



The Global Indicator Framework

UN Statistics Division

**Workshop on the Implementation of the SDG Indicator Framework in the
ESCWA Region**

5-6 April 2017 , Beirut, Lebanon

Outline

- Indicator Framework Mandate
- Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)
- The Global Indicator Framework
- Follow-up and reviews of the global indicators
- Relationship between global, regional and national indicators
- Data custodian and partner agencies
- IAEG-SDG work programme for 2017
- IAEG-SDG reference materials



Indicator Framework Mandate

Agenda 2030 (A/Res/70/1) mandate for the global indicator framework:

Para 75. *The Goals and targets will be followed up and reviewed using **a set of global indicators**. These will be complemented by **indicators at the regional and national levels which will be developed by Member States, ... The global indicator framework, to be developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, will be agreed by the Statistical Commission ...***



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 countries and stakeholders

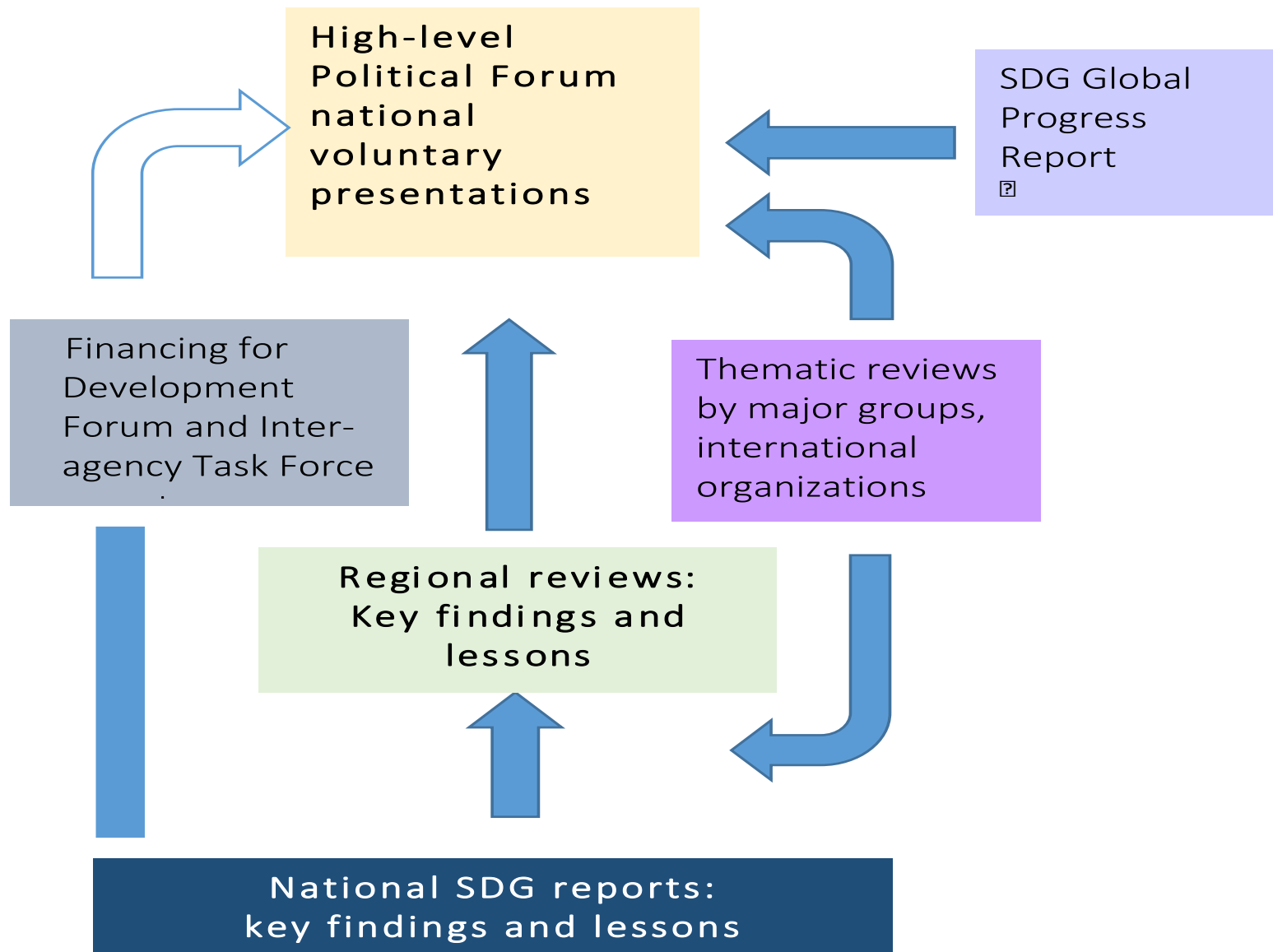
- June 2015 - February 2016: IAEG-SDGs developed the initial set of global indicators for submission to UNSC 47 in March 2016.
- March 2016: UNSC 47 agreed, as a practical starting point, with the proposed global indicator framework subject to future technical refinement.
- March 2017: UNSC 48 agreed with the revised global indicator framework which includes refinements on several indicators.



