



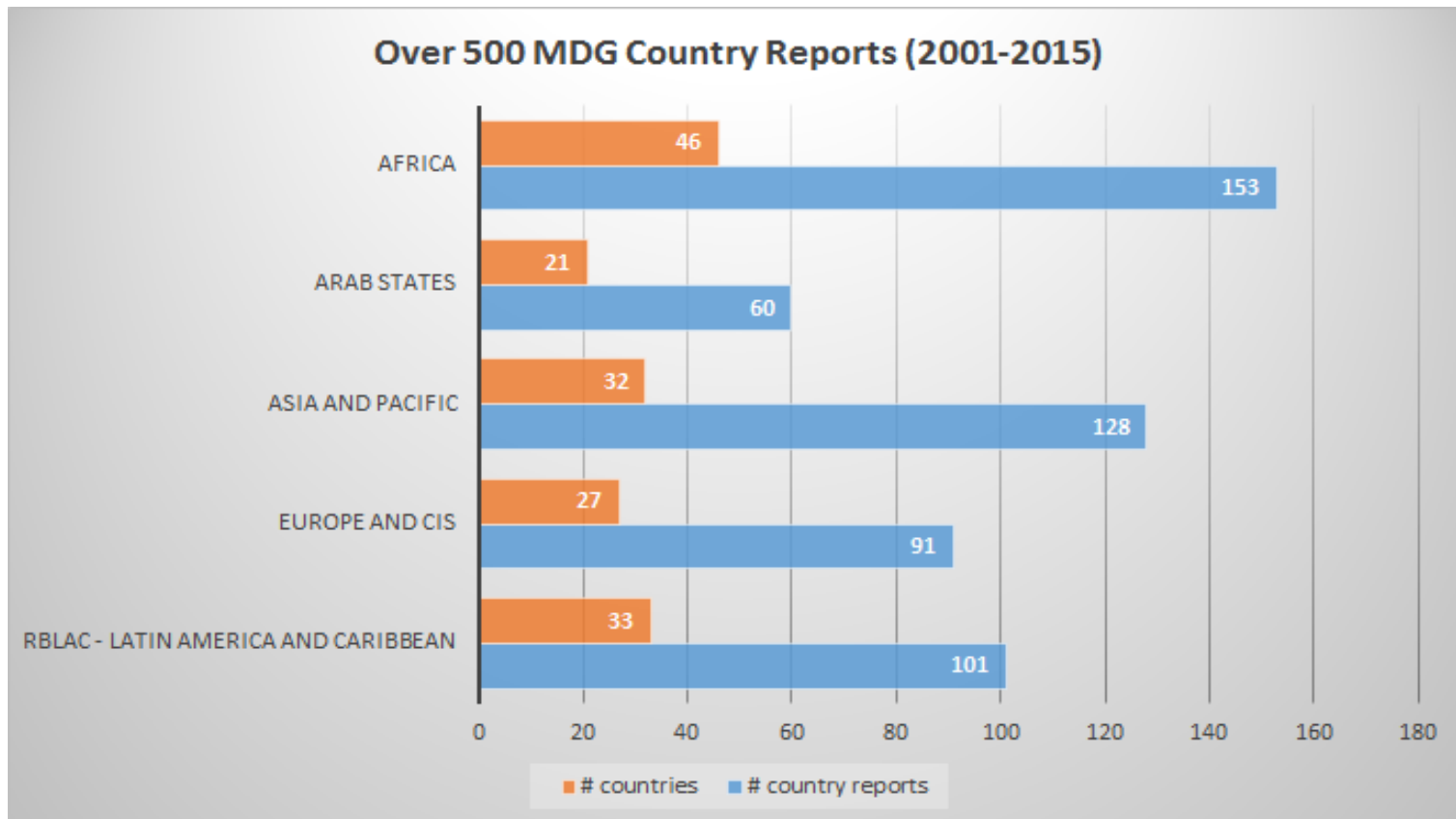
SDG COUNTRY REPORTING GUIDELINES

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MDG Monitoring Experience



UNDG MDG Country Report Guidelines were produced in 2001, 2003, 2009 and 2013



MDG Country Reporting Guidelines



2001:

- Awareness, advocacy, partnerships, commitment, focus on capacity building



2003:

- Tailoring targets, communicating, sharing experiences, raising demand for data



2009:

- Analysis of trends, bottleneck assessment and acceleration, accumulating good practices, focus on data quality
- Assessing the impact of the financial crisis, climate change ...

