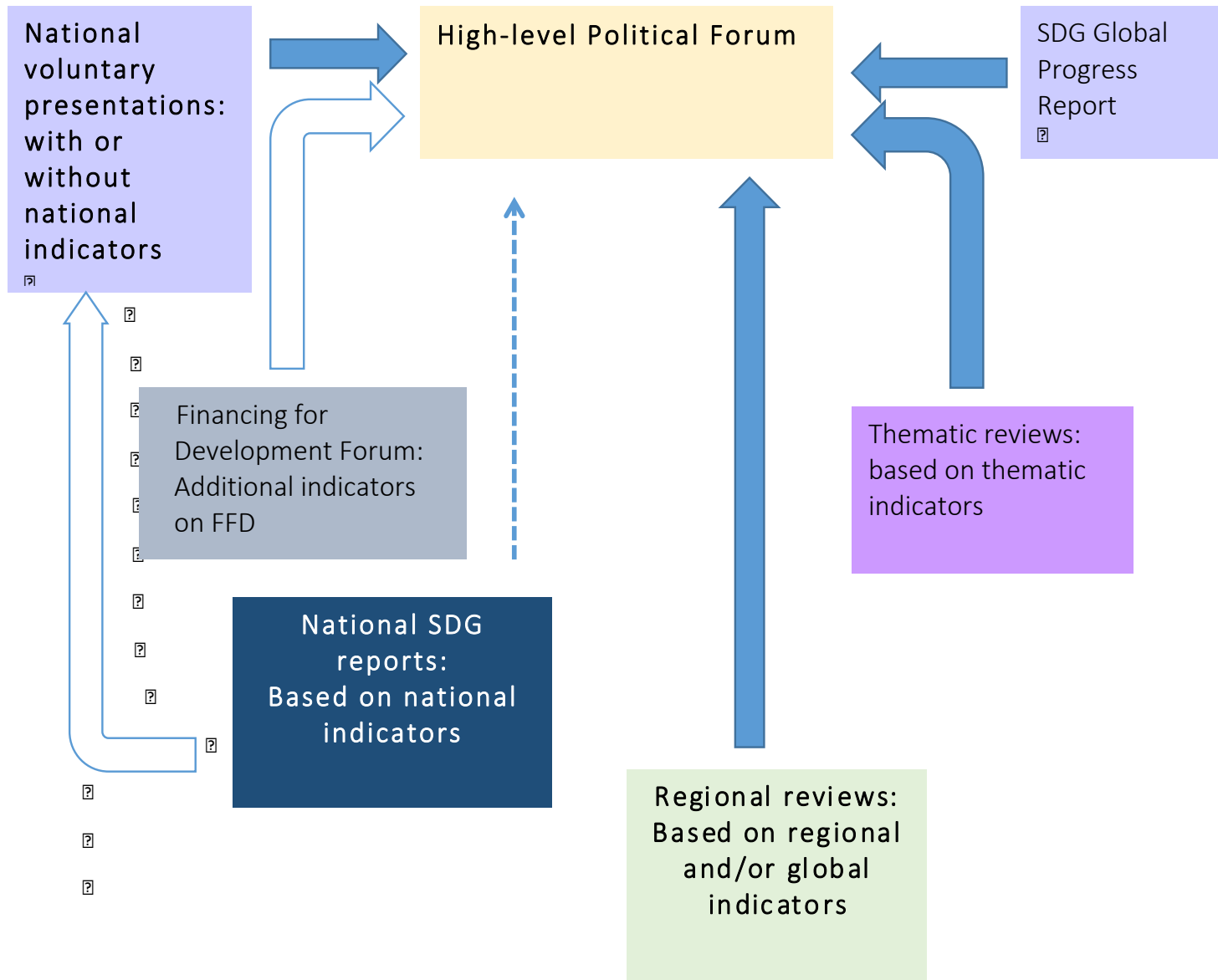




Addressing the data needs for the follow-up and review of the SDGs

Yongyi Min
UN Statistics Division/DESA

Follow-up and reviews



The Global Indicator Framework

The Global Indicator Framework for the SDGs was developed by the IAEG-SDGs in an open and transparent manner involving all stakeholders

- Resolution on data and statistics for the 2030 Agenda , including the global indicator framework, was adopted by the Statistical Commission in March 2017, then by ECOSOC in 7 June and the **General Assembly in 6 July 2017**.
- contains **232** unique indicators, addressing each and every one of the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- The global indicators will be yearly refined and comprehensively reviewed by the UNSC 51st session in 2020 and its 56th session in 2025.



