

# The state of play of SDGs: What is the real story?

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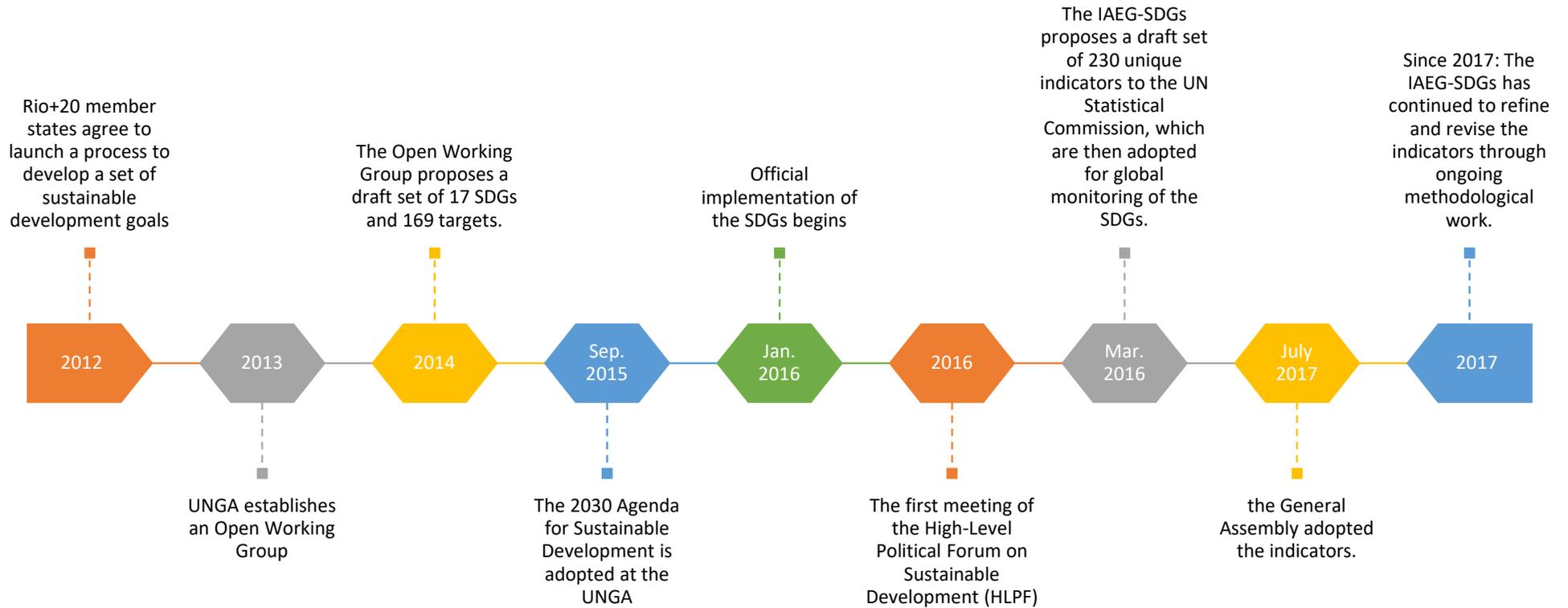
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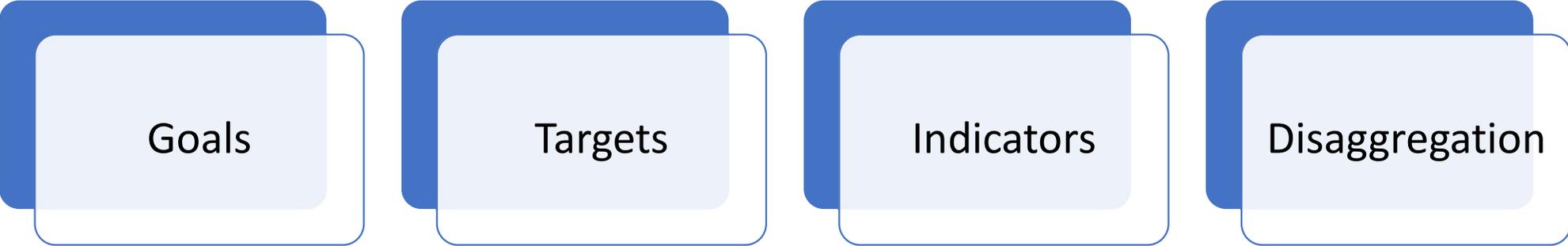
## SDGs overview

- Global goals designed to be a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all".
- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a successor to the MDGs.
- MDGs vs SDGs
- Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators
- First set of indicators were adopted in 2017 by the UN General Assembly

