

UNFPA role in monitoring the SDGs

Current status of progress on selected SDG indicators relevant to UNFPA

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SP 2026-2029: A Roadmap for Renewal and Resilience

Strategic Plan 2018-2021



- Set vision
- Chart pathway

Strategic Plan 2022-2025



- Accelerate
- Scale up

Strategic Plan 2026-2029



 Protecting gains and driving further progress



Ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health, realizing reproductive rights and accelerating the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development





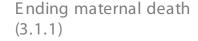
Towards Three Zeros by 2030

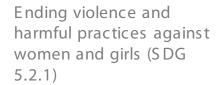


UNFPA has set out to achieve three world-changing results by 2030, which are also SDGs:



Ending unmet need for family planning (S DG 3.7.1)



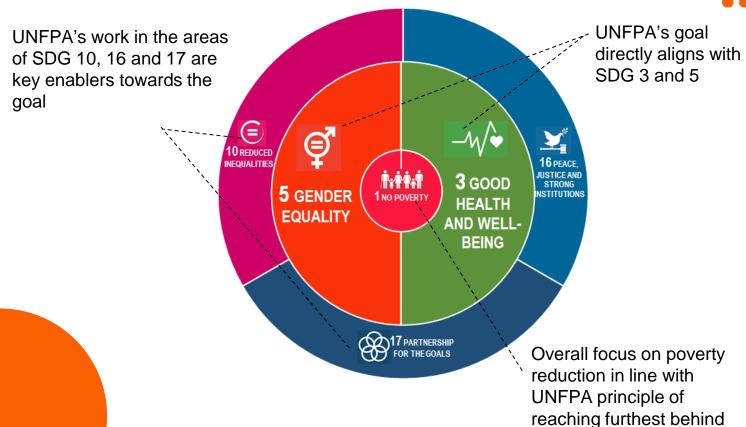






SDGs and UNFPA



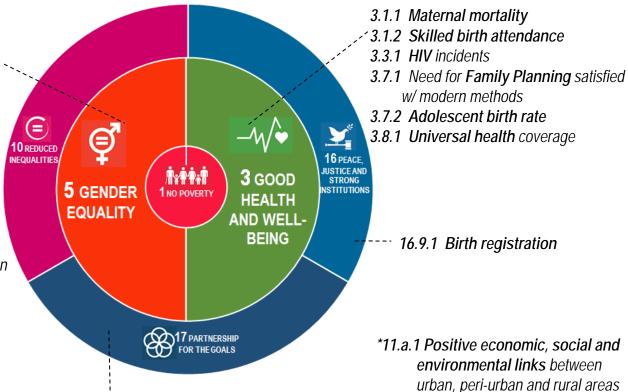


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Alignment with SDGs: 16 SDG Indicators prioritized by UNFPA



- *5.2.1 GBV* from current or former intimate partner
- **5.2.2 GBV** from non-intimate partner
- 5.3.1 Child marriage
- 5.3.2 FGM
- **5.6.1 Women's informed decision** on sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
- 5.6.2 Laws and regulations that guarantee women's access to SRH care, information and education



17.18.1 SD indicators produced at national level with full disaggregation

17.19.2 Census in last 10 years and CRVS



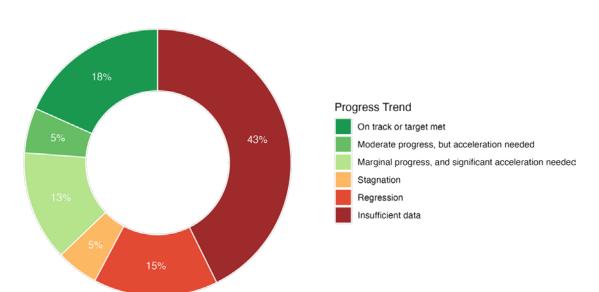
Data availability across 154 countries for 12 selected indicators