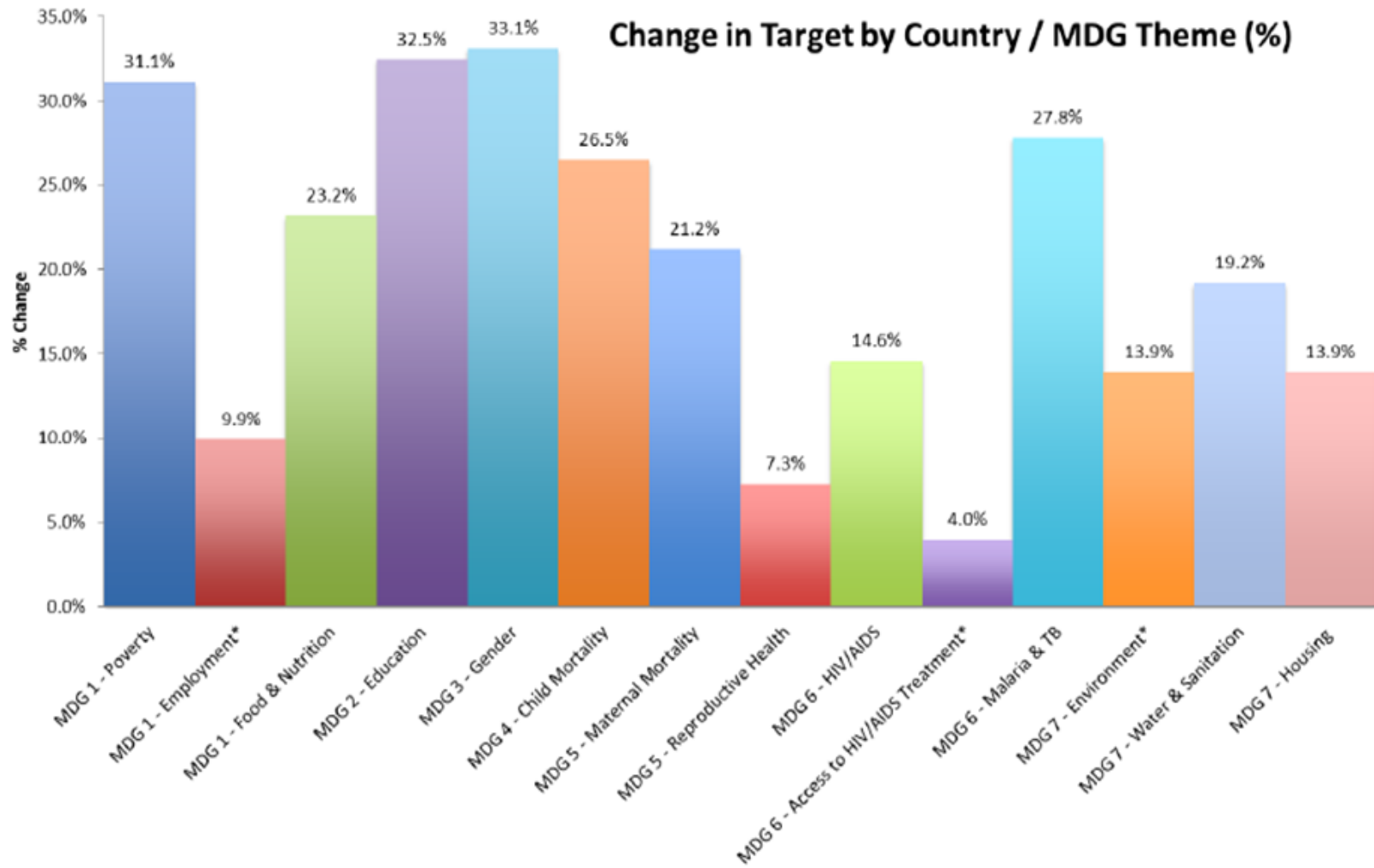


2013:

