are regularly produced by countries.

- **Tier II:** indicator is conceptually clear, established methodology and standards are available but data are not regularly produced by countries.

- **Tier III:** no established methodology or standards are available for the indicator or methodology/standards are being developed or tested for the indicator.

Data Flow in SDG Reporting
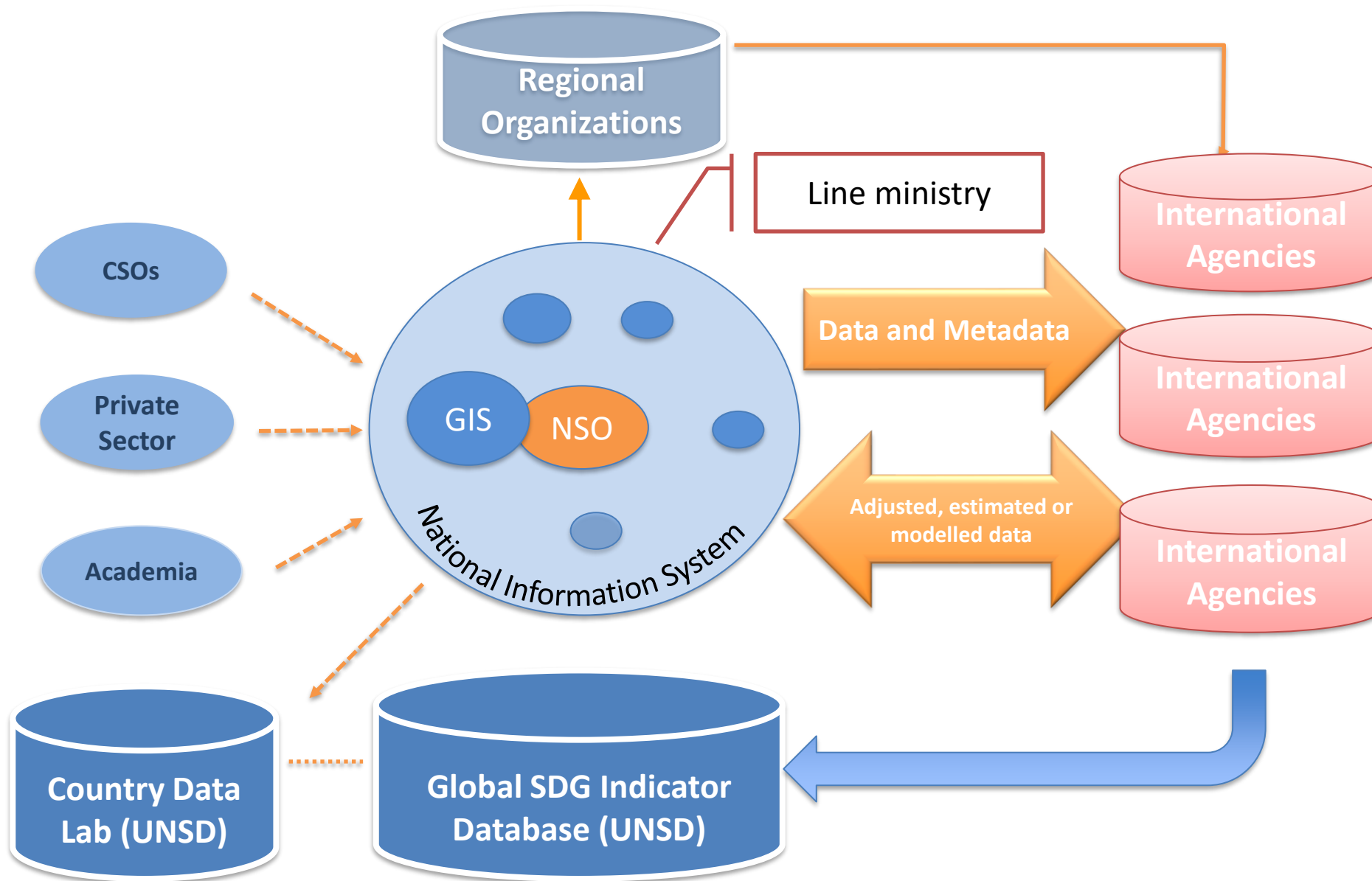
Global SDG Reporting

1. Annual report: *Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals: Report of the Secretary-General* and Statistical Annex

2. Annual report: *Sustainable Development Goals Report*

Animated video of SDG Report 2021

Global SDG Reporting

3. **The Sustainable Development Goals Report Progress Chart**

4. **Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot**

5. **The Extended Report**

Global SDG Reporting

6. **Global SDG indicator database**

SDG Global Database gives you access to data on more than 210 SDG indicators for countries across the globe

by indicator, country, region or time period

Select indicators and country or area

| | Global Database | Country Profile | SDG A |

Indicator 3.1.1, Series : Maternal mortality ratio **SH_STA_MORT**

Disaggregated by ☑ Sex

Search this table...   Select years to hide ⌄

Country	Sex	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Afghanistan	FEMALE	1450 NA	1390 NA	1300 NA	1240 NA	1180 NA	1140 NA	1120 NA	1090 NA	1030 NA	993
Albania	FEMALE	23 NA	23 NA	21 NA	21 NA	18 NA	22 NA	18 NA	19 NA	20 NA	20 N
Algeria	FEMALE	161 NA	155 NA	148 NA	145 NA	134 NA	127 NA	122 NA	119 NA	117 NA	117
Angola	FEMALE	827 NA	766 NA	690 NA	628 NA	574 NA	519 NA	473 NA	431 NA	395 NA	359
Antigua and Barbuda	FEMALE	44 NA	44 NA	43 NA	44 NA	41 NA	40 NA	46 NA	48 NA	50 NA	45 N
Argentina	FEMALE	66 NA	67 NA	65 NA	65 NA	61 NA	59 NA	57 NA	56 NA	53 NA	56 N
Armenia	FEMALE	43 NA	42 NA	39 NA	38 NA	36 NA	35 NA	36 NA	32 NA	36 NA	32 N