Three Tiers of indicators

- **Global reporting is currently based on Tier I and a few Tier II indicators (where regional aggregates are possible)**
- **Capacity building efforts will focus on Tier II**
- **Methodological work is taking place on approximately one third of the indicators (Tier III)**



Global indicators are for global follow-up and review

“Implementation has begun, but the clock is ticking. This report shows that the rate of progress in many areas is far slower than needed to meet the targets by 2030”

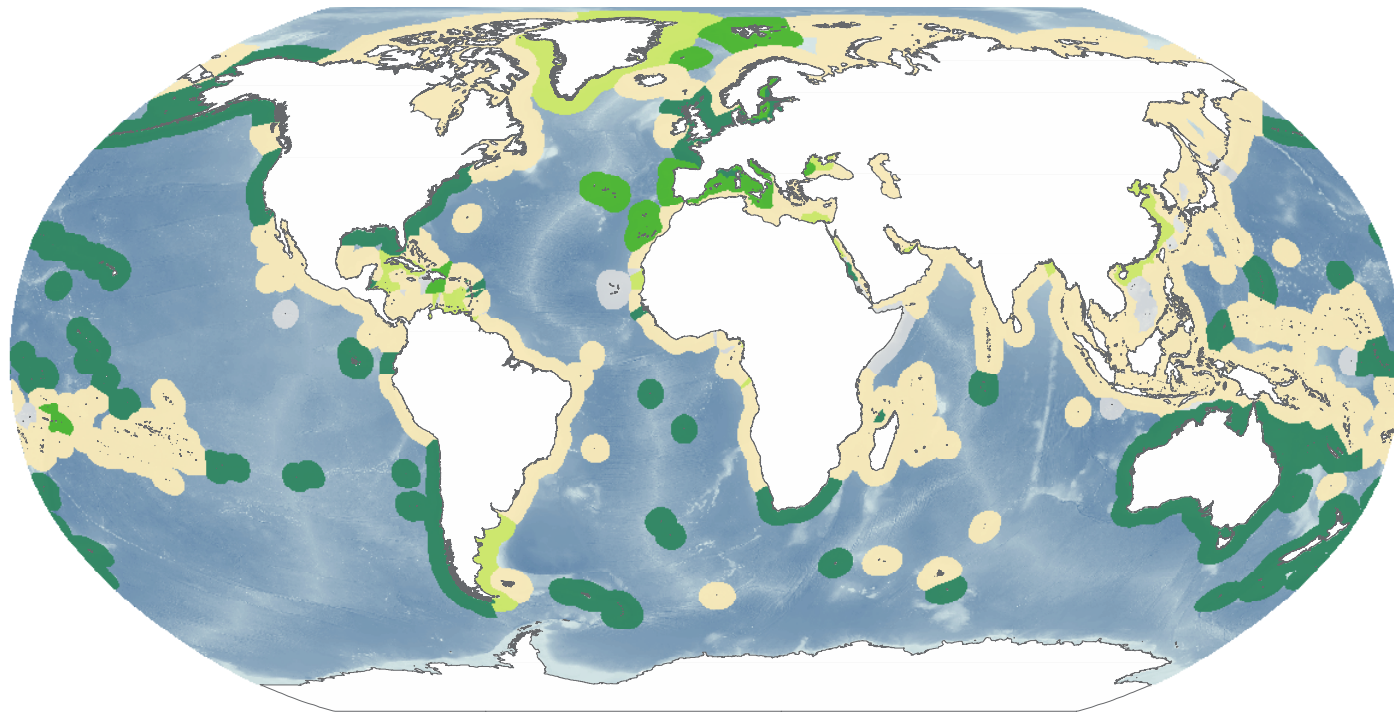
“This report ... also underscores the need for reliable, timely, accessible and disaggregated data to measure progress, inform decision-making and ensure that everyone is counted.”