# SDGs overview



# Unpacking the SDGs: Targets and Indicators



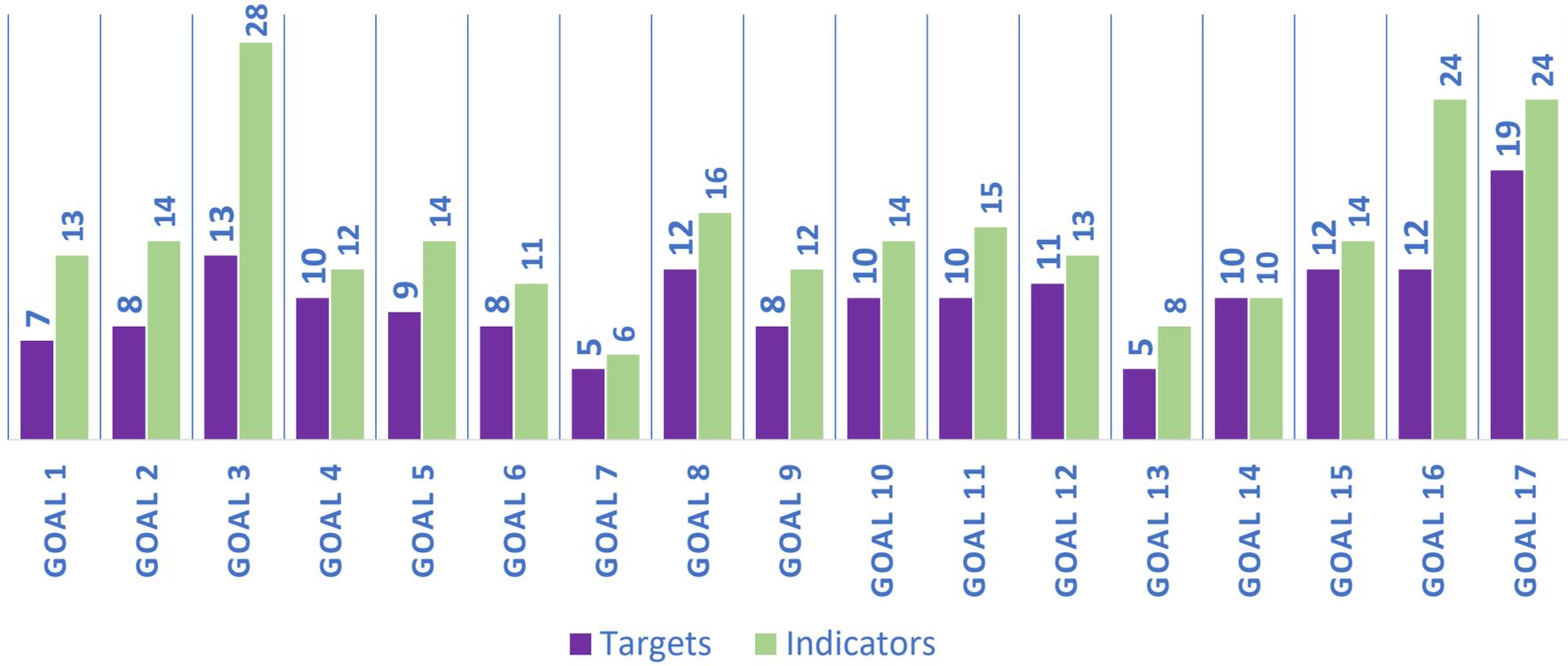
Goals

Targets

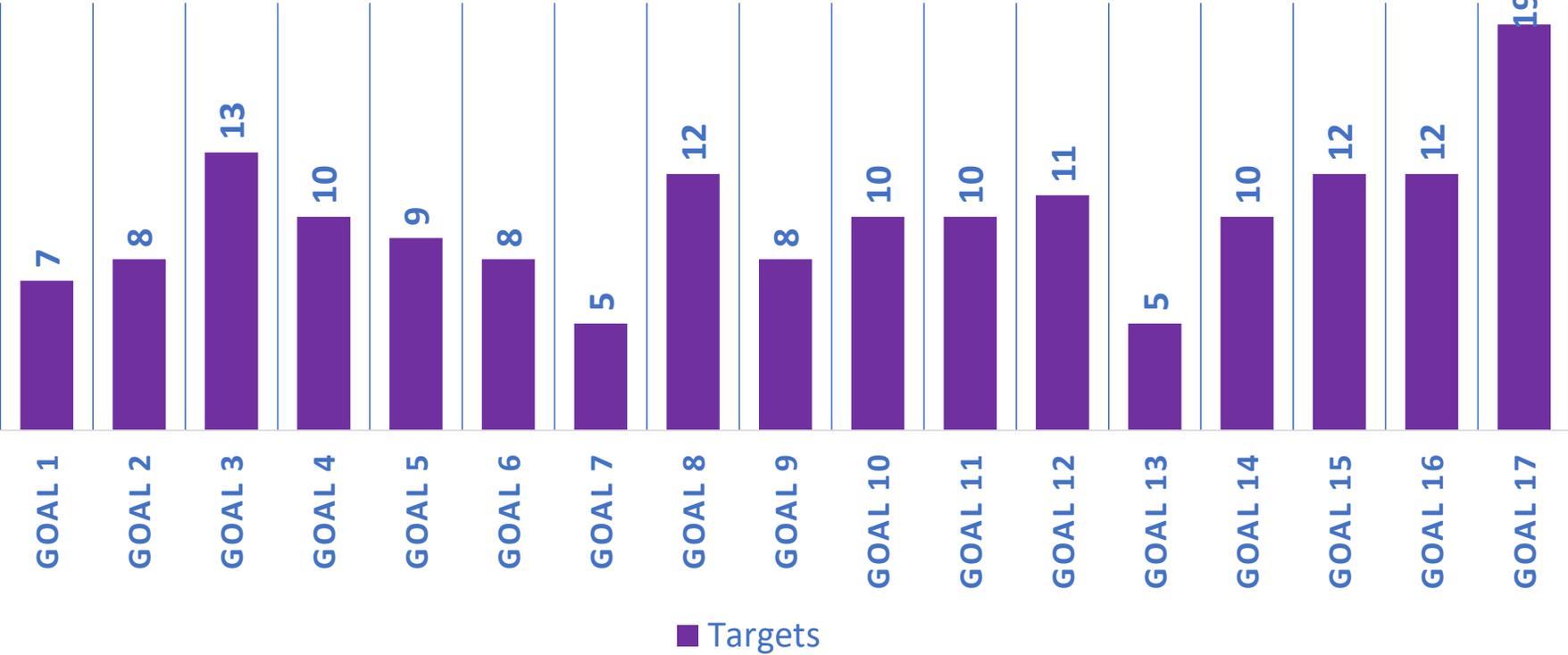
Indicators

Disaggregation

# Goals



# Targets



# Targets

Quantifiable  
targets

Hard to  
quantify

2022 vs  
2030 targets

# Targets

## Quantifiable targets

- SDG 2.2: end all forms of malnutrition, ...
- SDG 3.1: reduce maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.
- SDG 6.1: achieve universal ...access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- SDG 7.1: ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services.