The Global Indicator Framework

- Draft resolution on the global indicator framework, adopted at UNSC 48 to be further adopted by ECOSOC and the GA.
- The global indicators will be yearly refined and comprehensively reviewed by UNSC 51 in 2020 and UNSC 56 in 2025.
- It contains 232 unique indicators, addressing each and every one of the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda.
- Indicators are classified into three Tiers





Global indicators are for global review and follow-up

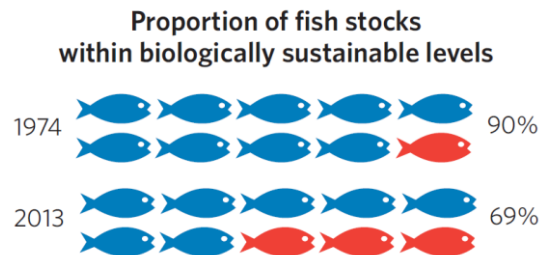
Overview Excerpts



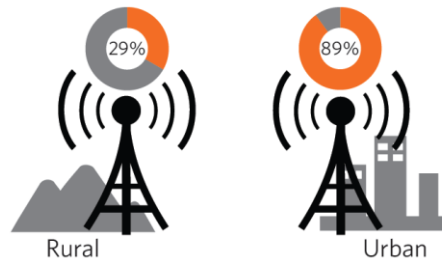
59 million children of primary school age were out of school in 2013



1 in 2 children have not been registered by their fifth birthdays in LDCs



3G mobile-broadband coverage in 2015 worldwide



Over **23,000** species face extinction across the globe

Yearly Report

The Sustainable Development Goals Report

2016



Photo: © UNICEF/Yarim Shamsan

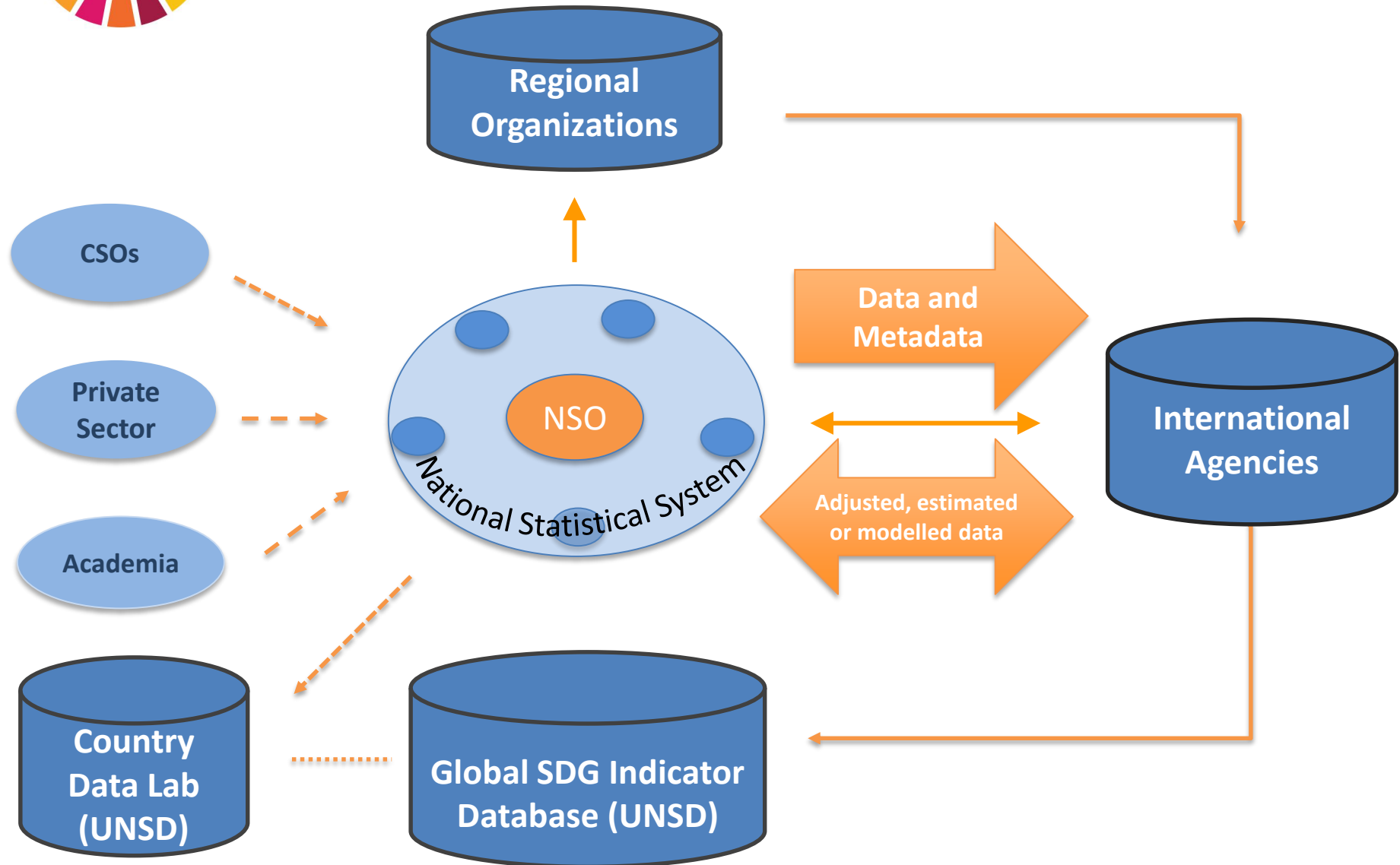
Global indicators are complemented by national and regional indicators

- 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 Custodian Agency

An agency is referred to as “custodian” when:

- Existing mandate for global monitoring of the indicator and established data reporting mechanisms from countries; or
- No explicit mandate from its intergovernmental process but has a well established global data reporting mechanism, recognized by Member States.