- Inequality analysis, going beyond averages, breaking down the silos, focus on the unfinished business






What we observed: National adaptation/localization of targets








Indicators used for monitoring and reporting by countries

Official MDG indicators: 60 / Proxy unique MDG indicators: 1196

Goals	Official	Proxy
 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	9	221
 Achieve universal primary education	3	101
 Promote gender equality and empower Women	3	134
 Reduce child mortality	3	56
 Improve maternal health	6	92

Source: UNDP calculations, based on the analysis from MDG Country Reports (156 countries)

Goals	Official	Proxy
 Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases	10	234
 Ensure environmental sustainability	10	205
 Develop a global partnership for development	16	153

Source: own elaboration based on information from MDGs country reports (156 countries)

High level of ownership and localization of MDG indicators



SDG COUNTRY REPORTING GUIDELINES : OUTLINE



CHAPTER 1

- Follow up and review processes:
 - ✓ Global (HLPF and NVRs)
 - ✓ Regional (SDG Regional Reports)
 - ✓ National (SDG Country Reports)
 - ✓ Thematic



CHAPTER 2

- Principles
 - ✓ universality
 - ✓ leaving no one behind
 - ✓ integrated agenda
 - ✓ human rights
 - ✓ national ownership
- Building blocks in preparing a national SDG review



CHAPTER 3

- Defining national SDG indicators (based on the global framework)
- Setting baselines
- Progress assessment:
Developing a scorecard



SDG COUNTRY REPORTING GUIDELINES: OUTLINE



CHAPTER 4

- Who and How to engage?
- Identifying relevant stakeholders & forums for engagement
- Encouraging inclusive approaches
 - Inclusive reporting
 - Developing n advocacy plan
 - Leveraging different forms of media



