

# UNSD-DFID PROJECT ON SDG MONITORING

## MODULE 1

### Introduction to SDG Monitoring



# Overview

- **What are the Sustainable Development Goals**
- **SDG monitoring at the global level**
- **SDG monitoring at the national level**
- **Challenges and opportunities presented by SDG monitoring**
- **Examples**



## What are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?



# What are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- The SDGs are 17 goals at the heart of the **2030 Agenda**, adopted in 2015.
- Broadly focuses on **People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership**
- Ambitious, and expands on the Millennium Development Goals.
- 17 interrelated goals touch upon virtually all aspects of our lives



# What does this mean for data and statistics?

- SDGs require **data to be reported on a wide range of topics** where data was not collected before.
- High-quality **disaggregated data** required for accurately measuring progress.
- Data also required from **various sources**, including exploration of new sources



# How do we keep track of progress?

The 2030 Agenda stipulates a review process  
at **global, regional and national levels**





## Monitoring SDGs at the **global** level



# Monitoring the SDGs at the **global** level

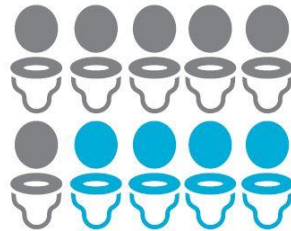
- The **Global Indicator Framework** for the SDGs was developed by the IAEG-SDGs
  - **28** representatives of national statistical offices, representing various regions tasked with developing and refining the framework.
- The indicator framework was adopted by the General Assembly in **6<sup>th</sup> July 2017**
- The global indicator framework contains **232 unique indicators**, addressing each and every one of the Goals and targets.
- The global indicators will be **annually refined and comprehensively reviewed** by the UNSC 51st session in 2020 and its 56th session in 2025.



# Global Indicator Framework: global review and follow-up

## Overview Excerpts

Land degradation threatens the security and development of all countries

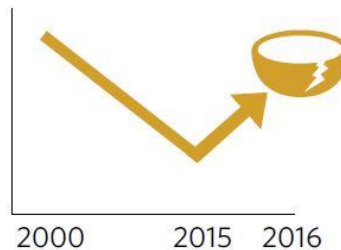


**6 in 10 people** lack access to safely managed sanitation facilities

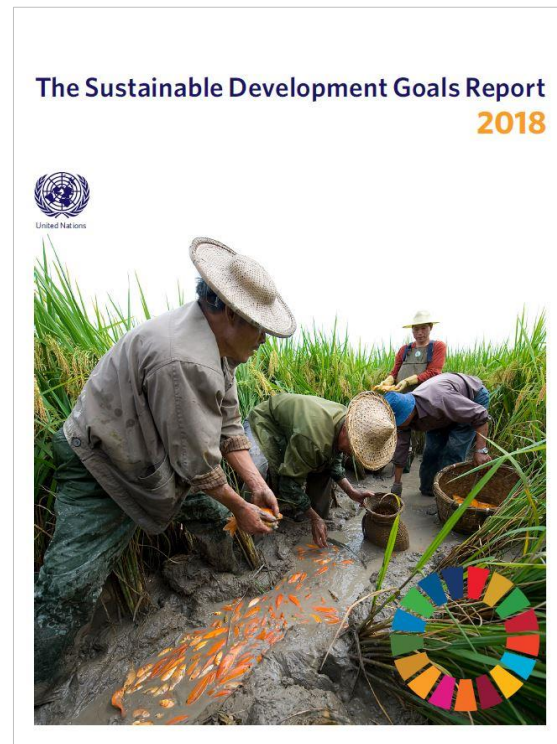
In 2016, **4.2 million people** died from ambient air pollution



**World hunger is on the rise again:** 815 million people were undernourished in 2016, up from 777 million in 2015



## Yearly Report



# Global Indicator Framework

A tier-system for SDG indicators\* for **global** monitoring

**101**  
indicators

- **Tier I**  
Indicator is **conceptually clear, established methodology** and standards are available and **data are regularly produced** by countries.