Double, end, maintain, halve, achieve, eliminate, sustain, reduce by ...

# Targets

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## Difficult – to quantify

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1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure

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2.a Increase investment, including

---

3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization

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3.c Substantially increase .....

---

4.a Build and upgrade education facilities

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6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation

---

7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation

---

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification ...

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**Build, increase, expand, enhance, decrease, promote, improve, support, facilitate**

Targets



■ Difficult ■ Easy

# Targets

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity

3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths

4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems,

8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of

8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize

11.b By 2020, substantially increase

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building

# Targets

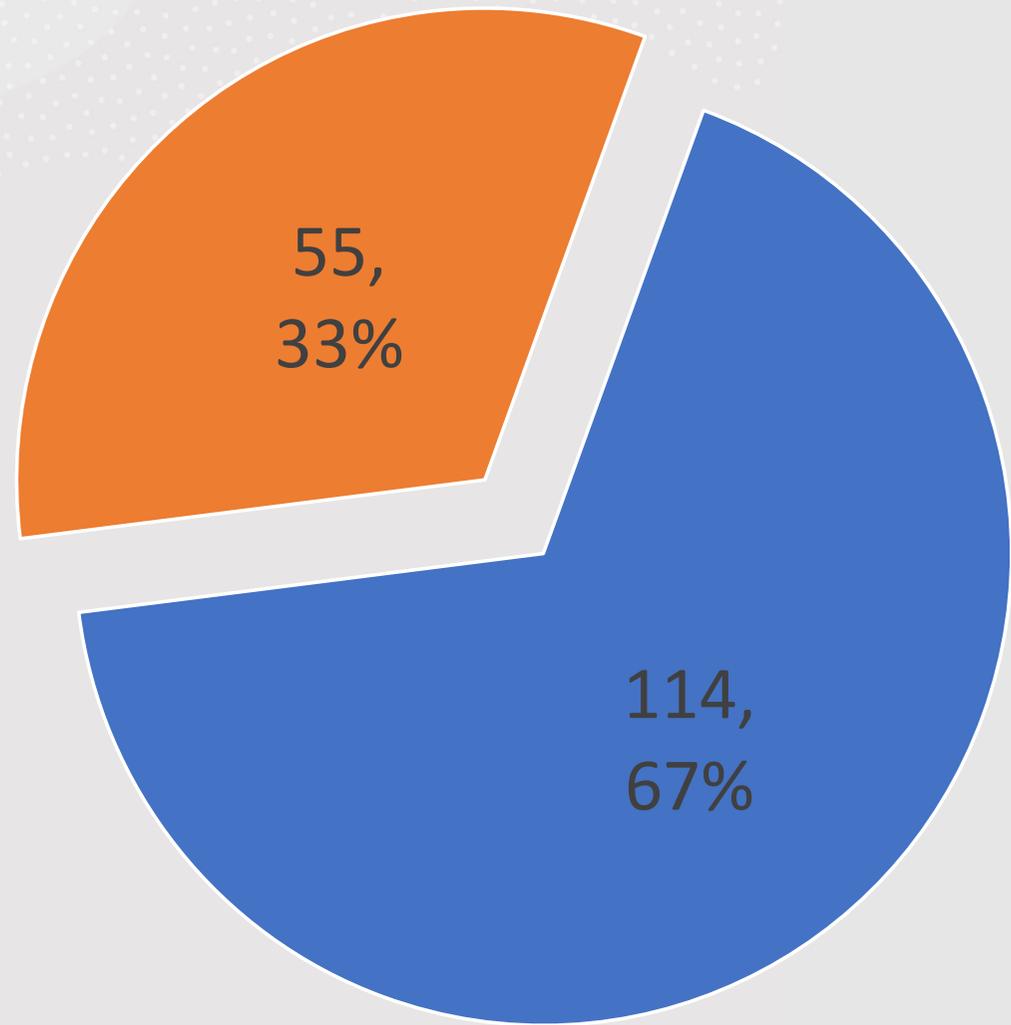


14%



2020

# Targets



■ Measured    ■ Not measured

# Indicators

231 unique indicators

248 global indicators

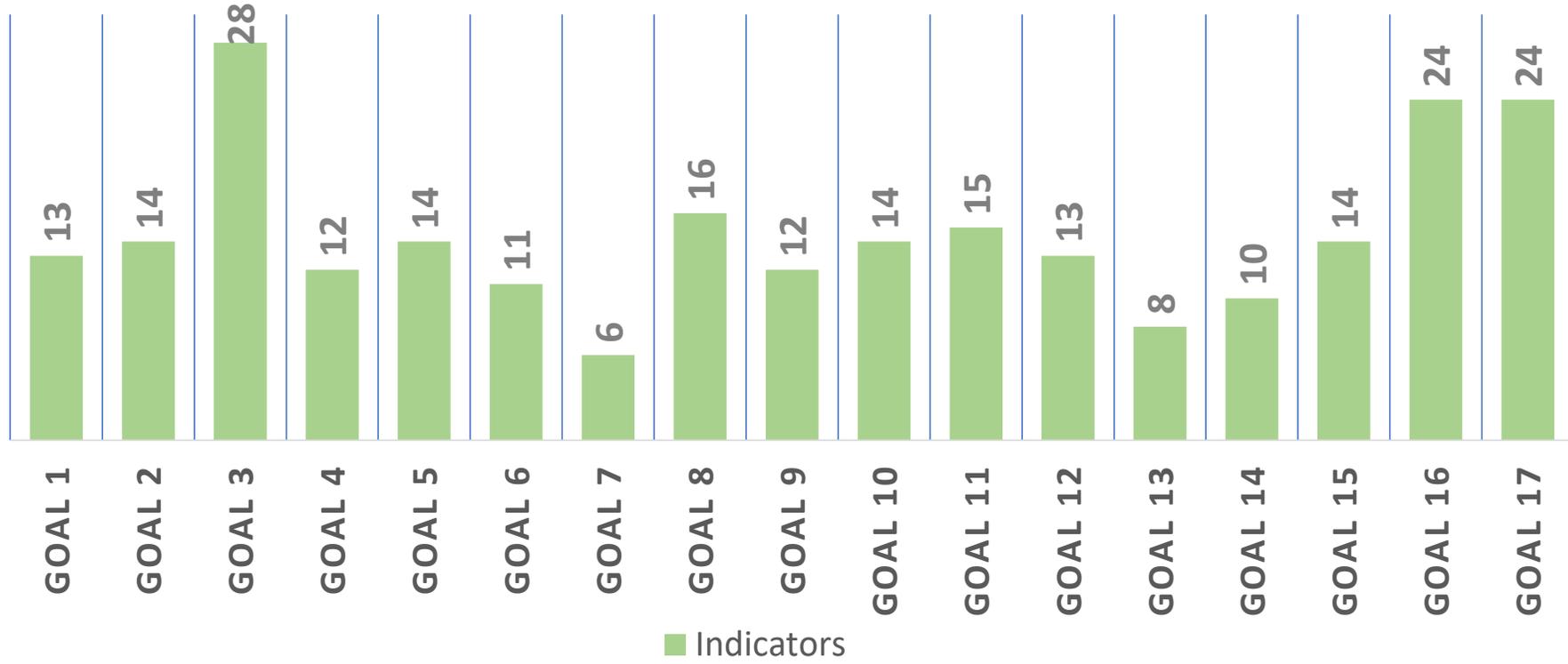
13 indicators repeat under  
two or three targets

Over 3k disaggregation

# Repeat indicators

1. 7.b.1/12.a.1
2. 8.4.1/12.2.1
3. 8.4.2/12.2.2
4. 10.3.1/16.b.1
5. 10.6.1/16.8.1
6. 13.2.1/13.b.1 (with a slight amendment)
7. 15.7.1/15.c.1
8. 15.a.1/15.b.1
9. 1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1
10. 1.5.2/11.5.2
11. 1.5.3/11.b.1/13.1.2
12. 1.5.4/11.b.2/13.1.3
13. 4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1

# Indicators



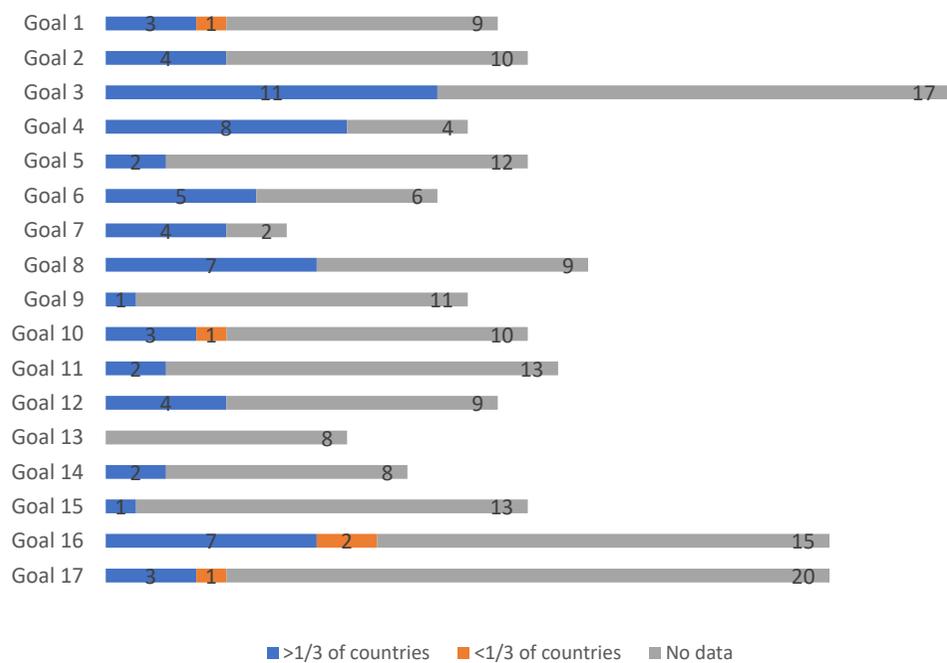


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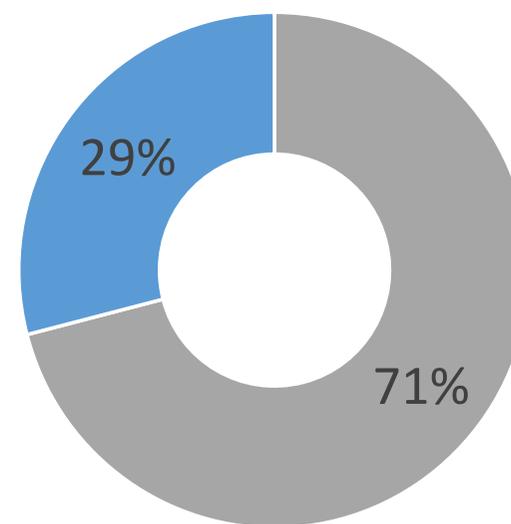
## Leaving No One Behind

- A principle central to the SDGs
- marginalized groups such as the poor, women, children, people with disabilities, ....
- The right to be measured
- Identifying vulnerable groups and addressing
- Achieving this notion requires data disaggregation, ensuring that progress can be tracked across different groups and that policy interventions are appropriately targeted.