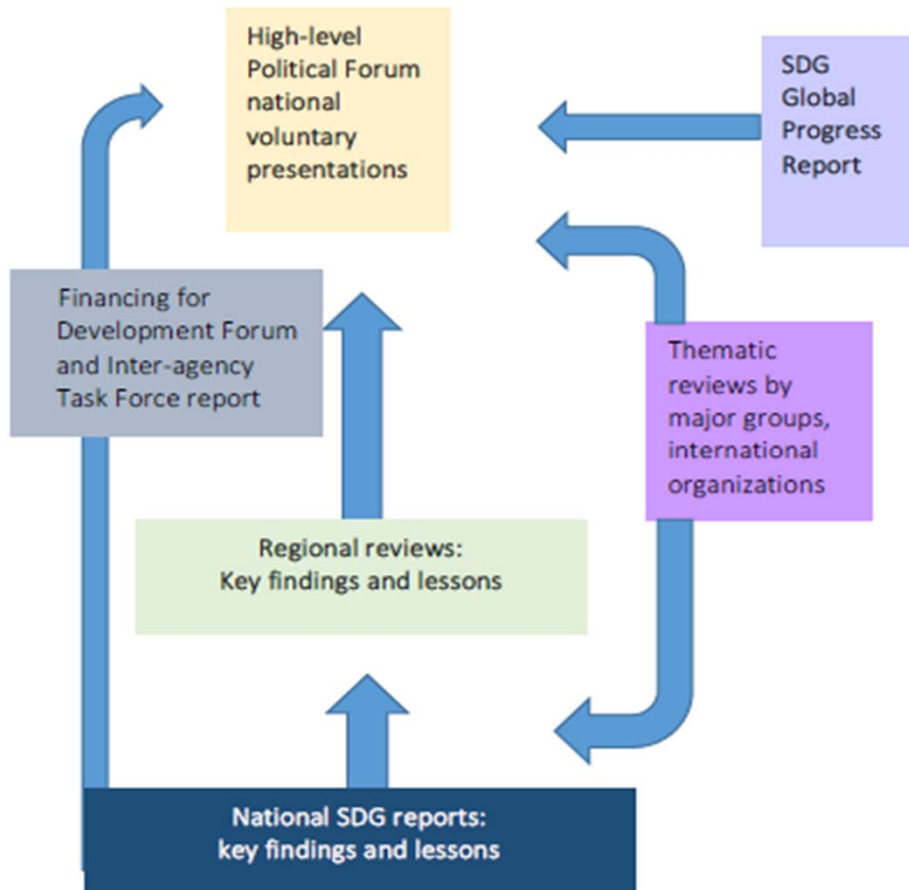
ANNEXES

- Annex I: Methodologies for preparing an analytical report
- Annex II: Communications, dissemination, advocacy & capacity development
- Annex III: Checklist for preparing an SDG Country Report
- Annex IV: mapping of sources on SDG monitoring from the UN



CHAPTER 1: FOLLOW-UP & REVIEW PROCESSES

The framework for SDG follow up links national, global and regional reviews



The 2030 Agenda requires that all review processes apply the following principles:

- ✓ Voluntary and country-led;
- ✓ Focused on universal, integrated, and interrelated goals and targets, including means of implementation;
- ✓ Long-term orientation;
- ✓ Open, inclusive, participatory and transparent for all peoples;
- ✓ People-centred, gender-sensitive, and respect, protect and promote human rights, with a particular focus on the people who are poorest, most vulnerable and left furthest behind



CHAPTER 1: FOLLOW-UP & REVIEW PROCESSES

National reviews

- The national statistical system is central to this process. Reviews should be held regularly, be supplemented by subnational reviews, and should conceptualize and prepare **national SDG progress reports**
- Reviews should be consistent with the voluntary common reporting guidelines proposed by the UN Secretary-General for the follow-up review under the High-level Political Forum

Global reviews

- The **High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development** is the agreed platform for global reviews
- Voluntary national reviews are State-led and will take place annually

Regional reviews

- Regional reviews can boost regional cooperation and shared accountability for common challenges and opportunities
- UN regional commissions provide inclusive platforms for regional reviews, including for the mobilization of regional resources

Thematic reviews

- Thematic reviews (national, global or regional) can shed light on specific implementation challenges that are common across countries
- Countries and the UN system may prepare thematic analyses





UN Country Team Support to the production of SDG country-led reports



How to tackle the SDG framework:

- **Selection of indicator** can motivate choice across policy alternatives
- **Identify causal pathways** ('theories of change') for SDG outcomes
- **Leverage existing platforms** (e.g. government WGs; networks)



Guidance on how to conduct an inclusive multi-stakeholder process:

- Define **who and how to engage** (using media/social media, and technology)
- Encourage countries to adopt inclusive approaches for the national SDG review
- Leverage existing platforms (e.g. government WGs; networks)



Produce quality data and use alternative data sources:

- Promote **citizen monitoring** (e.g. citizen monitoring score cards)
- **Use technology** (e.g. remote sensing, mobile technologies, web-based)
- Use an online dashboard



CHAPTER 2: Elements for inclusive, country-led national reviews and reporting

Building blocks of a national SDG review



- ❑ Core principles in the 2030 Agenda, including **universality, leaving no one behind, integration and indivisibility, human rights and national ownership**, are central to SDG follow-up and reviews, and should be applied at each stage of the process
- ❑ Country-led national review processes can deepen ownership by being **broadly participatory**, involving national and local authorities, civil society, the private sector
- ❑ To realize the principle of leaving no one behind, national reviews should foster the generation and use of **quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated data**
- ❑ The integrated nature of the SDGs implies that national review processes should **advance understanding of links across the goals and targets**. Reviews may help define mechanisms to minimize trade-offs and maximize synergies
- ❑ A **Human Rights Based-Approach to Data** would help bring together relevant data stakeholders and develop communities of practice to improve the quality, relevance and use of data and statistics consistently with international human rights norms and principles



