

**Module 3 – Planning**  
**Submodule 3.3**  
**Performance Indicators**  
[beta version]

## Thus far, you...

- ✓ learned to gain situational awareness of actors
- ✓ learned to create a stakeholder map
- ✓ learned methods to engage with stakeholders



# In this section you will learn...

## About Indicators

- Importance of Indicators
- The Global SDG Indicators Framework
- Examples

## How to create ICT Indicators

- Importance of Specific ICT Indicators
- How to Develop A Good Indicator
- Examples



## Objective

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By the end of this submodule, you will be able to:

- ✓ Understand the importance of the Global SDG indicators
- ✓ Understand the importance of ICT indicators
- ✓ Understand what makes a good indicator
- ✓ Develop national / regional indicators on ICT for SDGs

# Completion time



- In total there are around **30 pages** for this submodule. It will take approximately **50-70 minutes** for each user to complete. This is an indication and can differ per user.
- Feel free to skip some parts of this submodule if you are already familiar with the content.



# Other Information

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- You can read along (PDF) as well as listen to the content (audio) while taking this course;

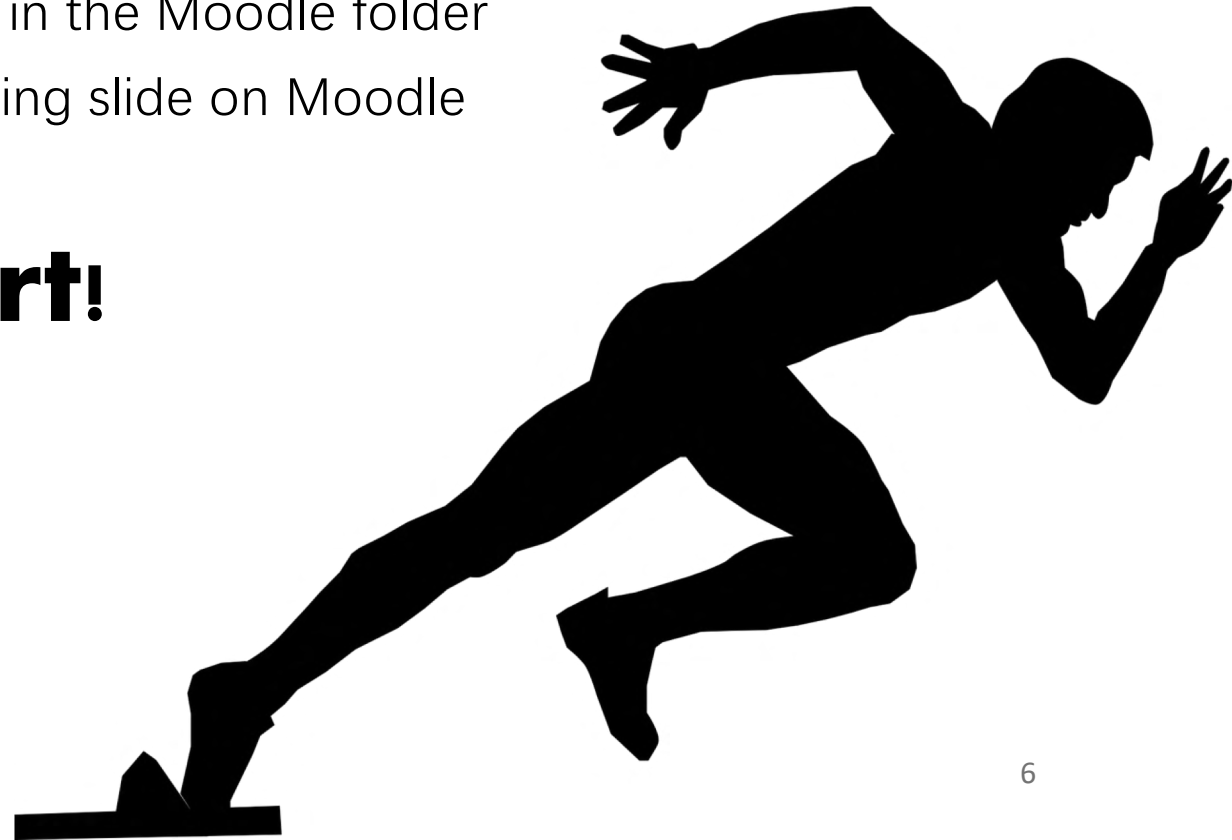


Course material (PDF) can be downloaded in the Moodle folder



Audio can be streamed on the corresponding slide on Moodle

## Let's start!



# Importance of Indicators

The 2030 Agenda consists of **17 Goals** and further broken down into **169 Targets**.

