HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS AND DATA COLLECTION FOR SDG INDICATOR COMPILATION (SAMOA)

IAEG 9th Meeting,
25th – 28th March 2019
UNESWA, Beirut Lebanon
Introduction

Using household surveys for SDG compilation

Challenges

Comments
INTRODUCTION

- We have 14 ‘specific’ sectors (e.g.: agriculture, environment, health, education, energy, finance, water & sanitation, tourism, etc) where various government agencies/ministries are responsible for
  - Have their own respective sector plans

- Also have Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS) FY 16/17 – 19/20 which is a guide to the path where Samoa is heading in the coming years, focusing on 4 priority areas (Economic, Social, Infrastructure & Environment)
  - Identifying outcomes in the coming years and implementing programs and actions to achieve these outcomes
INTRODUCTION

SDG Indicators

SAMOA Pathway 2014

SDS FY 16/17 – 19/20

14 Sectors (Specific) / NSO
USING HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS FOR SDG COMPILATION

- All household surveys are conducted by the Bureau and the results are generally referred to ‘official statistics’
- Before and for any household survey, we conduct an ‘internal’ consultation where technical people from the office are invited to ensure that questions relating to SDG indicators pertaining to various divisions are covered
- Before and for any household survey, we conduct an ‘external’ consultation with stakeholders (NGOs, civil societies and government agencies/ ministries) to ensure that questions relating to their relevant SDG indicators are covered
- The questionnaire will be modified accordingly after the internal consultation
- The questionnaire will be finalised accordingly after the external consultation
From the results of these household surveys, we update the global SDG indicator framework by updating the existing indicators and compiling new indicators (Tier 1 & Tier 2) & also use proxy indicators

EG: Agriculture census 2020 (2.1.2 - FIES)
Labour Force Survey 2017 (8.5.1 – average ‘monthly’ income of persons with disability by sex (proxy) & 5.4.1 - number of people engaged in unpaid domestic & care work by sex)
Multi Indicator Cluster Survey 2019 (3.8.1 - % of women and men aged 15 – 24 years who did not smoke during the last 1 month)

We provide assistance to various NGOs, civil societies and government agencies/ ministries in the computation, compilation and interpretation of various SDG indicators through effective partnership
CHALLENGES

❖ Lack capacity (both personnel and financial) hence, collection & compilation of SDG indicators is difficult as they are ‘scattered’ across all sectors

❖ Most SDG indicators are unrelated as classified in Tier 3 eg. 2.5.2, 3.3.3, 11.1.1, 16.1.2 etc. Impossible to move to Tier 2 after careful consideration

❖ Contextualization of the SDG 2030 agenda. We use local proxy indicators eg. 1.1.1 (we use basic needs poverty line instead of the international poverty line of US$1.25/ day) & 3.7.2 (we use teenage birth rate (15 – 19 years old) instead of the adolescent birth rate (10 – 19 years old))

❖ Statistician VS Planner. ie: statisticians produce the indicators/numbers while planners are sometimes ‘confused’ with how to use these indicators/numbers
Current and existing sector plans are not aligned with the SDG 2030 agenda. Most sector plans existed before this agenda therefore, these sector plans needs to be realigned

- Mapping of SDG indicators with various sector plans
- Identifying the total number of SDG indicators for Samoa. The Bureau can compile approximately 50 SDG indicators
Samoa will present its 2nd SIDS Voluntary National Review in 2020. First VNR was conducted in 2016 and was the first SIDS country to do so.

At the regional level, we have a Pacific Roadmap for sustainable development, through its Pacific SDG Taskforce where a total of 132 indicators have been identified (‘caretaker’ – Secretariat of Pacific Communities (SPC))
THANK YOU