Indicator Name	Number of countries with sufficient data (i.e. at least 2 data points) for progress assessment (out of 154)
Neonatal Mortality Rate (3.2.2)	148 (96.1%)
Family planning satisfied, modern methods (3.7.1)	146 (94.8%)
Maternal Mortality Rate (3.1.1)	143 (92.9%)
Seats held by women in national parliaments (5.5.1)	141 (91.6%)
Dollars spent to strengthen statistical capacity (17.19.1)	140 (90.9%)
Adolescent Birth Rate (15-19) (3.7.2)	117 (76.0%)
Skilled Birth Attendance (3.1.2)	95 (61.7%)
Primary Completion Rate (4.1.2)	62 (40.3%)
Child Marriage (before 18) (5.3.1)	51 (33.1%)
Female Genital Mutilation (5.3.2)	10 (6.5%)
Informed decisions on SRH (5.6.1)	6 (3.9%)
Intimate Partner Violence (5.2.1)	0 (0.0%)

Progress overview: world

Global Assessment of Progress Targets for 154 Countries Across 12 Selected Indicators

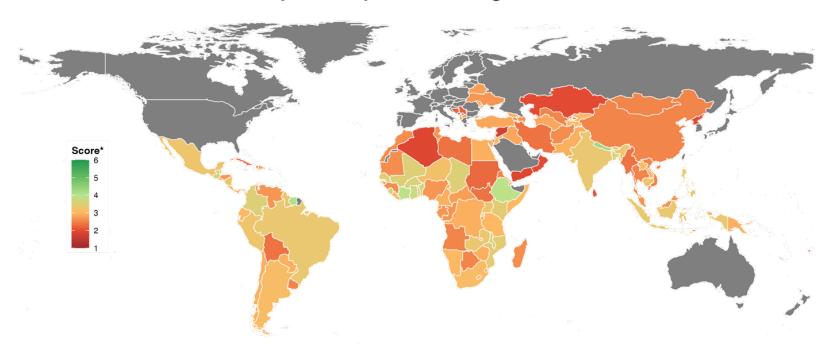


- Based on 12 selected indicators and 154 countries, fewer than one in five targets (18%) are on track
- 5% show moderate progress
- 13% marginal progress
- 5% of targets are stagnant and 15% are regressing.
- 43% of all targets lack sufficient data for assessment, underscoring major gaps in monitoring global progress for the 12 selected indicators

Progress overview: world



Chloropleth Map of SDG Progress Scores



*Each country and indicator progress category is assigned an integer value of 1 through 6, where 1 is the score for Insufficient data, and 6 is the score for On track or target met.

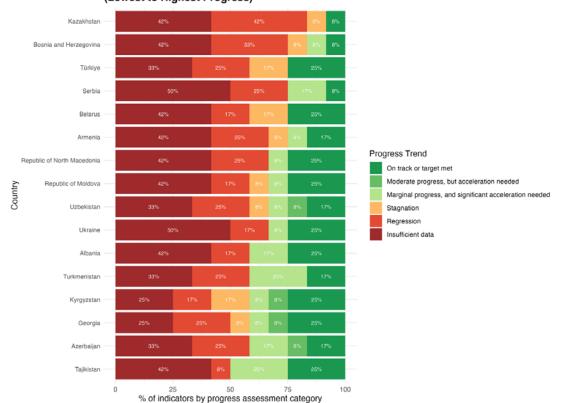
Then, the average of those scores is taken to produce an aggregate score for each country across all 12 indicators. Those average scores are displayed here.



SDG Progress Assessment by country for 12 selected indicators



SDG Indicator Progress Assessment by Country in Eastern Europe and Central Asia Across 12 Selected Indicators (Lowest to Highest Progress)

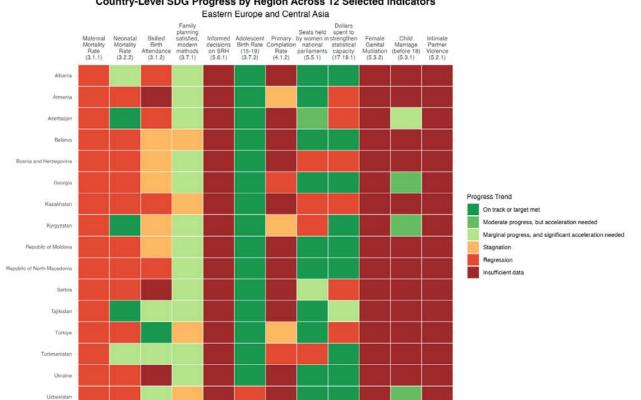


- insufficient data dominates the picture
- 25-50% of each country's indicators are unreported
- In countries with sufficient data, 8-50% of indicators are on track or making moderate gains.
- Regression is also seen in at least 25% of indicators for many countries.
- No country has more than half of its indicators showing progress
- There is a critical need for better comparable data collection and focused action.

