COVID19 and Global indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals
Why look at the Global Indicator Framework in light of COVID19

COVID19 impacts the 2030 Agenda broadly – in all three of the dimensions of sustainability economic, society and environment.

Given the massive structural changes in the economy and society that have occurred because of the pandemic, it may be worthwhile to examine areas (indicators) that are deemed as high impact.

Research has shown that COVID impacts vulnerable groups more including women, the poor and marginalized groups.

Many NSOs have had disruptions and delays in the collection of data used to support the SDGs so it may be worthwhile re-examine indicators in light of this.
How did we determine indicators deemed high impact?

Examined data and information related to impact of Covid in the various domains

Examined each global indicator in relation to Covid19

Assessed impact based upon existing empirical evidence and knowledge

Prepared a list of indicators which were considered highly impacted by COVID
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate</th>
<th>Mental health in a time where everyone is required to stay at home is important to monitor and may lead to an increase in suicides for those who lack access to sufficient help</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.c.1</td>
<td>9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology</td>
<td>Connectivity is vitally important during the pandemic, particularly for the most vulnerable - it will be important to monitor to see how connectivity changes</td>
<td>Medium - high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2.2</td>
<td>5.2.2 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age</td>
<td>The pandemic has forced families to stay home and domestic violence rates may be affected by this</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Which indicators?

1. NO POVERTY
   - 1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.3.1, 1.5.1, 1.5.4, 1.a.2

2. ZERO HUNGER
   - 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.c.1

3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
   - 3.1.1, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.4.1, 3.4.2, 3.5.2, 3.7.2, 3.8.1, 3.8.2, 3.9.2, 3.b.1

4. QUALITY EDUCATION
   - 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.3.1, 4.4.1

5. GENDER EQUALITY
   - 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.4.1

6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
   - 6.2.1

7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
   - 7.1.1

8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
   - 8.1.1, 8.2.1, 8.3.1, 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.6.1, 8.7.1, 8.8.1, 8.9.1
Which indicators?

9.1.2, 9.2.1, 9.3.2, 9.c.1
10.1.1, 10.2.1, 10.3.1, 10.5.1, 10.b.1
11.1.1, 11.5.1, 11.6.2, 11.7.1, 11.7.2, 11.b.2
12.3.1, 12.4.2,
13.1.1, 13.1.3, 13.2.2
14.1.1
15.1.1, 15.1.2, 15.1.3, 15.1.4, 15.2.1, 15.2.3, 15.3.1, 15.3.2, 15.3.3, 15.6.2, 15.b.1
16.1.1, 16.1.2, 16.1.3, 16.1.4, 16.2.1, 16.2.3, 16.3.1, 16.3.2, 16.3.3, 16.6.2, 16.b.1
17.1.1, 17.1.2, 17.2.1, 17.3.1, 17.3.2, 17.4.1, 17.6.1, 17.8.1, 17.13.1, 17.19.1
Next Steps

This analysis of indicators was submitted as a background document to the March 2021 UNSC.

Countries can use this as a starting point when looking at the pandemics impacts on the SDGs.

Examine indicators for vulnerable groups to help policy makers determine if different policy levers need to be used for vulnerable groups and if COVID19 has resulted in different/new vulnerable groups being identified.
Thank You