

# SDG implementation and monitoring interlinkages case studies and best practices

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- Albania and SDG' s
- Structures for SDG' s and collaboration
- Statistical Annex - example
- Inter-linkage the Albanian case
- Alignment of the SDGs with national strategies
- Harmonisation
- Responsible institutions and opportunities
- MAPs mission recommendations
- Follow up and next steps

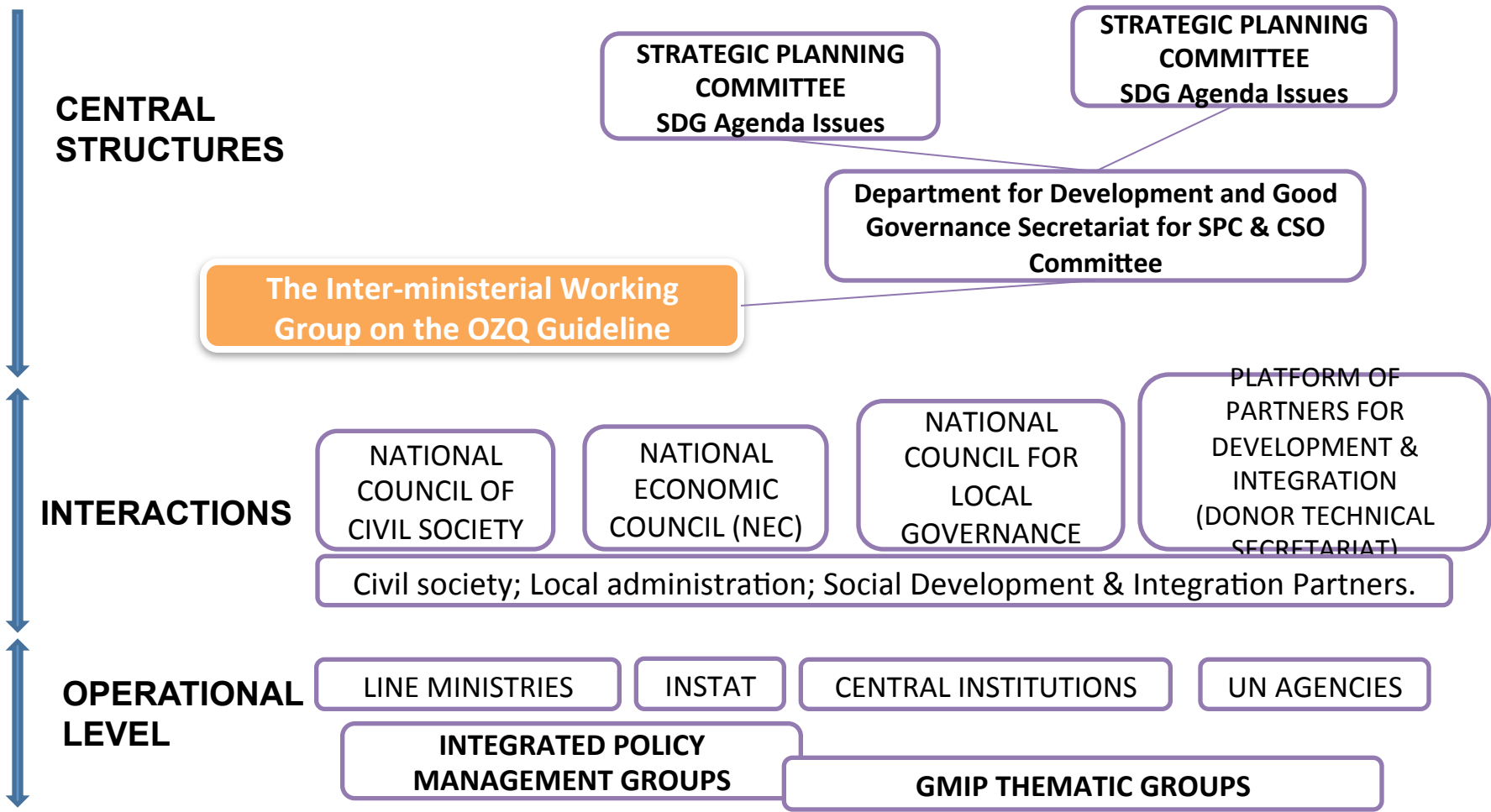


# Albania and SDG's

- 2015 : GoA signed the commitment on SDGs
- 2017: Establishment of Inter-Institutional Technical Working Group
- 2017: Establishment of Inter-Institutional High Level Committee
- 2017: Parliament resolution
- 2017 : Baseline report approved by the committee in January 2018;
- 2018: GoA reported at the HLPF in New York, a statistical annex was part of the VNR Albania.
- 2018 MAPS mission, mainstreaming acceleration and policy support



# Structures for SDG's



# Inter institutional collaboration

## February to June 2018



# Statistical Annex - example

**4 QUALITY EDUCATION**  
**Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

The two indicators have close links to the SDG-targets 4.1 and 4.3 and their respective indicators (4.1.1 and 4.3.1). They are monitored at the EU level and cover two different aspects of education: learning in school and learning as an adult in formal or non-formal education and training.