CHAPTER 3: SDG indicators, data and progress reviews



National SDG indicators

- Well defined process is needed to prepare national indicators
- The **national statistics office** should initiate and lead a process of consultation with all stakeholders
- A **mapping exercise** is the crucial starting point to help ensure a more systematic, inclusive and integrated approach to the implementation of national SDG indicators
- The initial list of indicators will need to be prepared by the national statistical office for discussion in a mapping exercise with some initial metadata information
- Eventually, the mapping exercise will help in developing a clear set of **strategies and national action plan** for the development of statistics
- Where there is already a platform in place for monitoring MDG indicators, it could serve as the starting point. Existing national indicators and agreed global indicators could form the initial framework
- To the largest extent possible, measurement of the indicators should reflect **international statistical practice and standards**



CHAPTER 3: SDG indicators, data and progress reviews



Setting baselines for monitoring and evaluation

- ❑ Since the SDGs are built on the MDGs, the most recent available data on MDG indicators should be used as baseline data. In the absence of historical data, current position/status can be used as a starting point

Criteria for Progress assessment

- ❑ The following criteria may be applied by countries to illustrate their progress towards the SDGs:
 - ✓ Its declared intentions;
 - ✓ The benchmark of earlier performance;
 - ✓ Recorded achievements of other countries in comparable situations; and
 - ✓ Global targets under the SDGs
- ❑ A SDG country report **should identify bottlenecks**, and analyse policies and strategies to ensure no one is left behind
- ❑ The use of **scorecards** used to assess progress on the MDGs could be extended to SDG reporting



CHAPTER 3 – SDG Scorecard (e.g. Finland)

AGENDA 2030 GOALS AND STARTING LEVEL OF FINLAND



1. No poverty
2. Zero hunger
3. Good health and well-being
4. Quality education
5. Gender equality
6. Clean water and sanitation
7. Affordable and clean energy
8. Decent work and economic growth
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure
10. Reduced inequalities
11. Sustainable cities and communities
12. Responsible consumption and production
13. Climate action
14. Life below water
15. Life on land
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions
17. Partnerships for the goals

Overall assessment of Finland's status in the implementation of Agenda 2030 Goals and targets, based on indicators selected for the preliminary sustainable development index (Source: Sachs et al. 2016).



CHAPTER 4: Who and how to engage



- ❑ Engagement calls for equal treatment of all individuals and active measures to engage marginalized groups, including **people living in poverty, women, indigenous communities and other minorities, persons with disabilities, forcibly displaced and stateless persons, children and young people, migrants, and LGBT people**
- ❑ Logical starting points for engagement arise where **national multi-stakeholder bodies** exist, or where planning commissions operate in collaboration with multi-stakeholder forums
- ❑ **Tripartite social dialogue structures** between governments, businesses and workers can serve as platforms for more comprehensive implementation and accountability mechanisms.
- ❑ **National human rights institutions** could play a crucial role in promoting transparent and inclusive processes for participation and consultation with rights-holders and civil society
- ❑ Where formal bodies or fora do not already exist, governments could convene a **consultative forum** for the purpose of SDG reviews and implementation.



CHAPTER 4: Who and how to engage



Encouraging inclusive approaches

- ❑ **Inclusive national SDG reporting** begins at the conceptualization stage, extending through the analysis of issues, the validation of findings and recommendations, and their dissemination
- ❑ Practical steps to make reporting inclusive include:
 - ✓ **Setting up a stakeholder steering committee/taskforce** as the first step in preparing an inclusive country-led SDG report
 - ✓ **Outsourcing background research to local researchers** who understand local needs and challenges, and can design local solutions
 - ✓ **Establishing a multi-stakeholder review group** to synthesize research findings in a balanced way and produce a coherent first draft of the national SDG review report
 - ✓ **Organizing multi-stakeholder consultations and workshops** to obtain feedback on the draft report and validate its findings, as well as to design the best dissemination strategy



CHAPTER 4: Who and how to engage



Developing an advocacy plan

- ❑ An advocacy plan is a core component of an inclusive national SDG review process and should support three stages:
 - ✓ Promoting the consultations leading to the development of the report;
 - ✓ Disseminating the report's results;
 - ✓ Backing implementation of key recommendations