Country-level SDG progress across 12 selected indicators



Country-Level SDG Progress by Region Across 12 Selected Indicators



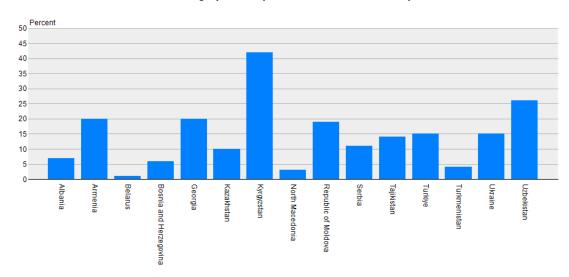
- Alarmingly, maternal mortality is regressing across the entire region
- Neonatal mortality is deteriorating in most countries.
- Skilled birth attendance shows mixed results and remains a significant concern.
- Adolescent birth rates are on track across the board except in Uzbekistan.
- Data on informed SRH decisionmaking, as well as on genderbased violence and harmful practices in most cases, remain insufficient.

Transformative results in the EECA region (1):

MMR declined, but disparities persist and overall preventable SRH deaths rising

Ending preventable maternal deaths

Goal 3: Good health and well-being by Country. 3.1.1 - Maternal mortality ratio, 2023.



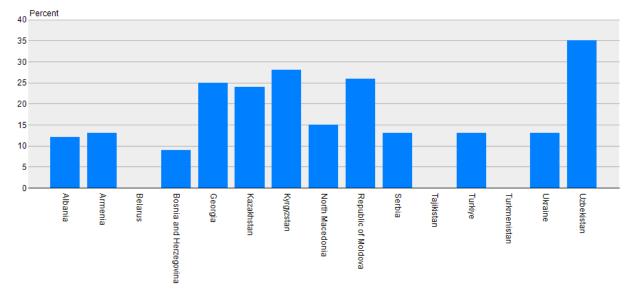


Transformative results in the EECA region (2):

High unmet need for modern family planning (>40% in 5 countries); desired fertility around 2.3 while TFR around 1.93

Ending unmet need for family planning

Goal 3: Good health and well-being by Country. 3.7.2 - Adolescent birth rate, 2021.





Transformative results in the EECA region (3):

Widespread GBV, driven by harmful norms and inequalities

Ending GBV and harmful practices

The share of people who believe it is justifiable for a man to beat his wife has increased in half of countries with data

What UNFPA can offer?

- Ensure knowledge sharing on methodologies for Tier 1 and 2 SDG indicators (notably 5.6.1 and 5.6.2)
- Capacity development initiatives related to SDG monitoring and reporting at national and subnational level
- Collaboration with other development partners in aligning of existing surveys to ensure they are corresponding with the ICPD SDGs and that they are comparable (especially GGS and MICS)

- Advocate for political commitment and allocation of resources for censuses, surveys and administrative data systems;
- Development of a geo-referenced data platform at lowest possible geographical levels
- Support in SDG data disaggregation along the identified six priority dimensions (age, sex, location, disability, migratory status, ethnicity) where feasible and relevant

SDG Indicator 5.6.1 (Tier II)



Recommended core questions

Women's autonomy in decision-making and exercise of their reproductive rights is assessed from responses to the following three questions:

iestions:	
1. Can y	you say no to your (husband/partner) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?
	YES1
	NO
	DEPENDS/NOT SURE
2. Wou	ld you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/ partner's) decision, or did you both
decide	together?
	MAINLY RESPONDENT
	MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER
	JOINT DECISION
	OTHER SPECIFY
3. Who	usually makes decisions about health care for yourself?
	YOU,
	YOUR (HUSBAND/PARTNER),
	YOU AND YOUR (HUSBAND/PARTNER) JOINTLY,
	SOMEONE ELSE

