

# 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

*The framework of indicators, how we got here and a brief reflection on the nature of goals and targets*

Radhika Lal

UNDP (for the UN Data Group)

Ghana's Data for Sustainable Development Roadmap Forum

5th April 2017, Accra Ghana

# 2030 Agenda: The Sustainable Development Goals



**Goal 1.** End poverty in all its forms everywhere



**Goal 2.** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



**Goal 3.** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



**Goal 4.** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



**Goal 5.** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



**Goal 6.** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



**Goal 7.** Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



**Goal 8.** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



**Goal 9.** Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



**Goal 10.** Reduce inequality within and among countries



**Goal 11.** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



**Goal 12.** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



**Goal 17.** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



**Goal 13.** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts\*



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



**Goal 15.** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



**Goal 16.** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

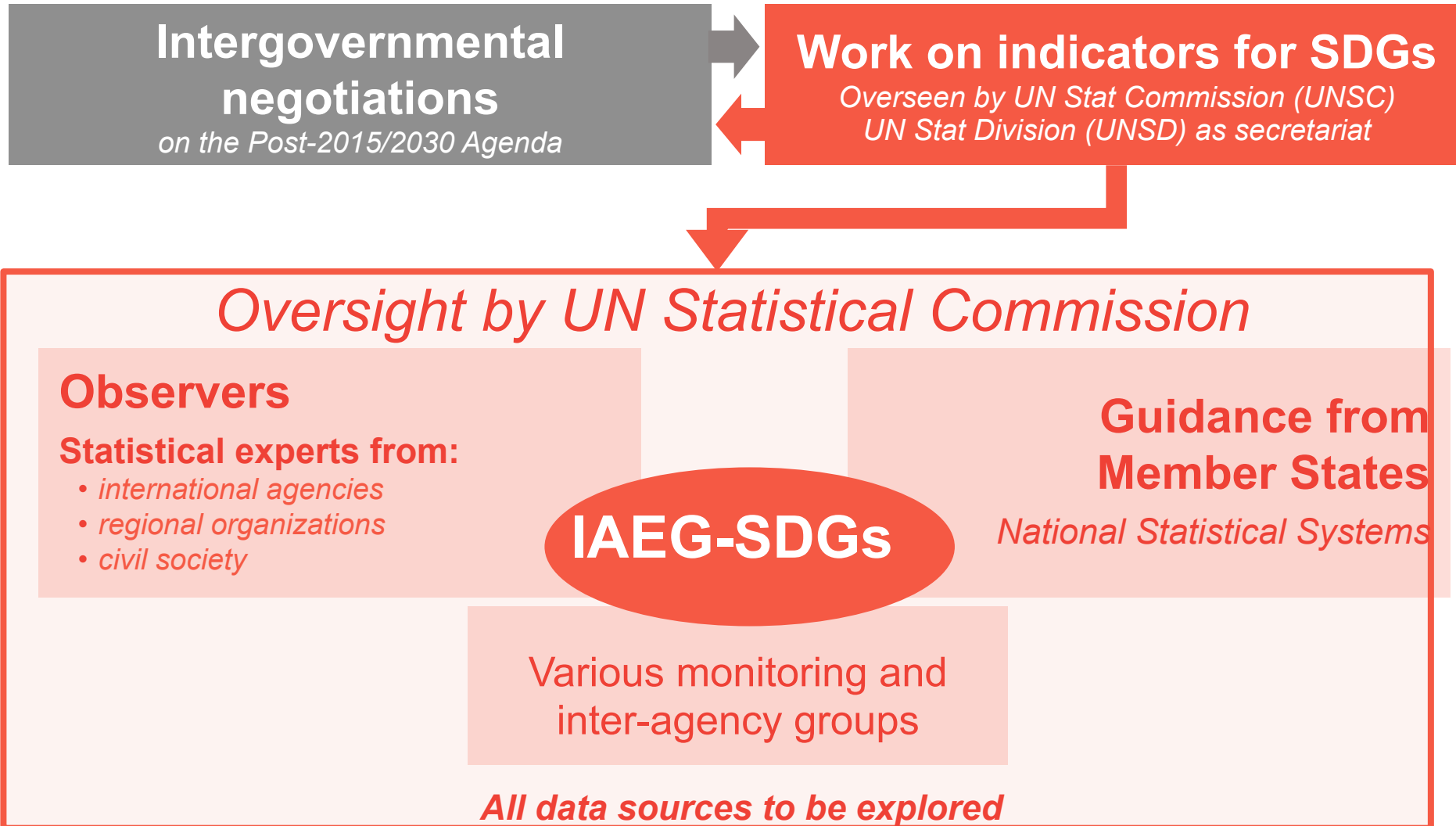
*“[SDGs] are action oriented, global in nature and universally applicable. They take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respect national policies and priorities”*

- Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

*“Targets are defined as aspirational global targets, with each government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances”.*

— *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*

# SDG Indicators: How did we get here?



IAEG-SDGs

# Monitoring SDGs

## Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators

- Designed **global indicator framework** for the SDGs composed of 230 indicators
- Developing guidance on data disaggregation, use of geospatial data and interlinkages of SDG statistics
- Consists of representatives of 28 national statistical offices nominated for a 2-year period
- adopted a tiered system to continue improving the global indicator framework

# Development of the SDG Indicator Framework

Indicators classified into three tiers: ( Results of Mexico meeting in March 2016)

FOCUS



- **Tier I:** Established methodology and standards available and data regularly produced by countries; **(98 Indicators)**
- **Tier II:** Established methodology and standards available but data are not easily available; **(50 Indicators)** and
- **Tier III:** an internationally agreed methodology has not yet been developed. **(78 Indicators)**
- Discussions ongoing on setting baselines and reference time

Source: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-03/Provisional-Proposed-Tiers-for-SDG-Indicators-24-03-16.pdf>

# Indicator definition is an on-going process: decisions of 48th session of UN Statistical Commission

- a) Agreed with the revised global indicator framework, including refinements on several indicators (Annex III of report)
- b) Global indicator framework is intended for global follow-up and review; alternative or complementary indicators for regional, national and subnational levels;
- c) Agreed with the proposed plan for annual refinements of the indicators and the two comprehensive reviews to be presented to the Commission in 2020 and 2025;
- d) **Draft Resolution for ECOSOC and General Assembly**
  - Adopts the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
  - Requests the UN Statistical Commission to coordinate the substantive and technical work necessary to fully implement the global indicator framework;
  - Requests UNSC, through the IAEG-SDGs, to further refine and improve the global indicator framework to address coverage, alignment with targets, definition of terms, and development of metadata;
  - Requests the Secretary-General to continue maintaining the SDG global indicator data base



# 2030 Agenda: Core Framework

**Leaving  
no one  
behind**

SDG monitoring is about focusing on Inclusion, participation and disaggregated information

**Regional/  
National  
Frame**

**Global indicators** to be 'complemented' by indicators at the regional and national and sub-national levels

**Flexibility yet  
within overall  
SDG agenda**

Flexibility to member States to decide on the indicators ; however, in line with th SDG agenda's aspiration and ambition and taking into account national / state circumstances.

# 2030 Agenda: Framework of Indicators

- Global indicators for **global** monitoring
- Additional indicators for “**thematic**” monitoring
- **Regional** indicators
- **National** indicators
- **Sub-national** indicators