Leveraging different forms of media

- ❑ Diverse forms of media, from radio stations to online forums, can broaden engagement in the SDG review and follow-up process
- ❑ Core considerations, within a broader advocacy plan, are to:
 - ✓ Identify media engagement goals;
 - ✓ Define major audiences and media channels most likely to reach them;
 - ✓ Engage with leading media personalities willing to expand coverage on SDG issues they feel strongly about;
 - ✓ Include media associations in multi-stakeholder steering committees and consultations



Annexes



- ❑ **Annex 1** outlines analytical approaches that could support the preparation of SDG country reports, including **trend analysis, MDG acceleration framework and similar approaches, environment impact assessments, and budget analysis**
- ❑ **Annex 2** discusses the value of communication, dissemination and advocacy, developing an advocacy plan, defining and reaching target audiences, selecting the right channels to reach audiences, and implementing the advocacy plan
- ❑ **Annex 3** provides a checklist for preparing an SDG Report
- ❑ **Annex 4** provides a sample of sources, guidance and tools available to support SDG reporting



Data Availability Assessments - Indonesia

Goals	National Indicators				UN-Stat Indicators			
	No. Of Indicators	Most Ready	Ready	Not Ready	No. Of Indicators	Most Ready	Ready	Not Ready
Goal 1	32	21	11	0	11	7	1	3
Goal 2	27	23	8	2	9	5	3	1
Goal 3	69	55	16	4	17	13	0	4
Goal 4	8	8	0	0	6	2	4	0
Goal 5	26	23	2	1	13	6	2	5
Goal 6	21	15	6	0	10	4	1	5
Goal 7	2	2	0	0	8	3	5	0
Goal 8	22	5	12	5	10	5	4	1
Goal 9	1	1	0	0	8	2	4	2
Goal 10	8	8	0	0	12	5	7	0
Goal 11	8	8	0	0	14	7	4	3
Goal 12	2	1	1	0	18	0	6	12
Goal 13	4	4	0	0	5	1	0	4
Goal 14	5	3	2	0	14	8	4	2
Goal 15	35	25	10	0	18	9	1	8
Goal 16	48	12	19	5	13	0	9	4
Goal 17	5	5	0	0	34	5	3	26
Total	323	219	87	17	220	82	58	80
%		67.80	26.93	5.26		37.27	26.36	36.36

UNEP/ UNDP

Indicators and Data Mapping to Measure Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Targets – Case of Indonesia 2015

Type of indicators

Notes

Group 1
(The most ready indicators)