**84**  
indicators

- **Tier II**  
Indicator is **conceptually clear, established methodology** and standards are available but **data are not regularly produced** by countries.

**41**  
indicators

- **Tier III**  
**No established methodology** or standards are available for the indicator or methodology/standards are being developed or tested for the indicator.

\*The number of indicators in this slide are as of 15 October 2018. There are 6 indicators that have multiple tiers. An up-to date list can be found at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/>



# Monitoring SDGs at the **national level**

Integration into national development plans/frameworks and driven by the following principles



Primacy of **national ownership** and a country led process involving all stakeholders



Decisions on **national indicators** driven by **national priorities**; while being aligned with global indicators to the extent possible



SDGs are **integrated into various national development plans/framework** which is integrated to national monitoring. “SDG Domestication”



Built on **existing platform and processes**

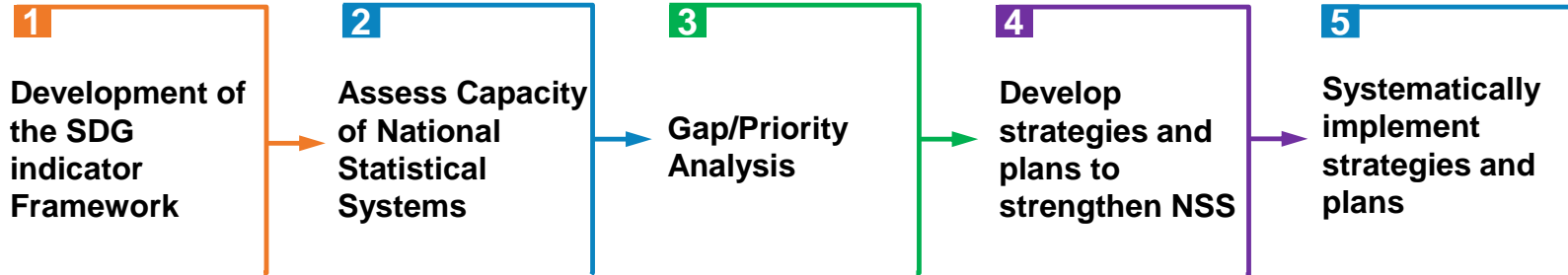




## Monitoring SDGs at the national level

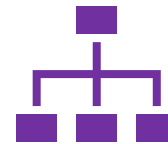


# Implementing national monitoring of the SDGs



# Elements that shape reporting mechanisms and national monitoring

- **Legal framework** in the country for example: Statistical act, Information Act etc.
- **Institutional arrangements**, for example committees, coordination bodies, partnerships, collaborative arrangements, data flow mechanisms, working groups etc.
- **Strategies and plans** for statistical development.
- **Tools and systems** throughout the data life cycle



# Successful institutional mechanisms for national reporting include



## Clear mandates and responsibilities

- Responsible for monitoring and reporting on progress
- Responsibility for indicator compilation
- Responsibility for SDG database
- Responsibility for data quality



## Coordination and cooperation bodies

- Working groups and task forces
- Coordination unit
- Data/statistics focal points in MDAs



