

# UNSD-DFID PROJECT ON SDG MONITORING

## Examples of Coordination Mechanisms



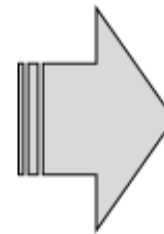
# Key Messages

- Effective coordination across NSS entities is essential for effective SDG monitoring
- Several best practices identified across various countries
- However, coordination mechanisms need to reflect individual circumstances and need to be context specific
- These examples are therefore not prescriptive



# Coordination Mechanism: Mexico

## The Specialized Technical Committee on SDGs



Source: <http://www.htcampus.com/artide/skills-required-group-dissoussion-1213/>

Working groups

Source: based on country presentations at the International Conference on SDG Indicators, Beijing, China June 2018

# Coordination Mechanism: Mexico

## “Institutional mechanisms for PCSD

- National Council for the 2030 Agenda was established in April 2017
- The National Planning Law
- The National Council for the 2030 Agenda has a clear strategic vision in the medium and long term
- 21 states have acquired state commissions to support the implementation of the SDGs at the regional and local levels
- Civil society, academia and the private sector participate as observers during sessions of the National Council for the 2030 Agenda
- Open consultation for the National Strategy”

Source: based on country presentations at the International Conference on SDG Indicators, Beijing, China June2018



# Coordination Mechanism: Egypt

An **Inter-Ministerial Committee** was formed by a decree from the prime minister to follow up the implementation of the SDGs including CAPMAS as the national statistical office and the main source of data required for the SDGs.

## CAPMAS established a specialized **SDG Unit**:

- Provides technical support on SDG indicators (concepts, metadata, etc.).
- Coordinates the efforts between CAPMAS and national partners.
- Organizes national workshops and forums on SDGs.

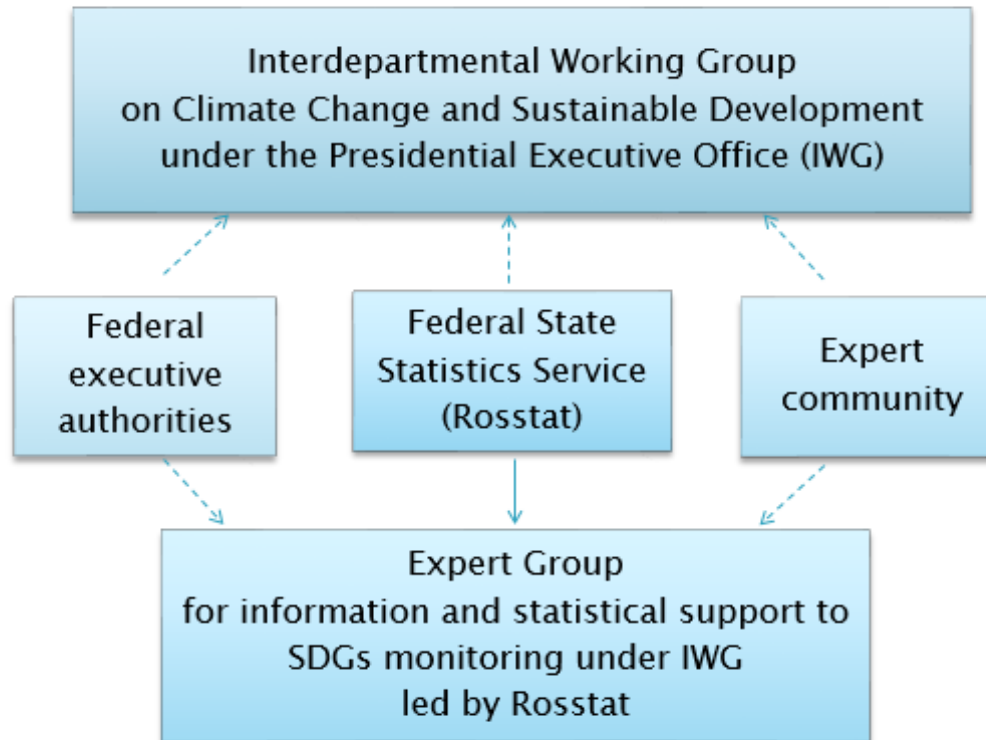
Source: based on country presentations at the International Conference on SDG Indicators, Beijing, China June 2018



# Coordination Mechanism: Russia



## Coordination mechanism



2

Source: based on country presentations at the International Conference on SDG Indicators, Beijing, China June 2018



# Coordination Mechanism: Philippines



Republic of the Philippines  
Philippine Statistics Authority



## Statistical Coordination Mechanism



### Interagency Committees

- resolve issues on sectoral statistics, including the SDGs
- 26 Interagency Committees



### PSA Board

Establish appropriate mechanisms to promote and maintain an efficient and effective statistical system in the government and formulate policies



### Regional Statistical Service Office (RSSO)

- Coordinates the Regional Statistics Committee that resolves statistical issues and concerns peculiar to the regions and local government units
- Compile and maintain regional MDG databases



Source: based on country presentations at the International Conference on SDG Indicators, Beijing, China June 2018



# Coordination Mechanism: Philippines



Republic of the Philippines  
Philippine Statistics Authority



## Statistical Coordination Mechanism



### Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System

to ensure conformity with standard definitions, concepts and classifications, and consequently, the reliability, comparability and accuracy of statistics generated out of said surveys and/or censuses.