For more information, review **Submodule 2.1** on Fundamentals of the DIGIT4SD toolkit



# Importance of Indicators

To **measure the progress of implementation** in each country, indicators of measurement are needed.





# Global SDG Indicators



Each Goal and each Target should be monitored through **specified indicators**.

Currently, there are **232 Global SDGs Indicators**.

- INDICATOR 1.1** Proportion of population below the international poverty line (annual income of less than USD 1.90 a day) in 2015 and 2030
- TARGET 1.1** Eradicate extreme poverty of those living on less than USD 1.90 a day in 2030
- TARGET 1.2** By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of the population living in extreme poverty (less than USD 1.90 a day)
- INDICATOR 1.2.1** Proportion of population living below the international poverty line (annual income of less than USD 1.90 a day) in 2015 and 2030
- TARGET 1.3** Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and floors for all, extending coverage to the vast majority of the poor and the vulnerable
- INDICATOR 1.3.1** Proportion of population covered by social protection floors or systems in 2015 and 2030
- [ILO] Proportion of children/households receiving child labor protection
- [ILO] Proportion of employed population covered in the social security system
- [ILO] Proportion of mothers with newborns receiving recommended antenatal care
- [ILO] Proportion of poor population receiving social assistance
- [ILO] Proportion of population above statutory pension age

# Examples of Global SDGs Indicators



Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services



Forest area as a proportion of total land area



Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services



Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology





# Importance of Specific ICT Indicators

ICTs are recognized as a key development enabler. It brings more opportunity, for example to:

- Enhance financial inclusion and empower women
- Improve disaster response
- Bring high-quality education reach remote areas
- Improve health services for citizens

To this end, it is important that **all areas where ICTs will play a role are measured and monitored.**





# Examples of ICT Indicators

## ICT indicators in the Global SDG Indicators Framework

SDGs Target	ICT Indicator	Tier
Target 4.4	Proportion of youth/adults with ICT skills	II
Target 4.a	Proportion of schools with access to the Internet and computers for pedagogical purposes	II
Target 5.b	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	II
Target 9.c	Percentage of the population covered by a mobile network, broken down by technology (2G, 3G, mobile network)	I
Target 17.6	Fixed-Internet broadband subscriptions, broken down by speed	I
Target 17.8	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	I



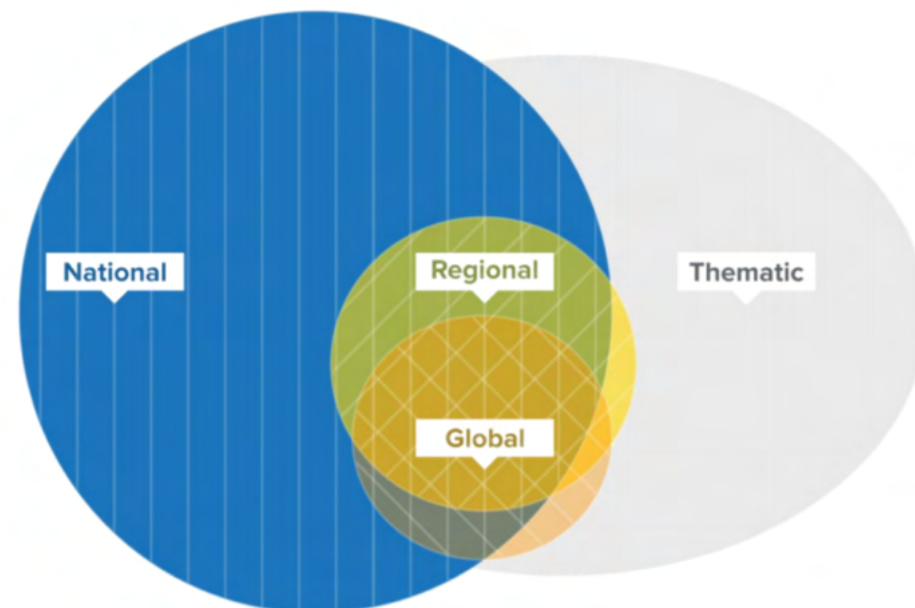
**Can governments at national, regional and local levels develop their own indicators?**



# The answer is..



Each country **has its own challenges and priorities in development**. Therefore, it is **encouraged** for national and regional level to develop relevant indicators.



**Global Indicators are complemented by national and regional indicators.**

(Source: Sustainable Development Solutions Network. 2015.)

