



SDG INDICATOR PORTAL

Explore our compilation of data on SDG Indicators

Laszlo Pinter and Livia Bizikova
CEU and IISD



Tracking progress with SDGs

Moving from global to national monitoring

- SDGs offer a ‘supremely ambitious and transformational vision’ for our common future till 2030
- There are approximately 150 ‘well-established’ indicators suggested to monitor SDGs and over 230 indicators in total
- Countries need to take leadership to advance monitoring SDGs in their national implementation efforts.



Our Approach

Addressing gaps in understanding of SDG national monitoring

- While the SDG indicator set developed by national statistical agencies with the coordination of the UNSC, countries will need to ‘customize’ this indicator set in their reports
- Several data platforms relate to the SDGs, most notably UNSTAT’s own, they are designed to present statistical and geospatial data on individual indicators.
- We are starting with 9 countries (Finland, Germany, Georgia, Mexico, Sierra Leone, South Korea, Switzerland, Venezuela, Uganda) using their official reports submitted to HLPF. The basic framework is:
 1. Countries that are producing reviews
 2. Indicators included in each country’s review
 3. Alignment of the indicators in the country’s report with indicators suggested by UNSC to track progress with SDGs



Reporting on SDG indicators

- Huge diversity in reporting on SDG indicators by the studied countries
- Most advance is reporting on SDG 3 Health, 4 Education, 5 Gender, 8 Decent work, 9 Industry and Innovation
- Least reported on SDG 12 SCP, 13 Climate action, 14 Life under water, 15 Life on Land and 17 Partnerships



Monitoring progress with SDGs

Diverse level of indicators used by countries per SDGs

- The SDGs that are mostly included in country reporting cover mostly the social and economic dimensions of sustainable development such as health and well being, education and decent work and economic growth
- The least reported indicators are related to environment and nature

Most reported indicators



Least reported indicators



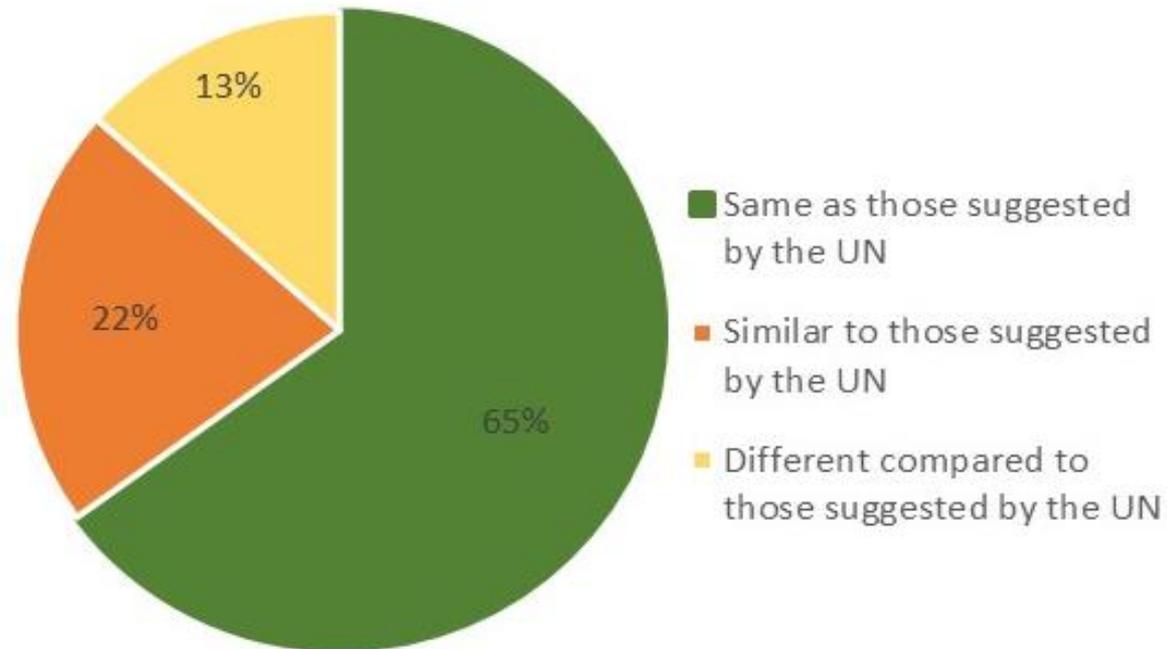
What type of indicators countries prefer?