### System of Designated Statistics

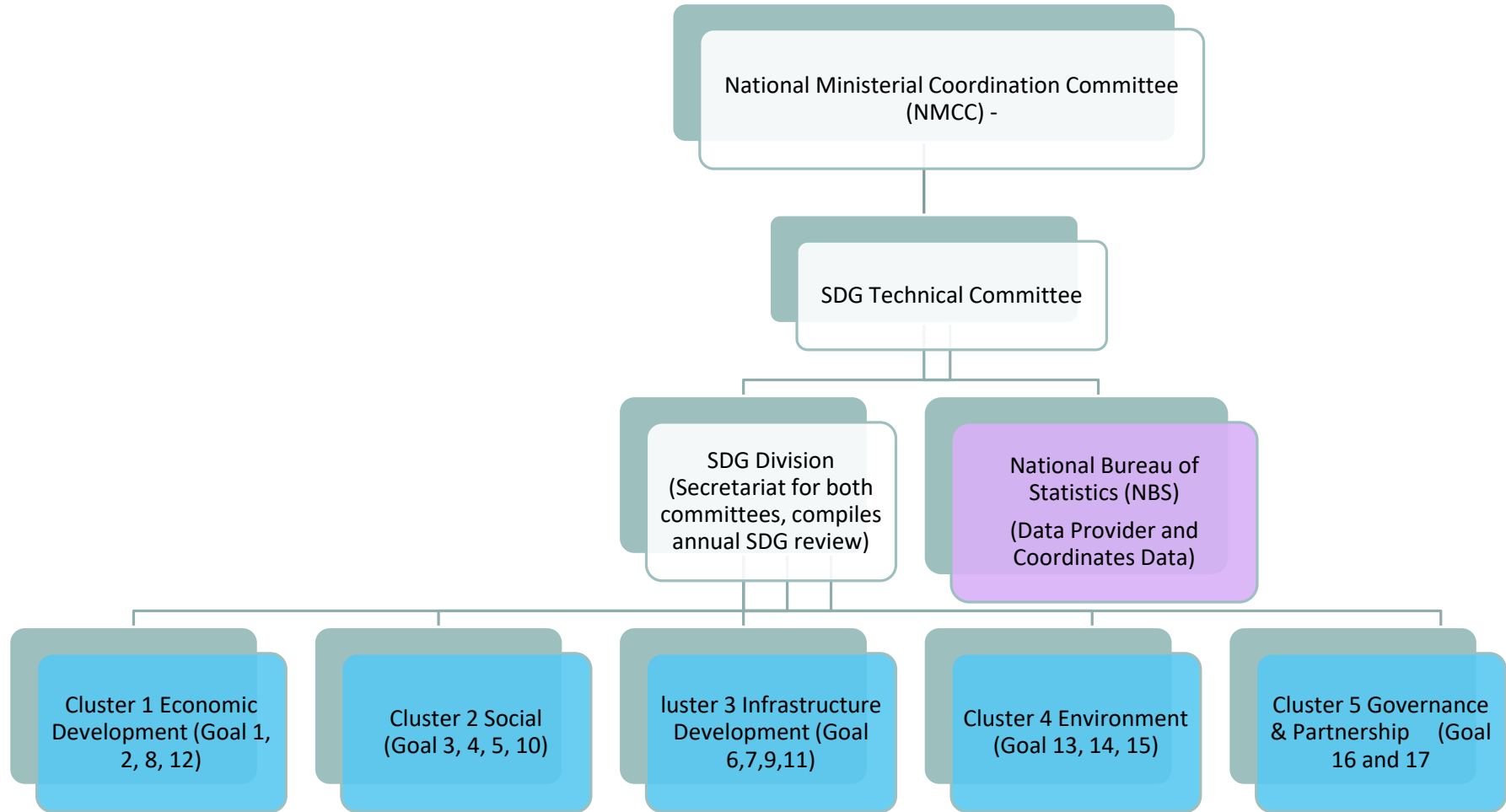
- designate statistical activities in the PSS that will **generate critical data for decision making** of the government and the private sector
- **shall have priority in terms of resource allocation, budget** for which is endorsed by the PSA Board to the DBM, together with the other statistical activities

Source: based on country presentations at the International Conference on SDG Indicators, Beijing, China June 2018





# Coordination Mechanism: Maldives



Source: based on country presentations at the International Conference on SDG Indicators, Beijing, China June 2018

## Results from working groups

### Global framework indicators

Total	Total for Mexico	Total analyzed	Total agreed	Total published
<b>232</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>64</b>

Source: based on country presentations at the International Conference on SDG Indicators, Beijing, China June 2018