Responsibilities include:

- Compile internationally comparable data in the different statistical domains;
- Support increased adoption and compliance with internationally agreed standards; and
- Support strengthening national statistical capacity.



Data Custodian Agency

Other responsibilities of a data custodian agency include:

- Coordinating on indicator development with national statistical systems, other international agencies and stakeholders.
- Methodological development of indicators, in particular for Tier III.
- Communicating and coordinating with national statistical systems in a transparent manner, including on the validation of estimates and data adjustments when these take place.





IAEG-SDG Reference Materials

Materials related to the work of the IAEG-SDGs can be found on the website of the group:

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

Documents on the website include:

- Terms of reference of the group
- List of member countries
- Tier Classification of the Global Indicators
- Work Plans for Tier III Indicators
- Information on the three working groups of the IAEG-SDGs: SDMX, Geo-spatial information and interlinkages



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

Explore the Report:

Download as PDF



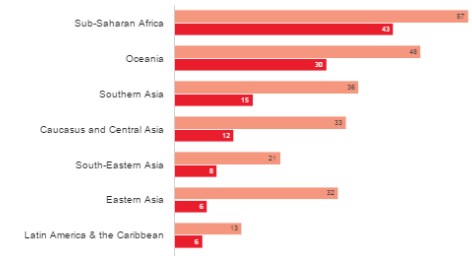
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

In signing Agenda 2030, governments around the world committed to ending poverty in all its manifestations, including its most extreme forms, over the next 15 years. They resolved that all people, everywhere, should enjoy a basic standard of living. This includes social protection benefits for the poor and most vulnerable and ensuring that people harmed by conflict and natural hazards receive adequate support, including access to basic services.

Poverty was halved over a decade, but one in eight people around the world still lived in extreme poverty in 2012

The international poverty line is currently defined as \$1.90 per person per day using 2011 purchasing power parity. In the decade from 2002 to 2012, the proportion of the global population living below the poverty line dropped by half, from 26 to 13 per cent. If economic growth rates observed during those 10 years prevail for the next 15, the global rate for extreme poverty will likely fall to 4 per cent by 2030, assuming that growth benefits all income groups equally. Poverty remains widespread in sub-Saharan Africa, where more than 40 per cent of people lived on less than \$1.90 a day in 2012.

Proportion of population living below \$1.90 a day, 2002 and 2012 (percentage)



➤ **Explore the Report** with interactive charts and graphs for every Goal

➤ **Charts and graphs link to data for direct download**



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

SDG Indicators Global Database

Explore the data:

[By SDG indicator](#) [By country or area](#)

▼ World ▼

Area : World

[Go](#) [Clear](#) [Back](#)

[CSV](#) [Excel](#)

Search:

Indicator	Series Description
1.1.1	SD Proportion of population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day
1.1.1	SD Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day (the working poor)
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1.1.1	SD Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day (the working poor)
2.1.1	SD Prevalence of undernourishment
2.1.2	SD Estimated prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the adult population
2.1.2	SD Estimated prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population (lower bound)
2.1.2	SD Estimated prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population (upper bound)
2.1.2	SD Estimated prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population

Showing 1 to 152 of 152 entries

Footnotes

Type of series:

[SD](#) SDG indicator series [Additional indicator series](#)

Please note that the list of SDG indicator series is subject to refinement by the United Nations Statistical Commission.

Data type:

[Country Data \(C\)](#) [Country Adjusted \(CA\)](#) [Estimated \(E\)](#) [Global monitoring data \(G\)](#) [Modeled \(M\)](#) [Non-relevant \(N\)](#) [Not available \(NA\)](#)

SDG Indicators Metadata repository

Search

Select Goal ▼

Select Target ▼

[Filter](#) [Clear](#) [Back](#)

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

- [Indicator 1.1.1](#): Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) [See metadata](#)

Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

- [Indicator 1.3.1](#): Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable [See metadata](#)

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

Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

- [Indicator 2.1.1](#): Prevalence of undernourishment [See metadata](#)
- [Indicator 2.1.2](#): Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) [See metadata](#)

Target 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

- [Indicator 2.5.2](#): Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction [See metadata](#)

Target 2.c: Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

- [Indicator 2.c.1](#): Indicator of food price anomalies [See metadata](#)

➤ **SDG Indicators Global Database**
with country-level data

➤ **SDG Indicator Metadata**

Thank you

SDGs website:

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

