



Statistics Botswana Press Conference on the 47th Session of the United Nations Statistical Commission

Informational Note on the SDGs Indicators

Background

The 46th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) held in March 2015 endorsed the formation of the International Agency Expert Group (IAEG) on SDGs indicators, consisting of national statistical offices selected to represent various stated geographic regions and as observers, regional and international organisations and agencies. Botswana was selected to be a member of the IAEG representing the Middle and Southern Africa region. The IAEG was tasked with fully developing a proposal for the indicator framework for the monitoring of the goals and targets at the global level in an open and transparent manner. The Commission emphasized that national statistical offices were to play the leading role in the development of the indicator framework to ensure national ownership.

On the development of the indicator framework, the commission agreed that the global indicator framework should only contain a limited number of indicators; strike a balance between reducing the number of indicators and policy relevance; build on the experiences of the MDGs; and take into account conceptual indicator frameworks that have already been developed.

SDGs Indicators

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has 17 Goals. Each of these goals has at least 1 target and the total number of targets is 169. For each target there is at least 1 indicator and the total number of indicators is 230. The targets were designed to articulate measurable outcomes towards the achievement of the related goal. The indicators for a particular target are measures on the extent to which the target has been reached, covering the entire scope of the target. The reason why the different targets have varying numbers of indicators is generally related to ensuring full coverage of the scope of the target.

An illustrative example of a goal, its target and indicators is as follows;

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 the population below the international poverty line, disaggregated by sex, age group, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)

Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

Indicator 1.2.1: Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group

Indicator 1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

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: Percentage of the population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, the unemployed, old-age persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women/newborns, work injury victims, the poor and the vulnerable

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

Indicator 1.4.1: Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services

Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

Indicator 1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people

The global SDGs indicators are not cast in stone as they will be a need to continually improve them. Indeed the UNSC agreed that “refinements and improvements will be needed over the years, as knowledge improves and new tools and data sources become available.

Given their global coverage, not all SDGs indicators will be relevant for Botswana. An example is as follows;

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

Target 14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

Indicator 14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

In Botswana the sources of data for the SDG indicators will generally be from household surveys, business surveys, administrative records, geo-spatial records, satellite imagery and possibly BIG data.