– *UN Secretary-General
António Guterres*

The Sustainable Development Goals Report
2017



Proportion of marine areas within national jurisdiction (0-200 nautical miles) covered by protected areas, 2017 (percentage)

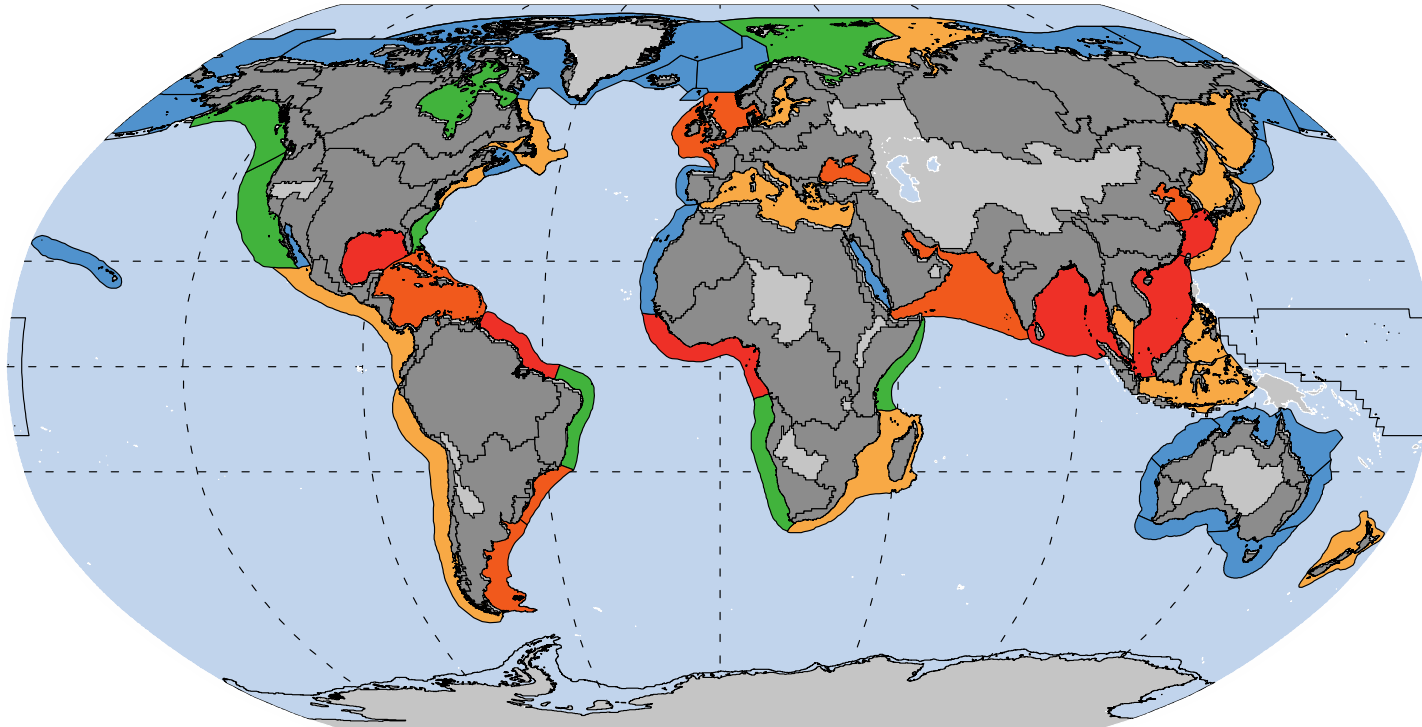


○ Insufficient data ● <3% ● 3%-6% ● 6%-10% ● >10%

Note: The global map is for illustrative purposes only and does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever concerning the legal status of any country or territory, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