# National monitoring framework: Philippines



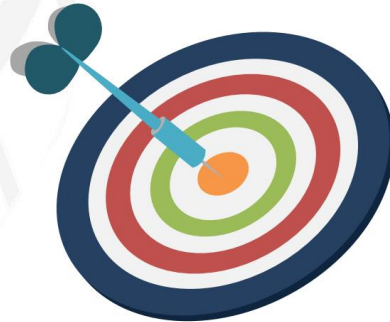
## Philippine SDG Indicators

*"Approving and Adopting the Initial List of Sustainable Development Goals for Monitoring in the Philippines"* - PSA Board Resolution no. 09, Series of 2017

17  
GOALS

97  
TARGETS

155  
INDICATORS



Source: based on country presentations at the International Conference on SDG Indicators, Beijing, China June 2018

# National indicators: Cameroon

## REPORTING OF SDG: CONTEXTUALISATION (2/3)

### Results of the contextualisation

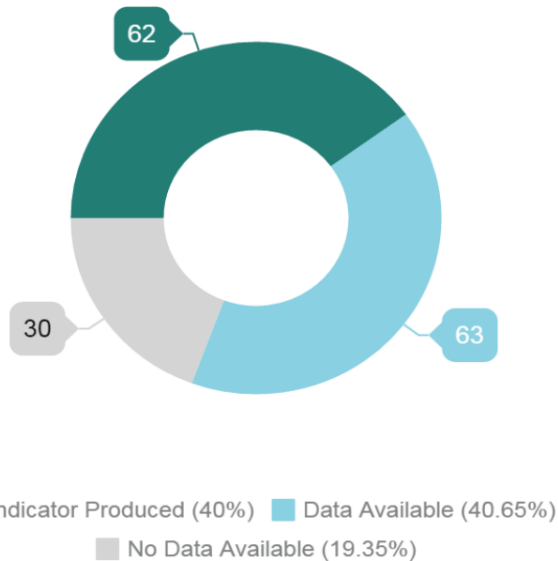
- 146 targets out of 169 were selected, making a percentage of 86% ;
- Out of 146 targets, 60% had indicators with available reference values in 2016 ;
- 217 indicators out of about 231 were selected to follow these targets.

Among the 217 indicators selected,

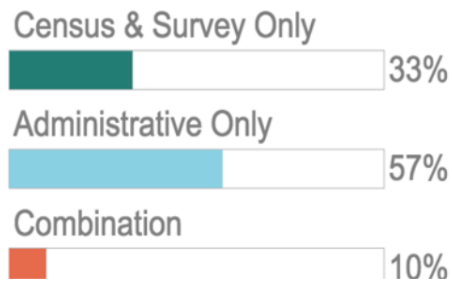
- 48% were informed (reference situation) ;
  - 34% are being produced or can be recorded in the statistical operations of the SNDS ;
  - 18% could be produced if the means are made available.
- Otherwise, statistical operations need new methodologies.

# Assessment of indicator availability: Ghana

## National capacity for monitoring the SDGs



Of those indicators that are produced/ data is available for, the data is from:



### Indicators for 2017 SDG baseline report

SDGs	Number of indicators			Proxy	Total
	Original SDGs indicators	Amended (localised) indicators	Additional indicators		
1	3	0	0	0	3
2	2	2	0	0	4
3	9	0	1	0	10
4	4	0	1	0	5
5	5	0	0	0	5
6	2	0	0	1	3
7	2	0	0	0	2
8	5	0	0	0	5
9	5	0	0	0	5
10	1	1	0	0	2
11	2	1	0	1	4
12	1	0	0	0	1
13	0	1	0	0	1
14	1	0	0	0	1
15	1	1	0	0	2
16	8	1	0	0	9
17	6	1	0	0	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>69</b>

Source: based on country presentations at the International Conference on SDG Indicators, Beijing, China June 2018



## Practical tools and frameworks



# Mandate of statistical acts

- In most countries the Statistics Acts specify:
  - The legal right to access information for free for statistical purposes
  - The legal obligation to keep all information confidential
- This is often further strengthened through MoUs or agreements.



# Collaboration

- reduce response burden and improve quality

- Intention and obligation to act as one
  - MDA data sharing a key element of this
- Collect once, use many times
  - Also allows increased combining of data sources
- Evaluate quality and provide feedback – sharing data and metadata



# Quality criteria for administrative data



- Technical checks (readability, convertability)
- Accuracy (consistency and error checks)
  - Too many people living at one address
  - Non-matching civil status
- Completeness
  - Non-registered people
  - People who have not registered emigration
- Time (timeliness and punctuality)
- Integrability

*Metadata must be available*

# Data sharing agreements

Can be:

- **Formalized legal instruments with a government mandate**
- **Operational level bi-lateral / multi-lateral agreements - MOUs**

**depending on the context and needs of the country**

# Data sharing agreements

Should include, at minimum, the following:

- **What?**
  - Specifies the data being shared – and the metadata
- **Who?**
  - Identifies the parties involved in the exchange
- **When? How often?**
  - Defines the schedule and frequency of the data exchange
- **How?**
  - Specifies the **means** of data exchange – electronic file format, FTP, email, etc.
- **What format?**
  - Defines the structure of the data and metadata – the expected fields





**Thank you for your attention!**