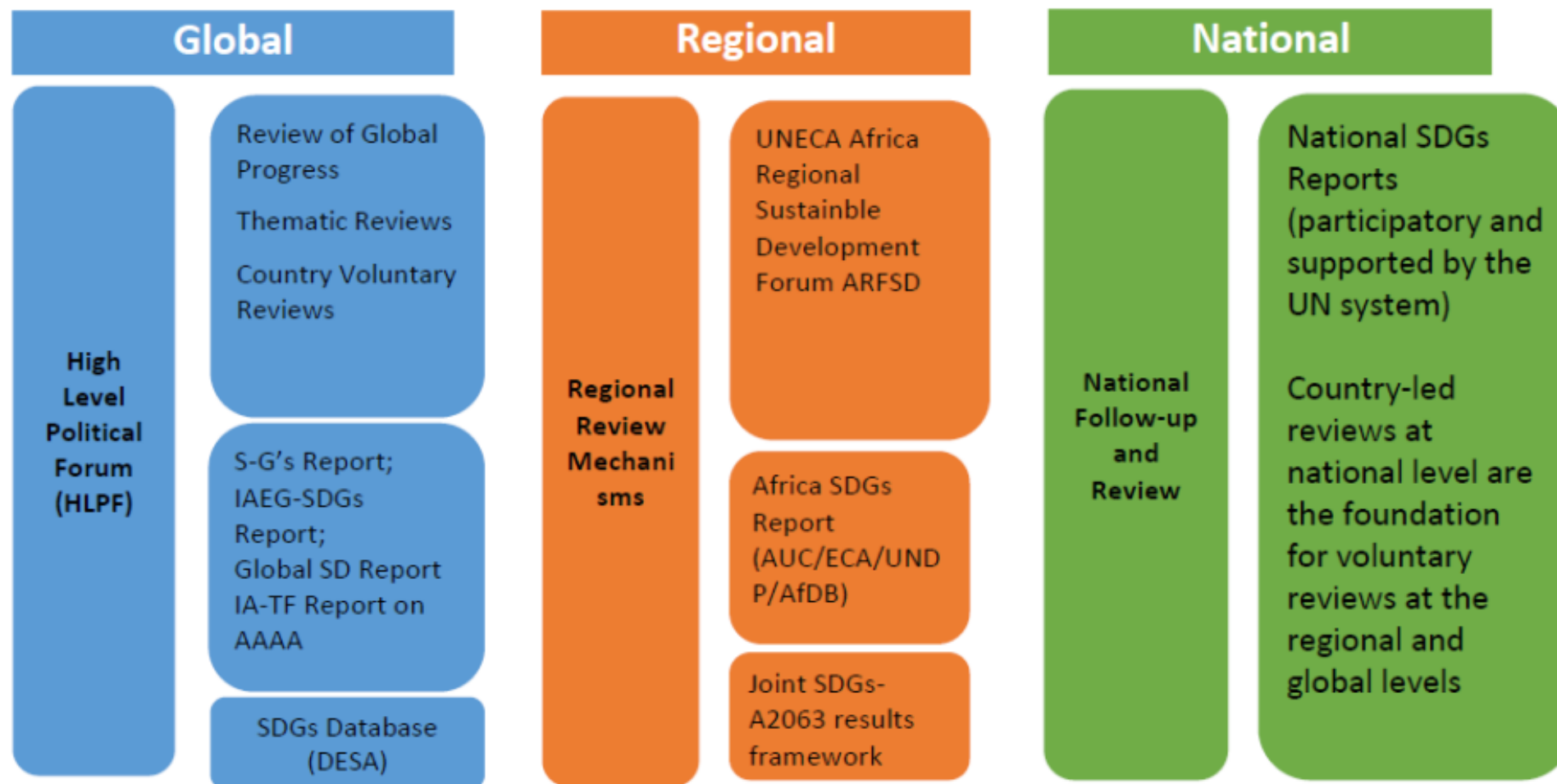
**National  
Monitoring**

**Regional  
Monitoring**

**Global  
Monitoring**

**Thematic Monitoring**

# 2030 Agenda: Follow up & Review Process



# Measuring progress at the global level

230 indicators for monitoring the achievement of the SDGs

A minimum of one indicator was defined for each of the 17 goals and their 169 targets. Indicators for all aspects of the targets as indicators on one specific aspect of the target might distort priorities, where possible and feasible, be disaggregated by social group and gender.

Data on individual indicators will be collected at the national and regional level and will be brought together at the global level by UN organizations.

The globally aggregated indicators should eventually form the basis for progress reports to be issued under the auspices of the UN system

# Measurement of progress at the national level

*Each Member State, however, will have its own national indicator framework*

- National ownership implies that **each country may pursue its own set of national indicators** to address their specific challenges, priorities, and preferences.
- However, all countries have also committed to the global Goals and targets. Therefore, the set of national Goals, targets and indicators **should be complementary** to the global Goals, targets and indicators to support the global monitoring framework.



## Agenda setting: targets and indicators cannot be viewed in isolation from each other.. They will likely involve sequencing and relational considerations

SDG Goals and Targets are interlinked

This calls for an integrated approach in national plans for achieving the targets

And a strategic approach for defining appropriate targets and indicators in a relational way

- **Data enables this strategic approach:** facilitates a common understanding of the current situation (**the benchmark**) and of where the country wants to go and by when. This enables line ministries and inter-ministerial initiatives, to then take a strategic approach... to set plans that answer the question “**how do we get there from here.** “
- **It focuses on outcomes as well as enablers:** development challenges are complex and multi-dimensional. If a goal is to reach nutrition targets, then agricultural modernization, health education and school-feeding may all be required **with related indicators**— all critical ingredients of a successful strategy, then Ministry of Agric, Min of Health, and Min of Education will all see their critical role to play. The goal cannot be achieved without them, nor without the others.

# SDG Principles facilitate a comprehensive, integrated and inclusive approach to target setting

## UNIVERSALITY

- **Implies that goals and targets are relevant to all governments and actors:** integration
- Universality does not mean uniformity. It implies differentiation (What can each country contribute?)