Merged nutrient risk indicator of large marine ecosystems projected to 2050

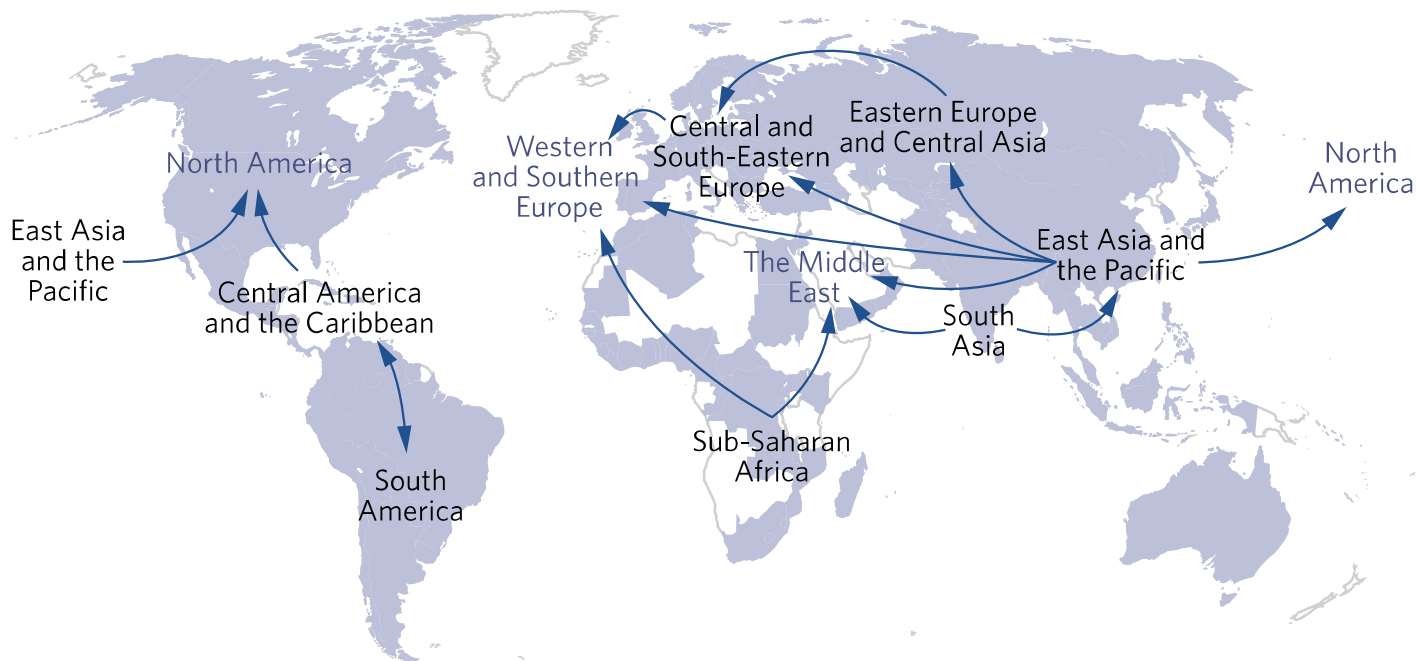


● Lowest ● Low ● Medium ● High ● Highest ● No data

Note: The global map is for illustrative purposes only and does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever concerning the legal status of any country or territory, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



Main destinations of transregional trafficking flows and their significant origins, 2012-2014



➔ Transregional flows:
detected victims in destination countries

○ Countries and territories not covered

Note: The arrows show the flows that represent 5 per cent or more of the total victims detected in destination subregions. The global map is for illustrative purposes only and does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever concerning the legal status of any country or territory, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.





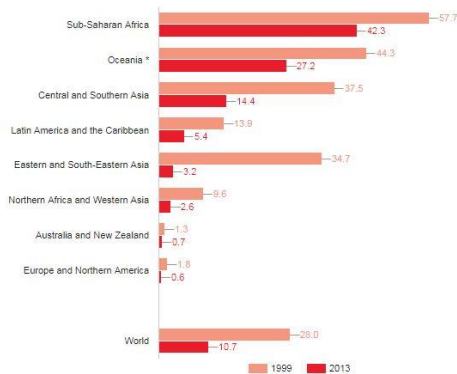
SDG Website: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/>

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Giving people in all parts of the world the support they need to lift themselves out of poverty in all its manifestations is the very essence of sustainable development. Goal 1 focuses on ending poverty through interrelated strategies, including the promotion of social protection systems, decent employment and the resilience of the poor. Although the global rate of extreme poverty has been reduced by more than half since 2000, intensified efforts are required to boost the incomes, alleviate the suffering and build the resilience of those still impoverished, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. Social protection systems need to be expanded and risks mitigated for disaster-prone countries, which tend to be among the world's poorest countries.