# SMART Indicators



Source: sproutlogix. 2019.

- A good indicator must be able to measure an outcome
- The formulation of the outcome statement must also take into account the need to measure progress
- The outcome should therefore be **S**pecific, **M**easurable, **A**chievable, **R**elevant and **T**ime-bound (SMART)



# SMART Indicators

SMART outcomes and impacts	
<b>S</b>	<b>Specific:</b> Impacts and outcomes and outputs must use change language – they must describe a specific future condition
<b>M</b>	<b>Measurable:</b> Results, whether quantitative or qualitative, must have measurable indicators, making it possible to assess whether they were achieved or not
<b>A</b>	<b>Achievable:</b> Results must be within the capacity of the partners to achieve
<b>R</b>	<b>Relevant:</b> Results must contribute to selected priorities of the national development framework
<b>T</b>	<b>Time-bound:</b> Results are never open-ended – there is an expected date of accomplishment

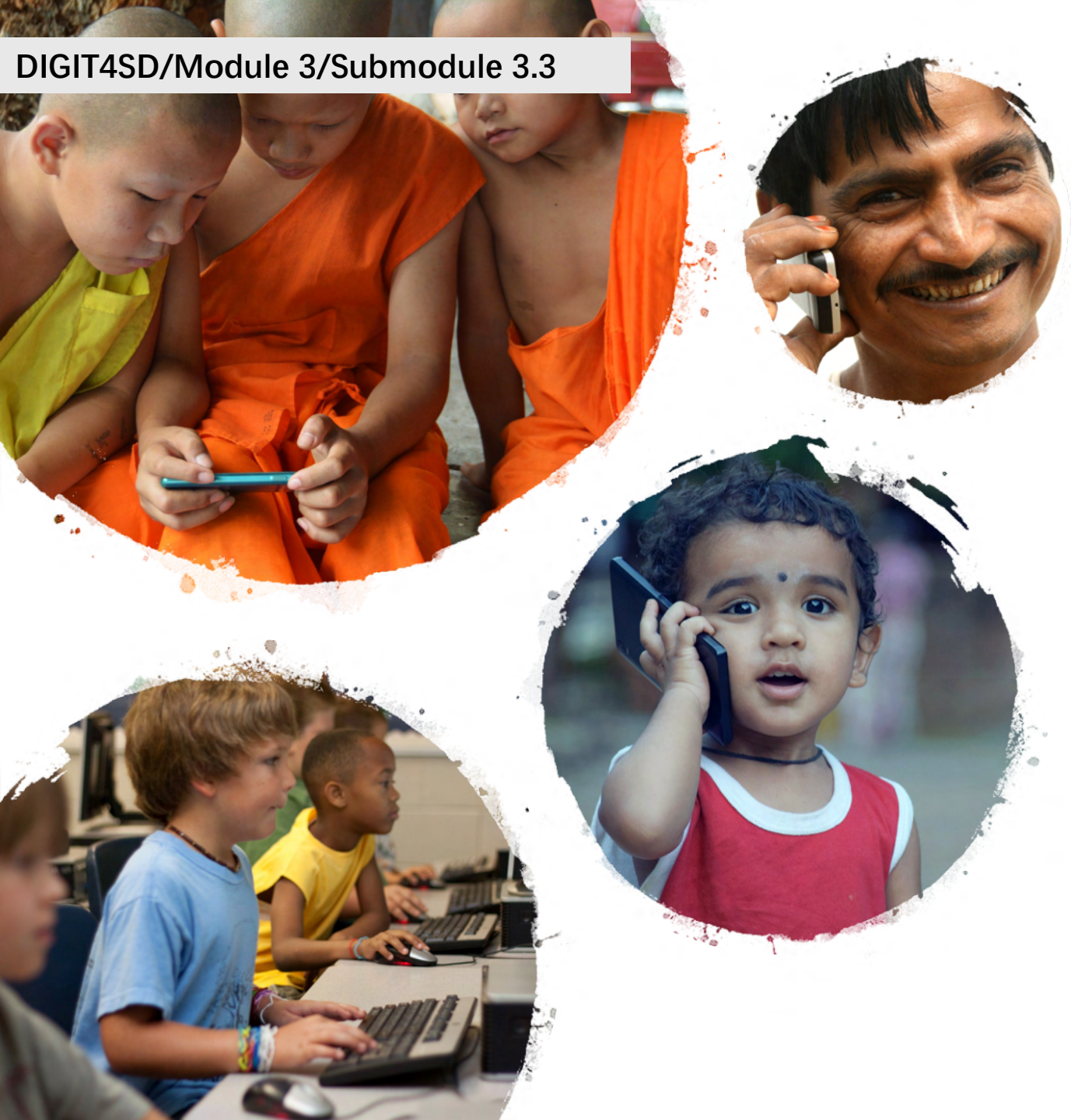
Source: UNDP, 2009

# How to Create A Good Indicator?

Additional criteria to consider for creating a good indicator from the Sustainable Development Solution Network (SDSN) are as follows:

- Each indicator should be simple, address a single-variable, with straightforward policy implications
- Each indicator should allow for high frequency monitoring, for example annual data collection
- Each indicator should be constructed from well-established data-sources
- Each indicator should allow for disaggregation
- Each indicator should be mainly outcome-focused rather than process-oriented
- Each indicator should be science-based and forward-looking
- And each indicator should be a proxy measurement for broader issues or conditions.





## Examples of ICT for SDGs Indicators

- Number of mobile banking users
- Number of businesses placing orders online
- Digital gender divide

For other examples, please go to the [International Telecommunication Union \(ITU\)](https://www.itu.int/), as they collect the ICT development data from countries in the world.

**Remember**, ICT is **not only** about existence of access to computer or Internet!



# Future possible indicators...

Examples:

- Driverless low carbon footprint cars per 100 inhabitants
- Robotic surgeries per 100 inhabitants
- Proportion of population covered by 5G, 6G, 7G...
- Number of smart assistant devices assisting older people per household



Source: Jenay Randolph, *Air Force Medical Service Art.* 2017. Air Force Medical Service.



# Task Group ICT4SDGs



## Under Partnership on Measuring Information and Communications Technology for Development

- Task Group initiated in January 2017, launched in June 2017
- Objective: to **propose a thematic list of ICT indicators that could be used to measure ICT availability** and use in sectors relevant to the SDGs that are not covered in the SDG indicators framework

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ITU and UN-DESA (co-leads)

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Bangladesh

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Brazil

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David Souter (expert)

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UIS

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UNCTAD

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UNEP

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UNEP-SBC

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UNESCO-UIS

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UNU-EGOV

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UNU-Vie


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Uruguay

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World Wide Web Foundation

# Task Group ICT4SDGs - Current Progress



Item	Responsible
Develop criteria and framework for the new indicators	A sub-group within the Task Group
Reach out to other organizations i.e. WHO, OECD, WB that could contribute to the work of Task Group	TG Co-leads
Call for inputs (indicators) to the Framework	All Members
Analyze inputs including data availability, reliability, frequency etc.	TG Co-leads
Prepare a document including the set of indicators proposed for selected SDG targets along with their definitions, benchmarks and the methodologies	TG Co-leads
Disseminate the document to TG Members and other stakeholders for feedback and clearance <b>Current phase: Final iterations of indicators</b>	TG Co-leads



**Let's take a  
break!**

**Are you up for a  
challenge?**





**Can you come up with an indicator on ICT for SDGs for your region?  
How will it add value to the process of SDG attainment?**