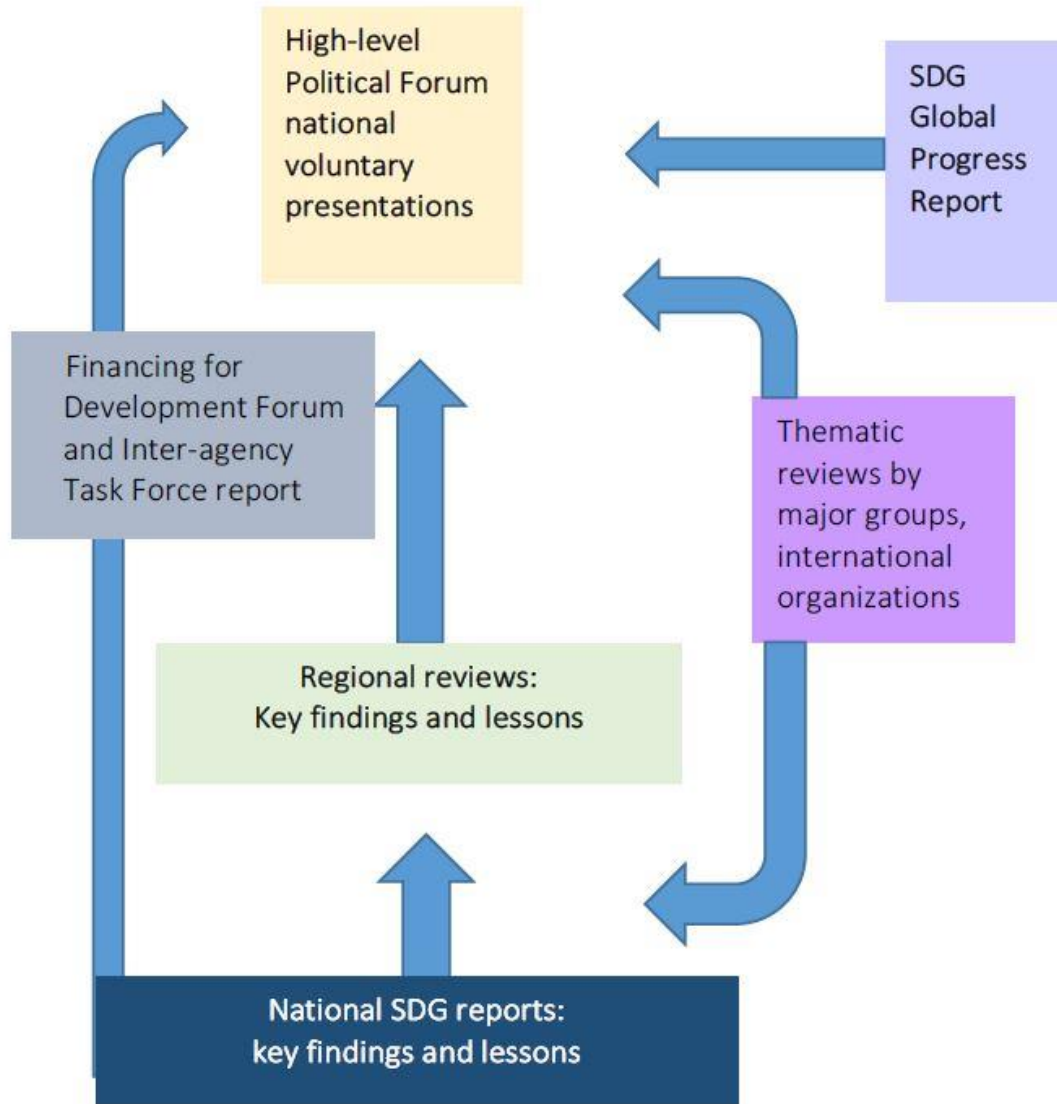
## Strengthening coordination

- Between members of national statistical systems (eg. data sets formats, schedules of data submissions for inclusion in national SDG indicators databases have to be agreed; clarity on the SDGs focal points in all relevant NSS members)
- Within members of the NSS
- Among national/regional and international organizations



# Follow-up and Reviews

Source: UNDG, Guidelines to Support Country Reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals







# Challenges and Opportunities



# Summary: challenges and opportunities

## Challenges

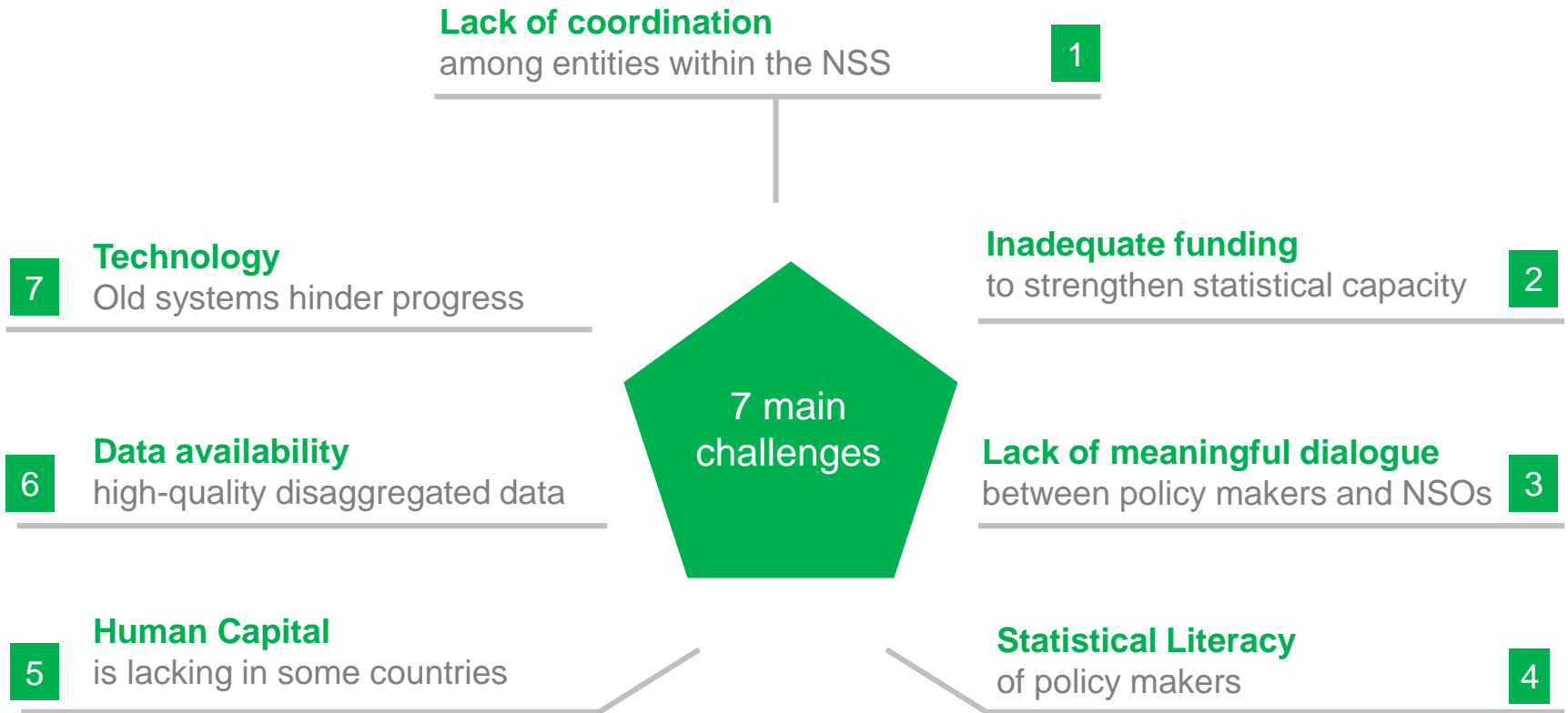
- Scope (232 indicators)
- Data disaggregation and coverage of all population groups
- Quality, timeliness, reliability and accessibility

## Opportunities

- New data sources
- Partnerships with new data communities
- Strengthening the role of NSOs
- Strengthening basic data production



# Countries have often identified several issues in effective SDG monitoring



# Solutions to the challenges identified

## NSO engagement with policy makers and other stakeholders

*Helps address problems of visibility*

*Helps improve trust in statistics*

*Help explain the importance of using data. When people want data, there will be funding for statistics*

## Effective communication of statistics

*NSOs communicate in strategic and targeted way.*

*Not all statistics users have same needs and skill-sets*

*Consideration for statistical literacy. Visualization/infographics can help!*

## Coordination mechanisms

*For both within and outside the statistical system*

*Aim to have NSOs within the center stage as it pertains to data*

## Focus on the core

*In a resource constrained environment, focus on production of core statistics such as good quality census and vital registration*

## Relevance

*What NSOs do should be relevant for its stakeholders, and activities should be demand driven.*

*SDGs provide an opportunity to link policy with data*

We will come back to most of these issues in later presentations/other workshops





**Thank you for your attention!**