Proportion of the population living below 1.90 US dollars a day, 1999 and 2013 (percentage)



Note: Oceania* refers to Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand.

[Show Data](#) [Download to CSV](#)

Nearly a billion people have escaped extreme poverty since 1999; three quarters of a billion remain in its grasp

The international poverty line is currently defined as 1.90 US dollars per person per day using 2011 purchasing power parity (PPP). In 2013, an estimated 767 million people lived under the poverty line, down from 1.7 billion people in 1999. This represents a reduction in the global extreme poverty rate from 28 per cent in 1999 to 11 per cent in 2013. The fastest progress was observed in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, where 3 per cent of the population lived in extreme poverty in 2013, down from 35 per cent in 1999. Despite a decline in the poverty rate in sub-Saharan Africa, 42 per cent of the population continued to subsist in conditions of extreme poverty in 2013. In fact, sub-Saharan Africa was home to about half of the world's poor. Combined with Southern Asia, the two regions accounted for over 80 per cent of the world's poorest people that year.

SDG Report 2017

[Overview](#) [Goal 1](#) [Goal 2](#) [Goal 3](#) [Goal 4](#) [Goal 5](#) [Goal 6](#) [Goal 7](#) [Goal 8](#) [Goal 9](#) [Goal 10](#) [Goal 11](#)

SDG Report 2017

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



Oceans cover almost three quarters of the planet, comprising the largest ecosystem on Earth. Huge coastal populations in every region depend on them for their livelihoods and prosperity. Oceans also provide priceless environmental services: they generate half the oxygen we breathe, support a wealth of



➤ **Explore the Report** online with interactive charts and graphs for every Goal that link to **data for direct download**

➤ **Explore the SDG Story Map**, showcasing the report and incorporating charts, maps and graphs for every Goal



Leaving no one behind

- **Progress is not equally shared.**
- Those who are the furthest behind are often uncounted.
- “Towards this end, national statistical systems need to invest in the technology and skills necessary to collect and integrate data from multiple sources, including **integration of geospatial information with statistics and other data.**”



Photo: © The World Bank/Simone D. McCourtie

Targets related to capacity building on data, monitoring and accountability

- **Target 17.18:** “By 2020, enhance **capacity-building support** to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to **increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, *geographic location*** and other characteristics relevant in national contexts”.
- **Target 17.19:** “By 2030, build on on sustainab**existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress**le development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity building in developing countries.”