Availability of disaggregated data for Any type of disaggregation (at least two-year since 2015) for Sub-Saharan Africa by Goals



Sub-Saharan Africa



■ No disaggregated data ■ Disaggregated data

Source: UNSD

Disaggregation status

# SDGs Data Availability and currency



Insufficient Data



Data Quality



Data Disaggregation



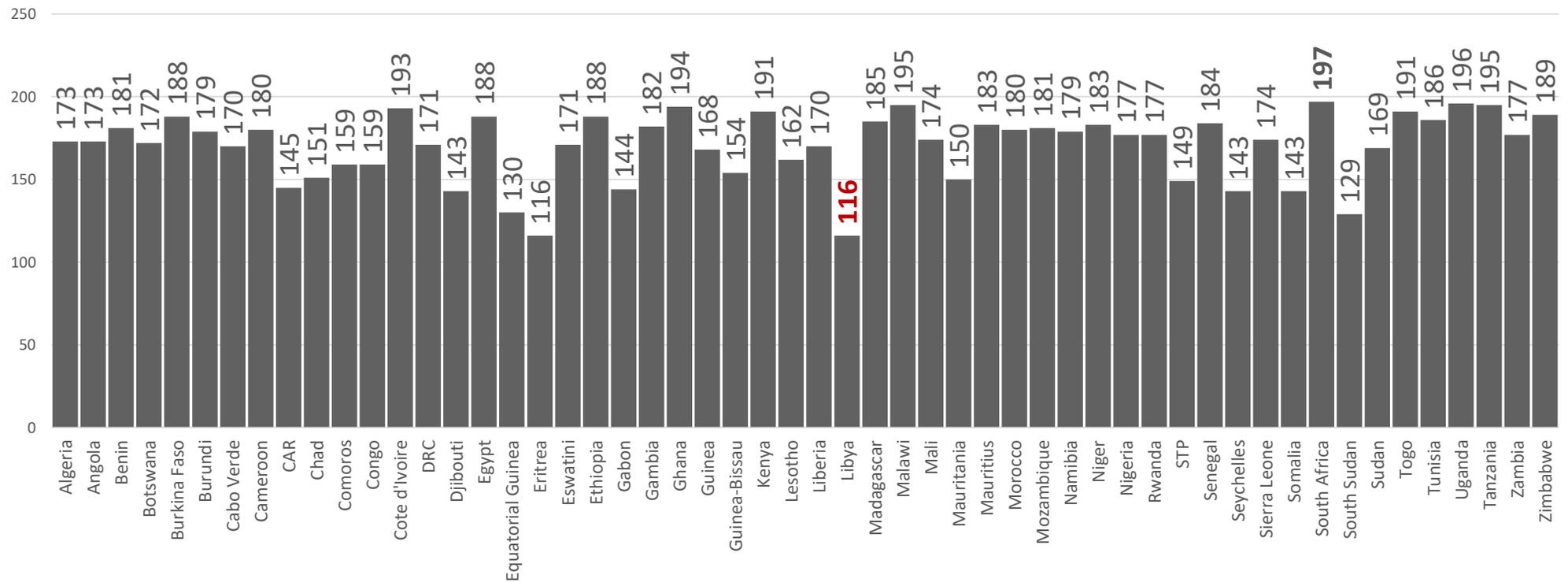
Timeliness of data



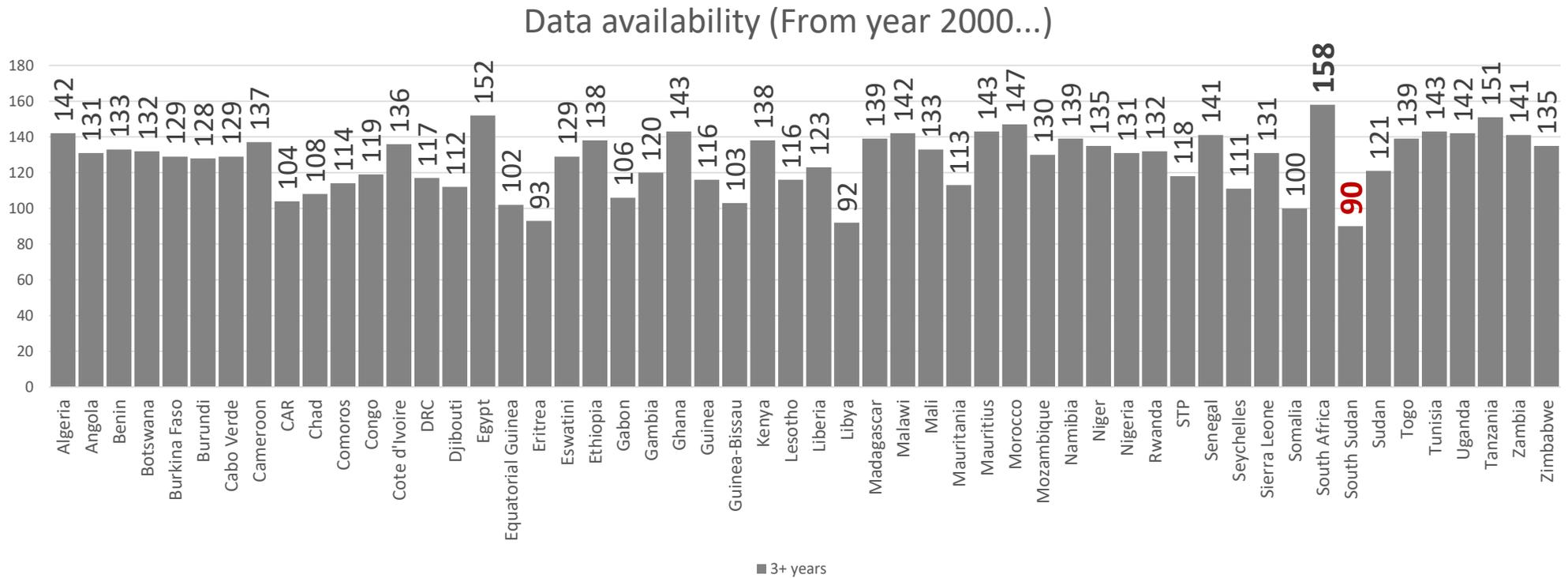
Comparability of data

# Data availability (at least one year data)

# of indicators w/data (From year 2000 ...)

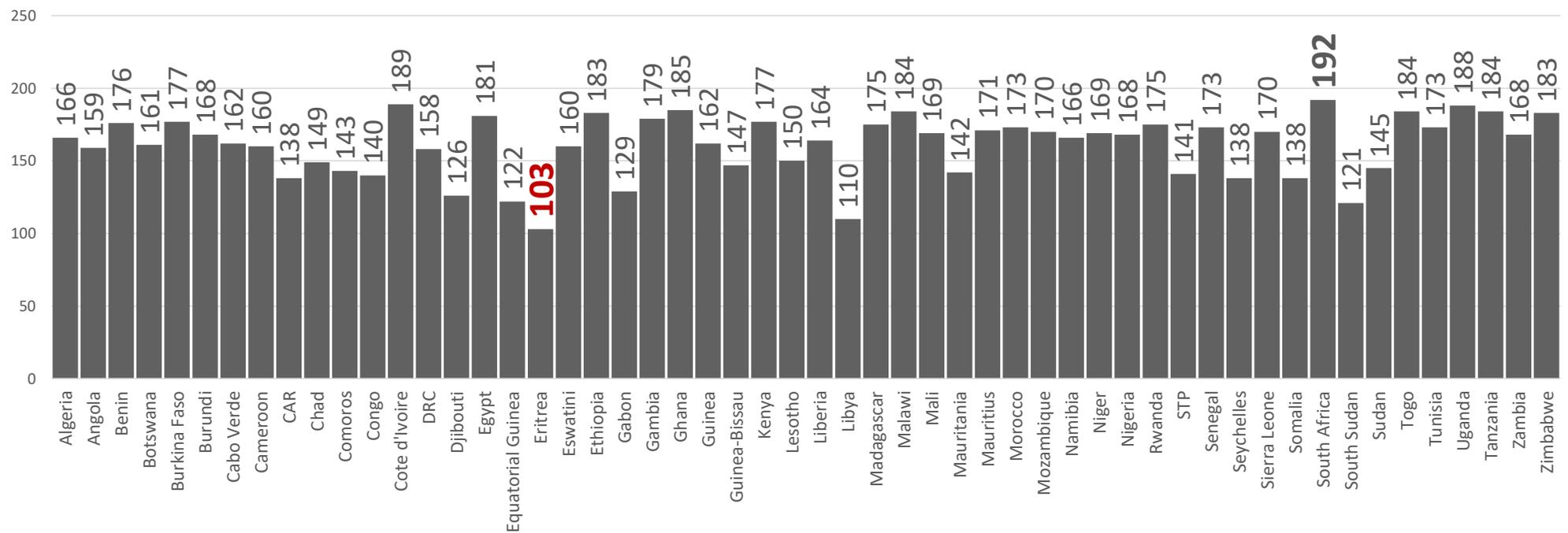


# Data availability (at least three-year data)



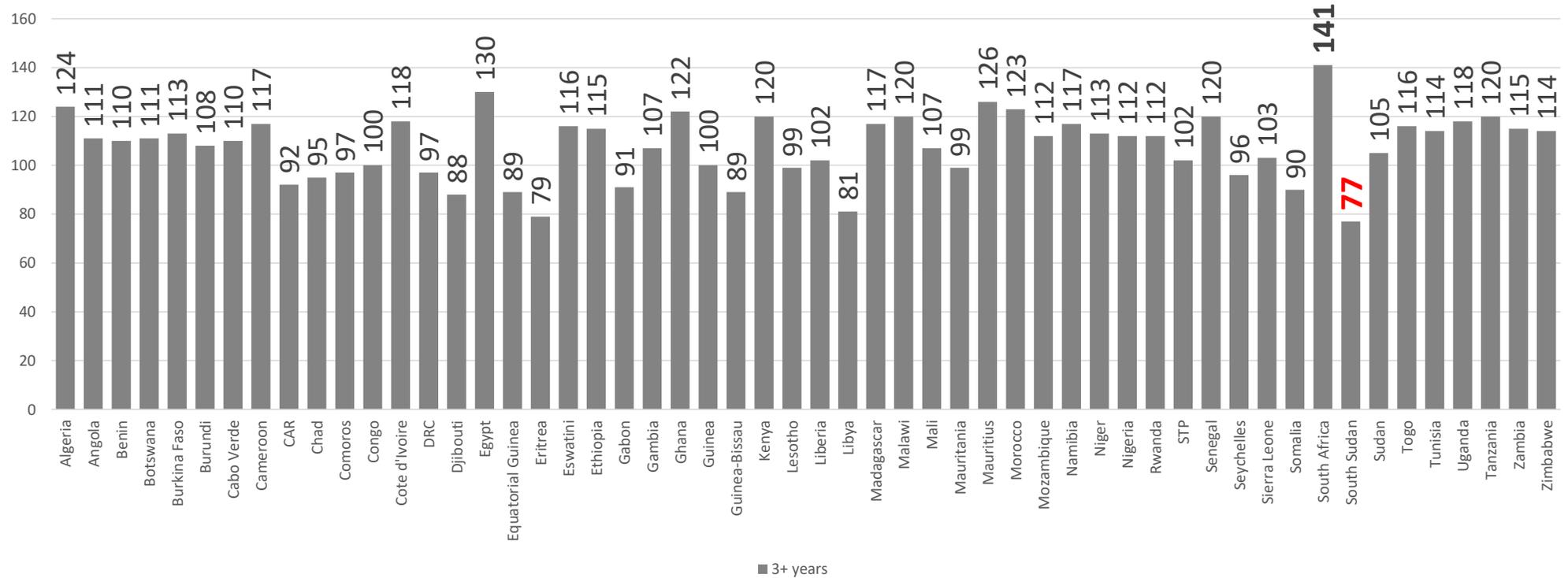
# Data availability (at least one year data)

# of indicators w/data (From year 2015 ...)



# Data availability (at least three-year data)

Data availability (From year 2015...)



# Data availability

Average drop in data availability - 15%

57% of the indicators can be used for data analysis - 2015

64 % of the indicators can be used for data analysis - 2000

18 indicators do not have a single data for any of the African countries (2015 +)

Can go as low as 35 % of the indicators that can be used for data analysis - 2000

# Data availability

2015

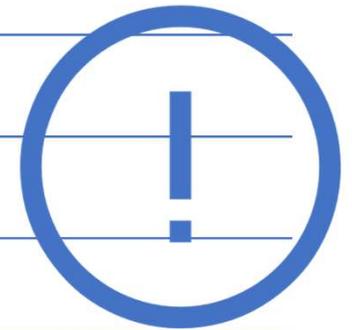
Country	# of indicators	% of total
South Africa	141	57%
Egypt	130	52%
Mauritius	126	51%
Algeria	124	50%
Morocco	123	50%
Ghana	122	49%
Kenya	120	48%
Malawi	120	48%
Senegal	120	48%
Tanzania	120	48%

