

Levels at which UNFPA supports SDGs

SDGs are an organization-wide commitment and not limited to one particular organizational unit

- **Global level:**
 - Involvement in global working groups and workshops on SDGs
 - Dialogue with UNDESA and other UN entities
 - Production of global guidelines for UNFPA engagement
- **Regional level:**
 - Regional Office support through:
 - Partnership programme
 - Population and Development programme
 - Dialogue with key partners: CES, Eurostat, CIS-Stat, UNECE, UNESCAP
 - Contributions to developing a regional SDG monitoring framework
 - Contributions to global as well as national level dialogues
- **National level:**
 - Contributions to UNCT dialogues on SDGs
 - SDG support within Country Programme framework;

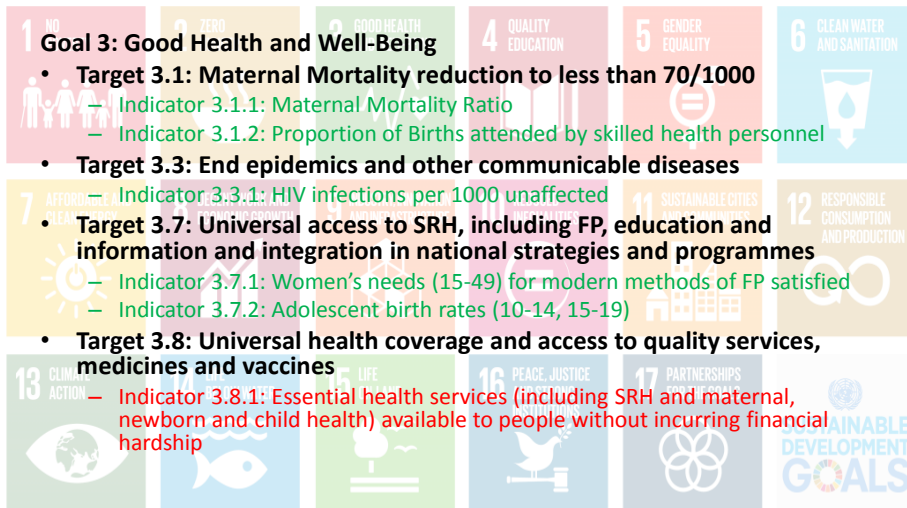
UNFPA support to SDG monitoring at regional and national level

- Knowledge sharing – good practices, tools and guidelines developed at global and regional level
- Coordination and collaboration – mobilizing partners
- Support with formulating project proposals and mobilizing resources
- Identifying technical assistance needs and provision of direct technical support
- Support in utilizing data for policy formulation
- Continued support for strengthening national data systems: census, surveys, administrative data systems



- The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) articulated a bold new vision about the relationships between population, development and individual well-being. At the ICPD in Cairo, 179 countries adopted a forward-looking, 20-year Programme of Action (PoA) that continues to serve as a comprehensive guide to people-centred development progress.
- The ICPD Programme of Action was remarkable in its recognition that reproductive health and rights, as well as women's empowerment and gender equality, are cornerstones of population and development programmes.

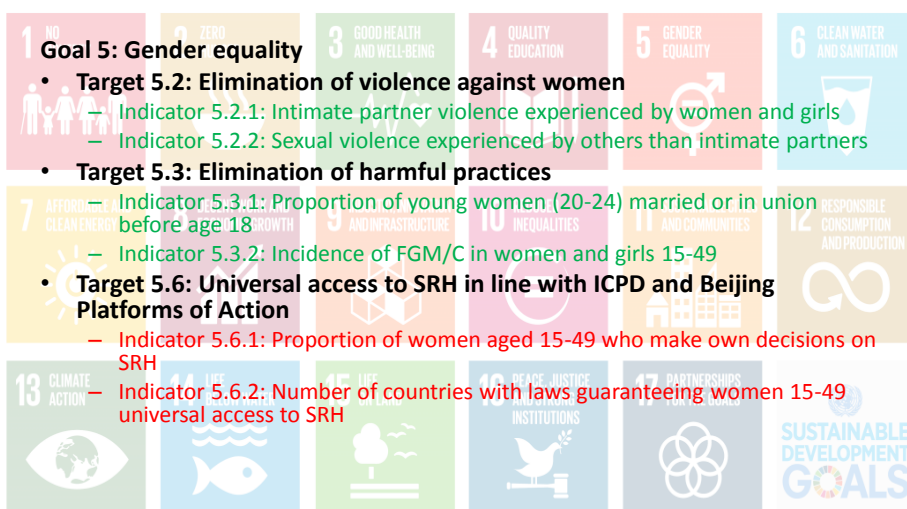
ICPD related SDG indicators (1)



Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being

- **Target 3.1: Maternal Mortality reduction to less than 70/1000**
 - Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio
 - Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of Births attended by skilled health personnel
- **Target 3.3: End epidemics and other communicable diseases**
 - Indicator 3.3.1: HIV infections per 1000 unaffected
- **Target 3.7: Universal access to SRH, including FP, education and information and integration in national strategies and programmes**
 - Indicator 3.7.1: Women's needs (15-49) for modern methods of FP satisfied
 - Indicator 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rates (10-14, 15-19)
- **Target 3.8: Universal health coverage and access to quality services, medicines and vaccines**
 - Indicator 3.8.1: Essential health services (including SRH and maternal, newborn and child health) available to people without incurring financial hardship

ICPD related SDG indicators (2)



Goal 5: Gender equality

- **Target 5.2: Elimination of violence against women**
 - Indicator 5.2.1: Intimate partner violence experienced by women and girls
 - Indicator 5.2.2: Sexual violence experienced by others than intimate partners
- **Target 5.3: Elimination of harmful practices**
 - Indicator 5.3.1: Proportion of young women (20-24) married or in union before age 18
 - Indicator 5.3.2: Incidence of FGM/C in women and girls 15-49
- **Target 5.6: Universal access to SRH in line with ICPD and Beijing Platforms of Action**
 - Indicator 5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15-49 who make own decisions on SRH
 - Indicator 5.6.2: Number of countries with laws guaranteeing women 15-49 universal access to SRH

ICPD related SDG indicators (3)

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities

- **Target 11a: Strengthen links between urban, per-urban and rural areas by adequate local and national planning**
 - Indicator 11a.1: Proportion of population living in cities that integrate population projections and resource needs in their planning

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

- **Target 16.9: Provide legal identity for all, including birth registration**
 - Indicator 16.9.1: Proportion of children under age 5 who's birth is registered with a civil authority

Goal 17: Partnership for sustainable development

- **Target 17.18: Capacity building for quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data in developing countries**
 - Indicator 17.18.1: Proportion of SDGs produced nationally according to principles of official statistics
- **Target 17.19: Develop further measures of progress on sustainable development beyond GDP and support capacity building in developing countries**
 - Indicator 17.19.2: Proportion of countries that have conducted a population and housing census and have achieved 100 percent birth and 80 percent death registration

Link to Metadata: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-3.pdf>

Towards nationalized SDGs

Two key strategies to chose from:

- Strengthen national statistical capacities to match globally defined SDG indicators
- Select and simplify national SDG indicators to match national capacities

On disaggregation:

- Key objective is to measure and monitor inequalities
- As important as the indicators themselves
- Simplified disaggregation may obscure the objective

Nationalization of SDGs will benefit from a (sub)-regional approach

Towards a regional SDG monitoring framework

- Reflecting regional or sub-regional priorities
 - The ECE region with 56 member states can be classified into three or four sub-regions with very different priorities.
- Harmonizing nationalised SDGs
 - SDGs need to reflect national priorities but some level of comparability is desirable
 - How to aggregate nationalized SDG indicators at regional level
- Differences in data quality and availability across countries
 - Regional dialogue will be needed to harmonize, at least across sub-regions
 - Contribute to comparability issues
 - Investments required to strengthen national capacities
- Criteria for disaggregation at the regional level
 - Finding common denominators across multiple countries

A way forward

Three key objectives of SDGs:

- Monitoring progress towards goals and targets
- Ensuring no one is left behind: disaggregation

Possible elements of a regional SDG monitoring system:

- Reducing inequalities
- Measure the number and proportion of countries making progress towards specific (nationalized) targets (whichever indicator they have chosen)
- Measure inequalities among nationalized indicators (for instance, ratios between top and bottom quintiles)