<b>SDG Target 4.1</b>	<b>By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes</b>
Indicator 4.1	Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

National Indicator Early school leavers as percentage of population of age 18–24 years

**Chart 8:** Early school leavers as percentage of the population of age 18–24 years, by year



**Definition:**  
Percentage of the population aged 18 to 24 having attained at most lower secondary education and not being involved in any education or training (neither formal nor non-formal) in the four weeks preceding the survey

**Alignment with SDG Target:**  
100%

**Objective:**  
To be consistent with Target 4.1 this indicator should decrease

**Disaggregation:**  
Sex

**Source:**  
INSTAT, LFS

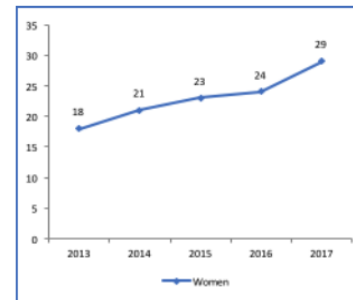
**Periodicity:**  
Annually

**Available time series:**  
2007–2017

**5 GENDER EQUALITY**  
**Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

<b>SDG Target 5.5</b>	<b>Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</b>
The indicators selected for this goal cover two important aspects of women's empowerment for which data are readily available. These two indicators are published by INSTAT on a yearly basis and are derived from good quality data. In this way Target 5.5 is fully covered.	
Indicator 5.5.1 a	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments

**Chart 10:** Percentage of women in Parliament, 2013–2017



**Definition:**  
The proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments, currently as at 1 February of reporting year, is currently measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.  
National parliaments can be bicameral or unicameral. This indicator covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments. Seats are usually won by members in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, and indirect election, rotation of members and by election.  
Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.

**Alignment with SDG Target:**  
100%

**Objective:**  
To contribute to Target 5.5 this indicator should increase

**Disaggregation:**  
None

**Source:**  
Administrative (Parliament of Albania)



## Inter-linkage : The Albanian case

– The first layer is policy and strategic level, where Albanian Government has integrated the Agenda 2030 in the context of the National Strategy for Development and Integration (NSDI) and the European integration process.

The linkages between Albania's policy goals and the SDG targets in the national strategies and policy documents depict 134 SDG targets (79%), linked to the specific objectives of the national strategic policy framework

– The second layer is more technical, which affects NSI more directly, the role and responsibility of INSTAT for monitoring the SDG's throughout a coordination between national bodies.






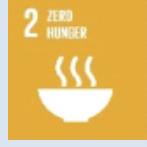













## Alignment of the SDGs with national strategies

- Foundation: Consolidating good governance, democracy and the rule of law **SDG 16**
- Pillar 1: Ensuring economic growth through macro-economic and fiscal stability **SDGs 8, 17**
- Pillar 2: Ensuring growth through increased competitiveness and innovation **SDG 9**
- Pillar 3: Investing in human capital and social cohesion **SDGs 1–6, 10**
- Pillar 4: Ensuring growth through connectivity, the sustainable use of resources and territorial development **SDGs 7, 9, 11–15**





# Harmonization

Very Good (>75%)	Good (50–75%)	Partial (25–50%)	Limited (<25%)
 	 	 	
 	 		
	 		
	 		
	 		



# Institutional responsibilities by targets

Government Institution	SDG institutional responsibility, by targets																	Number of SDG targets per institution
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Ministry of Health and Social Protection	█	█	█	█	█	█				█						█		38
Ministry of Finance and Economy	█	█	█	█				█	█	█		█				█	█	43
Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy						█	█	█	█		█	█						23
Ministry of Tourism and Environment			█			█		█		█	█	█	█	█	█			30
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development		█										█		█	█			11
Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth				█								█	█					11
Ministry of Interior			█		█					█						█		8
Ministry of Justice																█		3
Civil Emergencies Department (Ministry of Defense)	█									█								2
Bank of Albania								█		█								3
Technical Secretariat, National Committee of Water						█												5
e-Authority								█									█	2
INSTAT																	█	2
Ministry of Culture										█								1
Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs																█		1
Civil Society Support Agency																	█	1
National Agency for Scientific Research and Innovation								█			█						█	4
Public Procurement Agency											█							1



# Inter-linkage opportunities

SDG Target	SDG Focus	SDG Potential Inter-linkages	Policy Priorities in NSDI II	Policy Priorities in Other Strategies	Reference to NPEI and EUANC*	Institutional Framework Responsible for Priority
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	Socio-economic	Goal 2 Food 2.1  Goal 4 Education 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.6  Goal 8 Decent work and economic growth 8.1  Goal 10 Inequality 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.7	Pillar 3: Investing in people and social cohesion  11.1: Expanded, better quality educational opportunities 11.3: Expanding employment opportunities 11.5: Consolidating social protection  11.6: Building a more inclusive society	National Social Protection Strategy 2015–2020, Strategic objective A (A1–A5)  National Strategy for Employment and Skills 2014–2020, Strategic priorities A, B & C  Pensions Policy Document, 2014, Social pension category  Draft Gender Equality Strategy 2016–2020, Strategic goal 1.4  National Plan on Youth, 2014–2020, Strategic objective 2	Chapter 17: Economic and monetary policy  Chapter 19: Social policy and employment	IPMG* Employment and Social sector; Ministry of Health and Social Protection



- Establishing a national vision for the year 2030
- Prioritising the SDGs in the national context
- Establishing a roadmap for the SDG implementation
- Identify gaps and accelerate policy action in specific areas
- Improved institutional capacities at central and local levels
- Use data and national indicators for monitoring purposes



# MAPs mission recommendation- INSTAT

- Further investment on SDG Dashboard and based on that a suggested prioritization of SDGs targets
- Continuing investment in INSTAT (and other national data stakeholders' ) institutional
- Strengthening the evidentiary basis for monitoring progress towards SDG
- Additional data will be required for monitoring of the SDGs, with sufficient disaggregation to ensure that 'no one is left behind'
- A culture of data collection and use should be developed at local levels, including within municipalities.



- **SDG unit at established in INSTAT**
  - Yearly SDG publication (first one within December 2018)
  - Creation of the road map (with roles and responsibilities of major stakeholders)
  - Evaluation of the needs (capacity building, new survey, etc.)
  - Creation of the SDG dashboard
  - Coordination with the line ministries and custodian agencies



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION !**