2000

Country	# of indicators	% of total
South Africa	158	64%
Egypt	152	61%
Tanzania	151	61%
Morocco	147	59%
Ghana	143	58%
Mauritius	143	58%
Tunisia	143	58%
Algeria	142	57%
Malawi	142	57%
Uganda	142	57%

# Data currency

2015	1	0%	0%
2016	1	0%	1%
2017	4	2%	3%
2018	7	3%	6%
2019	15	7%	12%
2020	33	14%	27%
2021	103	45%	71%
2022	59	26%	97%
2023	7	3%	100%



**Data from the current year is available for only 3% of the indicators**

27% of the indicators have data older than 3 years

# Innovative Methodologies for SDGs Measurement

Selection of indicators

Target setting

Aggregation

Extrapolation

# Innovative Methodologies for SDGs Measurement

## Selection of indicators

- Indicators are selected based on the availability of two or more data points for more than 40% of the countries in the respective country grouping.
- Leaving no one behind – vulnerable group identified when demographic disaggregation is available

## Target setting

- Direct Method, Factor2015 (implicit or explicit targets values) for almost one third of SDGs
- Champion area approach: Average top five performers

# Innovative Methodologies for SDGs Measurement

## Extrapolation method

- **Weighted regression method:** it is based on time-related weights. This approach assumes that the importance attached to the indicator values should be proportional to how recent the data is.
- **Simple regression method:** with time-independent indicators (disaster/ODA indicators)