## INTEGRATION

- **Policy integration means balancing all three SD dimensions:** social, economic growth and environmental protection
- An integrated approach implies managing trade-offs and maximizing synergies across targets

## 'NO ONE LEFT BEHIND'

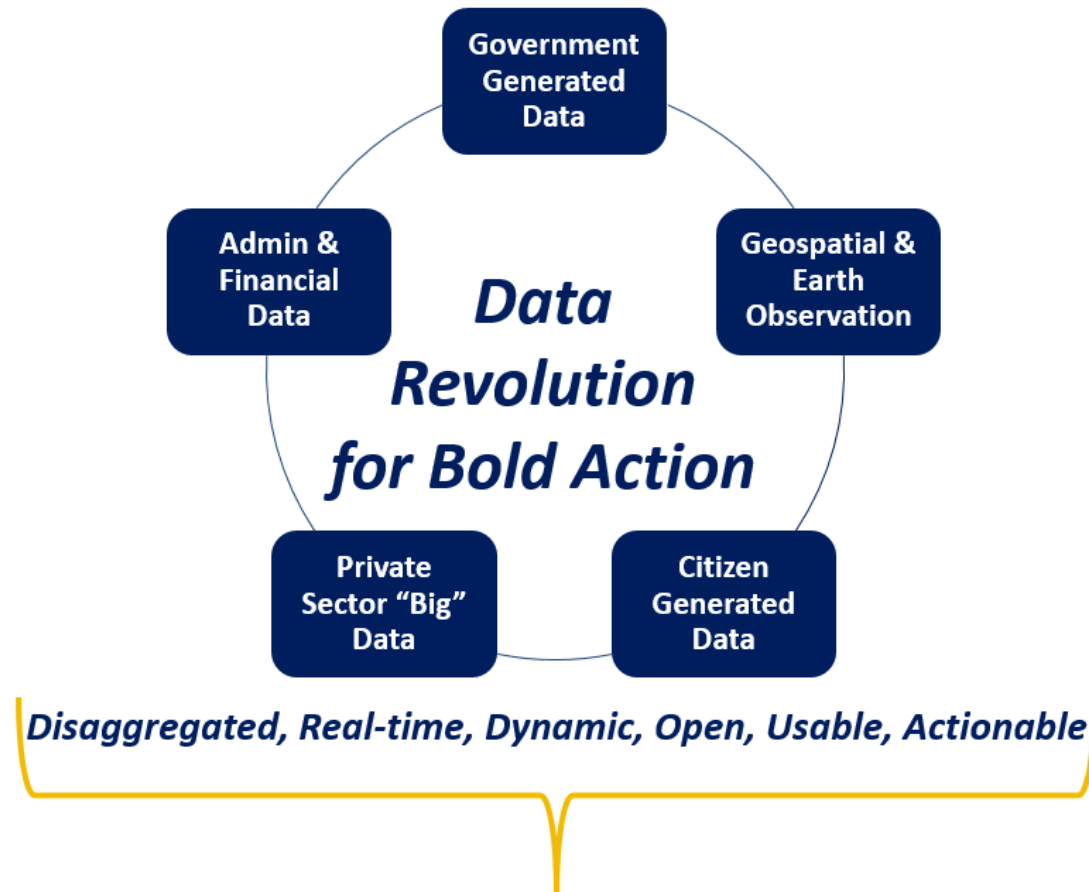
- **The principle of 'no one left behind'** advocates countries to go beyond averages.
- The SDGs should benefit all – eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities.
- Promotion and use of disaggregated data is key

# SDGs: Types of Targets

- **Benchmarks**: Comparison with a documented best-case performance related to the same variable within another entity or jurisdiction;
- **Thresholds**: The value of a key variable that will elicit a fundamental and irreversible change in the behaviour of the system;
- **Principles**: A broadly defined and often formally accepted rule;
- **Standards**: Nationally and/or internationally accepted value (i.e., a water quality standard); and
- **Policy-specified**: Determined in a political and/or technical process taking past performance and desirable outcomes into account.



The complex nature of targets and indicators call for data to be collected from a range of sources and actors...



# Example: Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

## Varied types of targets relating to the following areas

- Eradicate extreme poverty by global standards
- Halve poverty in all dimensions according to national definitions
- Ensure social, economic and political inclusion of all
- Ensure equal rights, access to services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance
- Reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
- Implement nationally social protection systems

Also addressed by other goals beyond SDG1 - education, health, etc.