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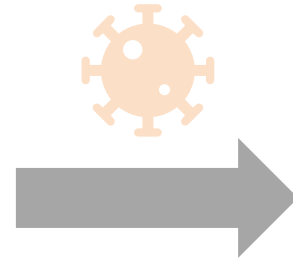(fn)Footnotes (NA)Data nature not available

3,960 observations   ⬇ Download XLS

SDG Report 2021

SDG Progress Review in 2021

Before the pandemic

Progress had been made in some SDGs, but not fast enough. The global efforts were coming up short to deliver the 2030 Agenda.

COVID-19 impacts

COVID-19 has disrupted implementation efforts towards the SDGs, turning back years, even decades of progress.

Before the pandemic, gains were being made in a number of areas

Decline of **extreme poverty** continued: **8.4% in 2019,** down from 36% in 1990 and 16% in 2010

1.1 billion people acquired access to electricity since 2010
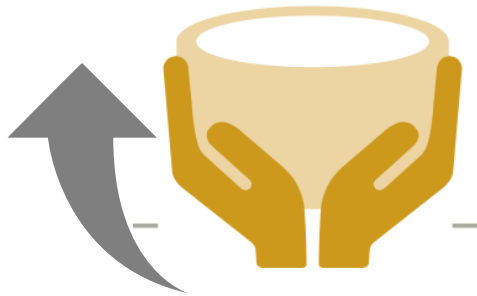
Under-5 mortality had **fallen by 50%** since 2000

Global Maternal Mortality ratio had **declined by 38%** since 2000

National policies to support sustainable development
&
International **environmental** protection agreements

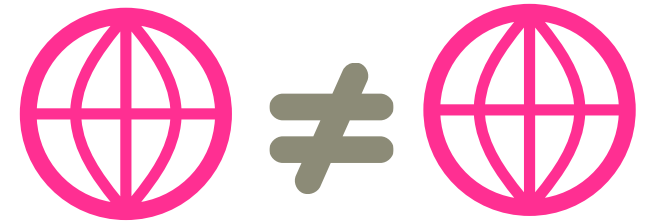# However, progress had either stalled or been reversed in other areas

Hunger and food insecurity ON THE RISE

690 million suffer from hunger and **2 billion people** were affected by moderate or severe food insecurity in 2019
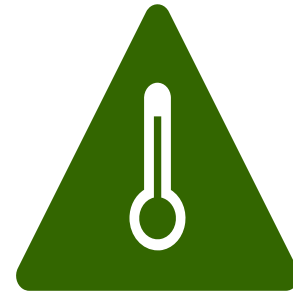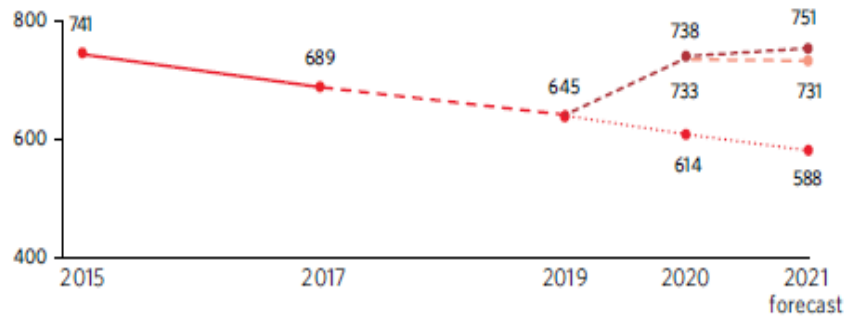
Green house gas emissions continue to increase

Inequality continued to increase within and among countries

The pandemic and measures taken to mitigate its impact are affecting all areas

**In 2020, an additional 119-124 million people were pushed back into extreme poverty**

800
741
689
738
751
645
733
731
600
614
588
400
2015   2017   2019   2020   2021 forecast

THE PANDEMIC
HAS LED TO THE LOSS OF THE EQUIVALENT OF
255 MILLION FULL-TIME JOBS

An additional 70-161 million people are likely to have **experienced hunger** because of the pandemic

90% of countries report one or more **essential health service disruption,** halting or reversing progress in health
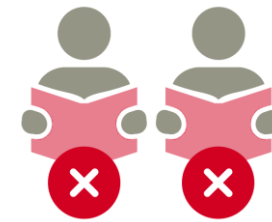
An additional **101 million children** fell below minimum reading proficiency levels

Resilience, adaptability and innovation bring us optimism

Build on the hopeful moments of the crisis to recover better:

- immense **community resilience**

- a rapid **expansion of social protection**

- an acceleration of **digital transformation**

- **worldwide collaboration** on the development of vaccines

- **herculean work by essential workers** in myriad fields

Decade of Action to Recover Better

Crisis as a wake-up call to spur a decade of transformative action

Ensuring equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines and treatments

Strengthening social protection systems

Providing public services for all (including health systems, education, water, sanitation and other basic services)

Investing in data

Creating fiscal space in developing countries

Harnessing science, technology and innovation

Taking a green-economy approach

A unified vision of coherent, coordinated and comprehensive responses from the multilateral system

Thank you!