## Aggregation

- Aggregation at the target and goal levels: simple average of the value of the indices
- Aggregation at the continental / sub-regional level (at series level):
  - Preferred method: Median
  - Total *E.g. 1.5.1 Number of missing persons due to disaster (number)*

# Methodology: Approach 1 - Current Status Index

Based on the progress made since 2000 in relation to the progress needed during 2000 to 2030.

- *On other words, how much progress has been made since 2000?*

- Relative Progress = CSI =  $I_{cv}^N = \frac{I_{cv} - I_0}{|TV - I_0|} \times D$  in which

$$D = \begin{cases} 10 & \text{increasing is desirable} \\ -10 & \text{decreasing is desirable} \end{cases}$$

When the desirable direction  
is **increasing** or **decreasing**

TV = Target Value (2030)

$I_0$  = Value of the indicator I for the start year (2000)

$I_{cv}$  = Value of the indicator I for the current year  
(2022)

# Methodology: Approach 1 - Current Status Index

For parity indicators

$$\text{Relative Progress} = \text{CSI} = I_{cv}^N = \begin{cases} 10 - \frac{|TV - I_{cv}|}{|TV - I_0|} \times 10 & \text{if } |TV - I_{cv}| \leq |TV - I_0| \\ \frac{|I_{cv} - I_0|}{|TV - I_0|} \times (-10) & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Traffic light conclusion



- If the index is negative → regression
- If the index is positive and higher than 80% of the needed progress → good progress.
- If the index is positive and less than 80% of the needed progress → low progress or stagnation.