Reduce income and other types of inequalities

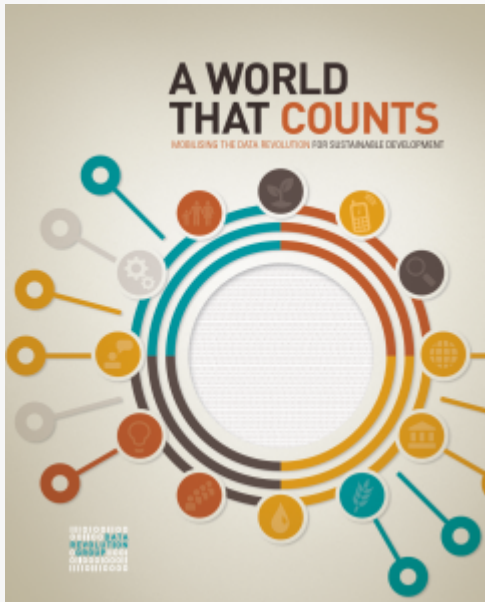
## Note the focus on rights and norms, and not just for goal 16

- **Target 1.4** : By 2030, ensure that **all men and women**, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have **equal rights** to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.
- **Target: 4.7** By 2030, ensure that **all learners** acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.
- **Target: 5.a** Undertake reforms to give **women equal rights to** economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

## Note the focus on rights and norms, and focus on universal access

- **Target 5.6** Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.
- **Target 8.8** Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
- **Target 10.3:** Ensure **equal opportunity** and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through **eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices** and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard.
- **Target 3.7** By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services,...
- **Target 6.1** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- **Target 7.1** By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

## Targets related to timely, disaggregated, and easy to access vital data critical for ensuring rights, transparency and accountability



**Target 16.10** Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

**Target 10.3** Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.

**Target 17.18:** By 2020.....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 16.9:** By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.

## Financing The SDGs

Need to focus not only on different sources of finance, including enhancing domestic resource mobilization but also:

- effective use
- allocation for SDG related programme interventions in budgets with scope to effectively track allocations
- assessment of equity impacts of different sources of resource mobilization
- tackling corruption and illicit financial flows
- ensuring transparency and accountability

## The focus on Financing in the SDGs cuts across goals and targets

**Target 1.4** By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and **financial services**, including microfinance;

**Target 10.5** Improve the **regulation and monitoring of global financial markets** and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations;

**Target 10.b** Encourage **official development assistance and financial flows**, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

**Target 10.c** By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent **the transaction costs of migrant remittances** and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

## The focus on Financing in the SDGs cuts across goals and targets

**Target 16.4** By 2030, significantly **reduce illicit financial and arms flows**, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

**Target 16.5** Substantially **reduce corruption and bribery** in all their forms

**Target 17.1** Strengthen **domestic resource mobilization**, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

**Target 17.2** Developed countries to implement fully their **official development assistance commitments**, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

**Target 17.3** Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

**Target 17.4** Assist developing countries in attaining **long-term debt sustainability** through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

**Target 17.5** Adopt and implement **investment promotion regimes** for least developed countries



# *Dual Mainstreaming Agenda for Ghana*

**Mainstreaming the SDGs and Agenda 2063 and other  
global and regional commitments**

# Structure of Agenda 2063



# How the Agendas relate

	Agenda 2030	Agenda 2063
Goals	17	20
Targets	169	172
Indicators	230+	200+

## Integrating Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 in national plans

### Issues

- Ensuring effective sensitization about the two agendas
- Developing a framework that illustrates the synergies between the two agendas
  - Agenda 2030 and 2063 enjoy 90 percent convergence at the level of goals
  - Convergence at the level of targets is around 69 percent
- Developing a methodology that guides systematic integration of both agendas in national plans
- Developing appropriate institutional arrangements, capacities and technologies for implementation

SDGs	Strongly matched with Agenda 2063	Weakly matched with Agenda 2063	Total	No association
Number of Goals	11	6	17	0
Percentage of Goals	64.7	35.29	100	0
Number of Targets	62	56	118	51
Percentage of Targets	36.7	33.13	69.8	30.2
Number of Indicators	96	66	162	79
Percent of Indicators	39.8	27.4	67.21	32.8

Source: UNECA ( 2016) (i) Recent Progress on the Millennium Development Goals and Dual Transition to the SDGs and Agenda 2063 in Africa  
 (ii) Process of development of an Integrated Result Framework for Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063