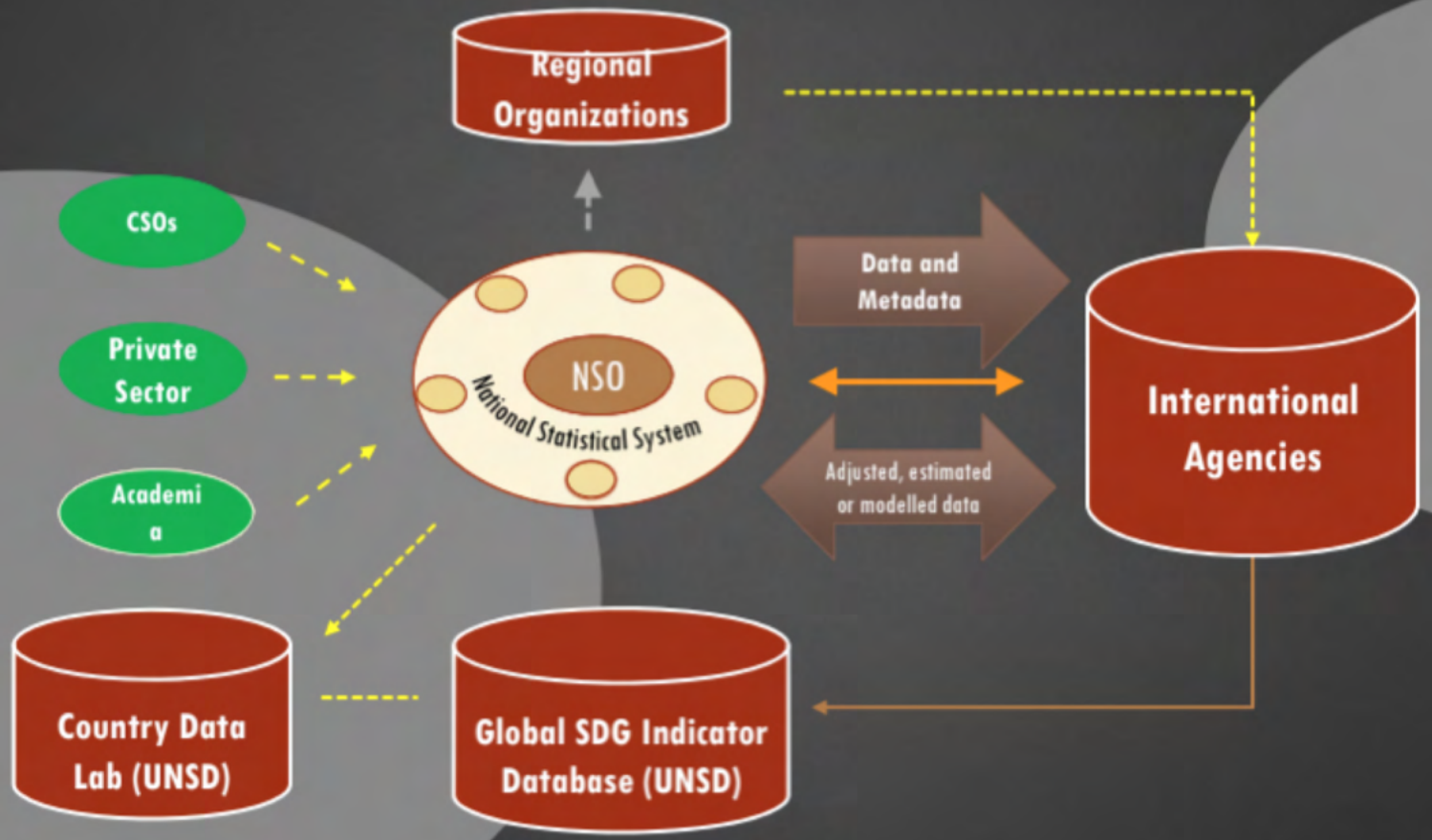
# Question



**Which of the following is *not* true about indicators? Select all that apply.**

- A. Each Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda are monitored through specified indicators.
- B. An indicator does not have to measure the expected outcome.
- C. Individual countries are not encouraged to develop their own indicators, as it may cause confusion.
- D. Good indicators must be SMART – Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound.
- E. Global SDG indicators are classified into three tiers based on data availability and standards of methodology.
- F. Using good ICT indicators can help in empowering women but not in improving disaster response.

# UN Recommendation on Data Flow in SDG Reporting



## Related Stakeholders

**Collaboration** needs to be made between the National Statistical Office (NSO) in countries with CSOs, Private Sector, Academia, and related organizations that may have already collected the data.

# Conclusion

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- Indicators are important to monitor and enhance the progress of SDGs implementation.
- Specific ICT-related indicators are important to measure how ICT can be utilized to leverage the SDGs implementation.
- Countries can make national and regional indicators to help monitor the attainment of SDGs.
- Collaboration between stakeholders is needed for efficient data collection.



# Congratulations!

You have reached the end of submodule 3.3 on Performance Indicators.

Thank you for joining us in this exciting journey.

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Under this submodule, you:

- were introduced about the importance of indicators in the attainment of SDGs
- learned the importance of ICT-related indicators
- were provided with the recommendations on how to create a good indicator for national and regional level
- were introduced to the examples of ICT for SDGs indicators

You may proceed to the next module 4 on Implementation



#### Sources & Recommended Reading

Please check the PDF in the folder



# Contact us for inquiries or questions

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**DPIDG@un.org**

**Or post your questions/comments in the forum!**

**Please note that this is a beta version. We appreciate your feedback so we can further improve our toolkit**



## **Acknowledgement**

The toolkit DiGIT4SD (beta version) was developed under the general guidance of Juwang Zhu and Vincenzo Aquaro. The conceptual framework and overall content development of the toolkit was guided and facilitated by Wai Min Kwok and Olivia Lin. This submodule was developed by Pritta Andrani Widyanarko and reviewed by Deniz Susar. Substantive contributions were made by Jaejin Kim. External peer review was conducted by []

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government