# Methodology: Approach 2 - Anticipated Progress Index

Measures the gap between the projected and targeted progress by 2030.

- *That is to say, how likely will the target be achieved by 2030?*

Progress Gap = APId =

$$\frac{|TV - I_{target}|}{|TV - I_{base}|} \times 100$$

TV = Target Value (2030)

$I_{target}$  = Predicted value of the indicator I for the target year (2030)

$I_{base}$  = Value of the indicator I at the base year (2015)

$P \leq 10$	<b>Will meet the target with current pace</b>
$10 < P < 100$	<b>Need to accelerate progress to achieve the target</b>
$P \geq 100$	<b>Regression or no progress expected</b>

# Confidence of results at the Goal level

The strength of the evidence is defined as the following ratio:

$$\text{Evidence Strength factor} = \frac{T_{Used}}{T_{Global}}$$

$T_{Global}$  = number of indicators in the SDG global framework

$T_{Used}$  = number of indicators used

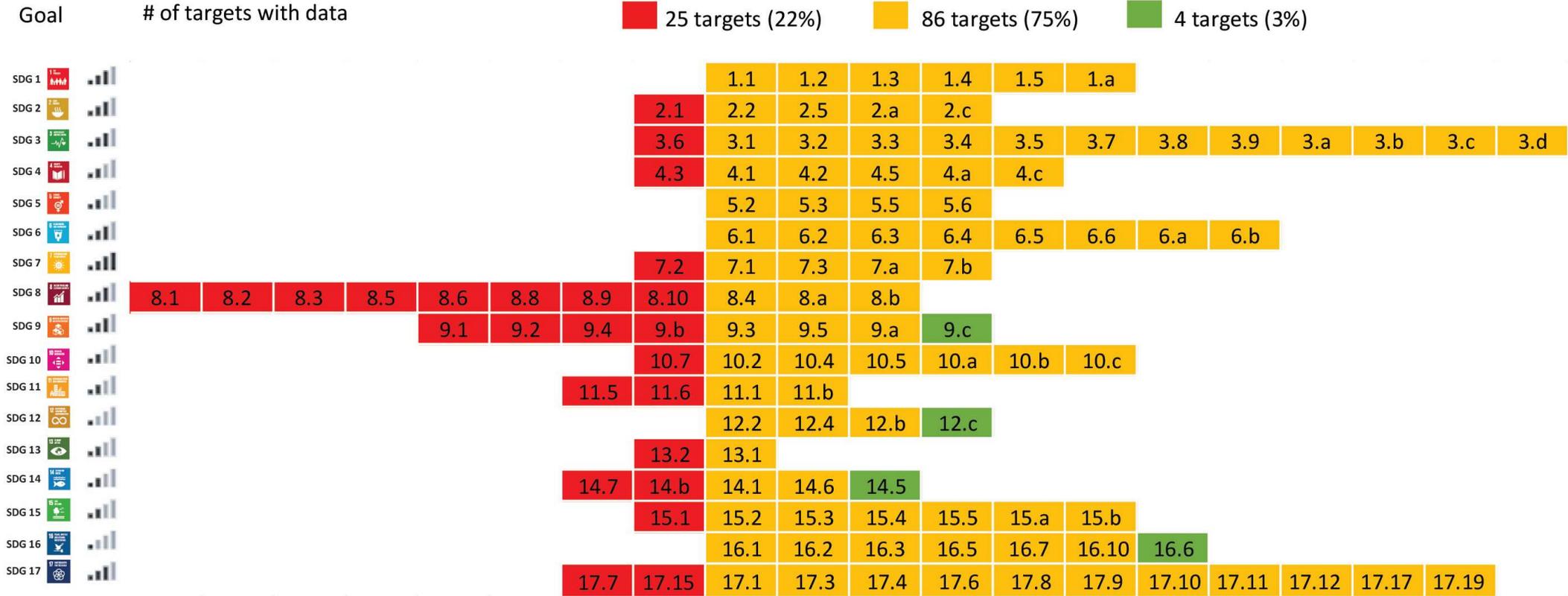
Symbol	Evidence strength factor	Interpretation
	0	No data available
	Between 0 and $\frac{1}{3}$ (including $\frac{1}{3}$ )	Insufficient data
	Between $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ (including $\frac{2}{3}$ )	Moderate availability
	Between $\frac{2}{3}$ and 1	High availability
	1	Full availability

# Assessing progress SDGs: Where Africa stand Today



# Assessing Progress in SDGs: Where We Stand Today

## Africa





# Addressing the Measurement Challenges of SDGs

- Improving data collection: Improve the frequency, timeliness, granularity, and disaggregation. data. It can involve the expansion of surveys, administrative data, and use of innovative data sources like big data and data science
- Investment in statistical capacity: Building the capacity of national statistical systems particularly the application of new data sources
- Developing new and alternate indicators: For targets and indicators that are hard to measure, the development of new or improved indicators might be needed.
- Collaboration: Sharing of best practices, methods, tools, etc.
- Integrating different data Sources: Combining data from different sources – such as administrative data, surveys, censuses, and big data – can provide a more insights
- Data sharing and exchange: Making data available via online platforms
- Localizing targets and indicators: Adapt targets and indicators to country specific context that can help make the measurement of progress more relevant and accurate.

The critical challenge in SDG is **data**

Thank you!

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