National indicators compared to global SDG indicators

The reviewed 9 countries using three types of indicators in their reporting –

- those suggested by the UNSC
- similar to those suggested by the UNSC
- Using country-specific different from those suggested by the UN

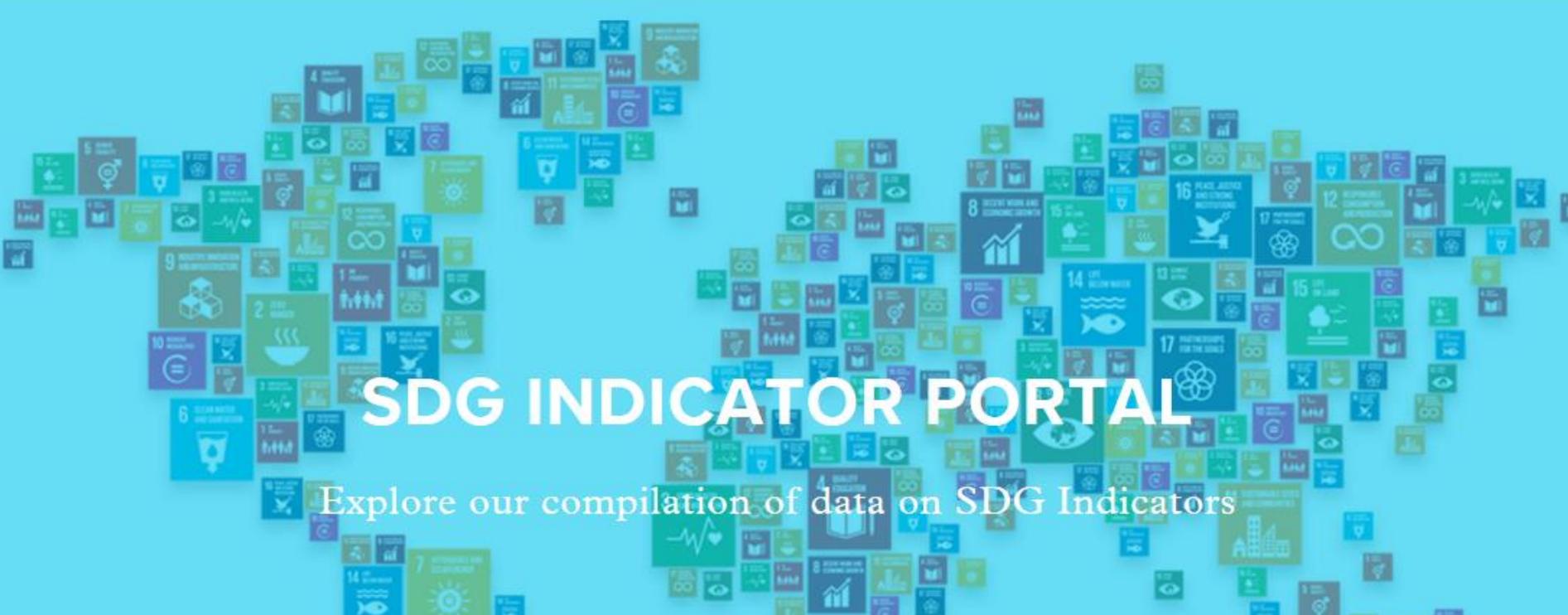




Conclusions

Reconciling global and national SDG monitoring processes

- At this relatively early age of the SDG process it would be probably unrealistic to expect complete sets of indicators to appear in national practice
- The use of indicators is *itself* an indicator of the degree of policy commitment to implementing the SDGs.
- Countries should build up their SDG reporting capacities and practice based on their existing systems of measurement, while taking into account the global guidance
- While keeping as close as possible to the global SDG indicator system, they could also complement global metrics with national ones related to key national issues
- Tracking progress should not leave blank spots – indicators should cover not only what is easy and policy-wise convenient, but also and perhaps particularly those issues, that are conflicted and where entrenched interests may work against transparency or change



SDG INDICATOR PORTAL

Explore our compilation of data on SDG Indicators

lpinter@ceu.org; lbizikova@iisd.ca

<https://sustainable-development-goals.iisd.org/country-data>