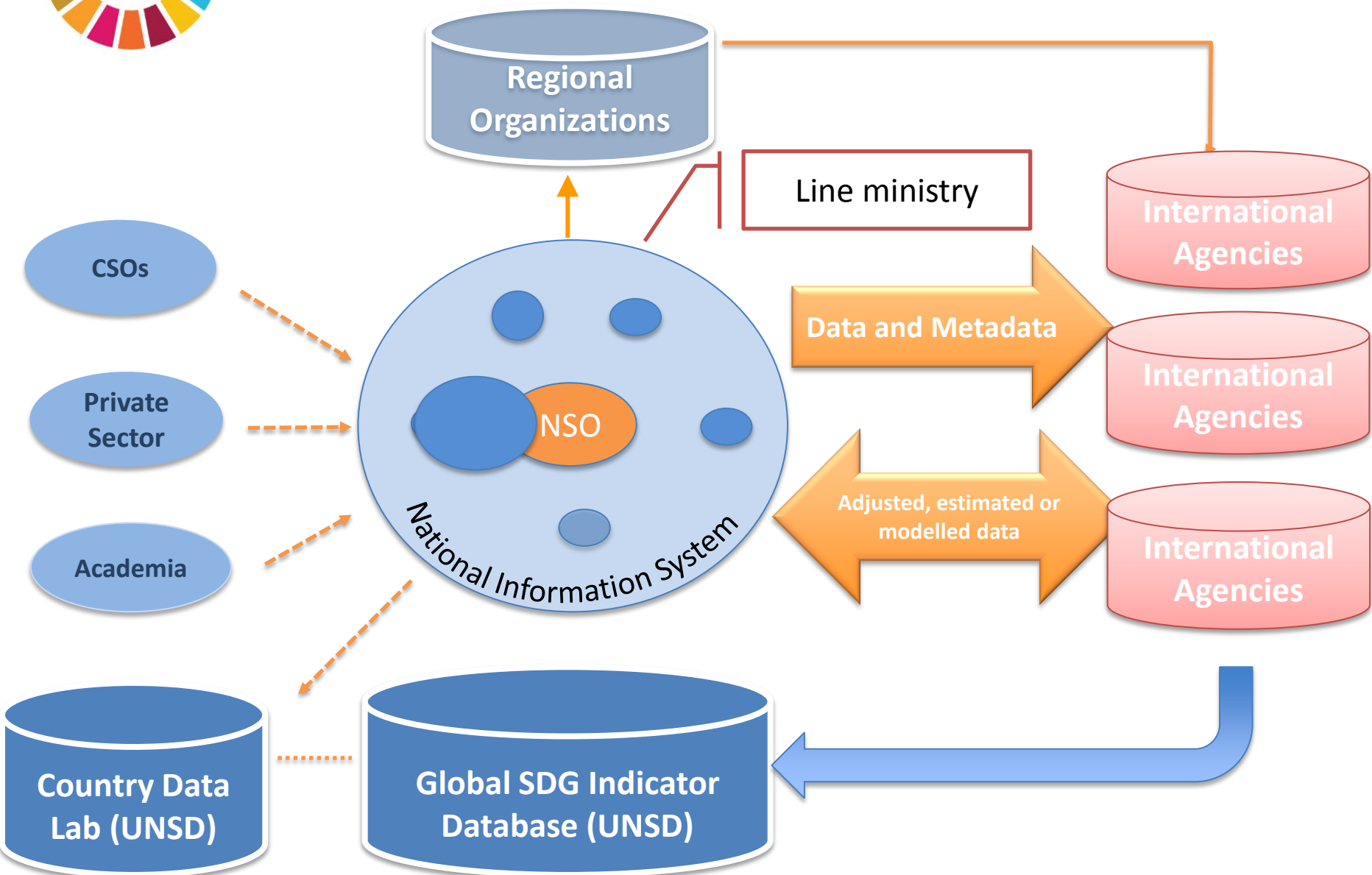
Global indicators are complemented by national and regional indicators

- SDGs are integrated into national development plans/frameworks (“domestication” of SDGs)
- Decisions on national indicators are driven by national priorities
- National indicators are aligned with global indicators to the extent possible





Data Flow in SDG Reporting





Data needs for SDGs: challenges and opportunities

Challenges

Scope
> 232 global indicators

Data disaggregation
Coverage of all population groups

Quality, timeliness
reliability,
accessibility

Opportunities

Digital transformation

New data sources

Partnerships with
New data
communities

Addressing the challenges

Strengthen the role of NSOs

Integrating data sources
Data interoperability

Prioritize/harmonize data collection programmes
Strengthen basic data production

Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data

- **Framework for the design and implementation of country-led statistical capacity building activities necessary to achieve the 2030 Agenda**
- **Adopted by Statistical Commission at its 48th Session**
- **Proposes key actions in six strategic areas:**
 1. **Coordination and strategic leadership**
 2. **Innovation and modernization of NSS**
 3. **Basic statistical activities and programmes**
 4. **Data dissemination and use**
 5. **Multi-stakeholder partnerships**
 6. **Resource mobilization**



Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data

- **Objective 3.4: Integrate geospatial data into statistical production programmes at all levels.**
- **Key Actions:**
 - **Promote the integration of modern geospatial information management systems within mainstream statistical production programmes by highlighting synergies between the two systems.**
 - **Promote the integration of geospatial and statistical metadata.**
 - **Encourage the use and adoption of technologies that promote integration of geospatial and statistical information.**
 - **Support the implementation of the Global Statistical and Geospatial Framework, when it is adopted.**



Thank you

SDGs website:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/>