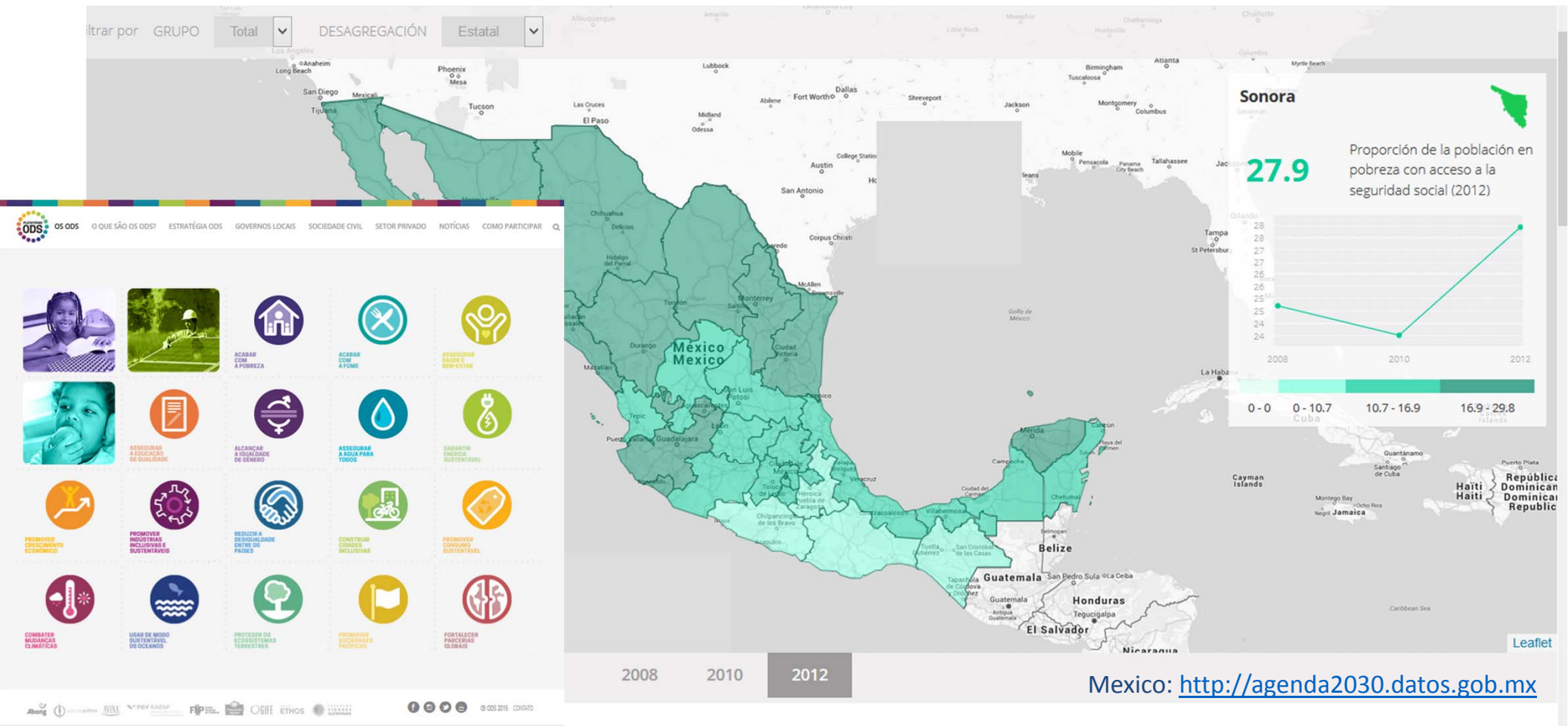
Group 2
(ready)

Group 3
(not ready)

- The data is available in Indonesian Ministries and Agencies
- The indicators are ready to be adopted without any major adjustment
- The quality of the data is good (timely data, based on survey, available at least at the provincial level)
- The indicators are feasible (methodology exists, measurable and accountable).
- Indicator requires data that need to be improved, adjusted or modified based on existing national data.
- Only some of the required data are available
- The data was collected from small, unique sample research and not timely base
- The data is not well integrated. They are spread through different agencies
- The data only available at national level, not at smaller level (e.g district, city or village level)
- The data is not available
- The indicators are not feasible.
- The indicators require data collected from new methodology or approach



SDG Dashboard Examples – Mexico





Monitoring SDG Indicators – Dashboard ‘Sinergia’ - Colombia

Performance indicator dashboards

<http://sinergia.dnp.gov.co>

Departamento Nacional de Planeación - DNP
SISTEMA DE SEGUIMIENTO A METAS DEL GOBIERNO
Tablero Señor Presidente
Fecha de Reporte: 2015/11/24 11:03

AMBIENTE

TABLERO DEL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE - AMBIENTE

Uno sostenible del capital natural

Indicador	Semáforo	1B 2015	Avance 2015	Fecha Corte	Meta 2015	Meta Costo/mon
Hectáreas de reservas anuales		120.000,00	23.553.543,00	30/09/2015	23.449.613,00	25.913.908,00
Hectáreas de Áreas Protegidas declaradas en el SINAP		300,00	93.314,00	30/06/2015	426.021,00	610.000,00
Hectáreas en proceso de restauración		90.021,00	68,00	30/09/2015	80,00	95,00

Porcentaje de las solicitudes de licencias ambientales y modificaciones a instrumentos de competencia de la ANLA resueltas dentro de los tiempos establecidos en la normatividad vigente

Colombia: More than half (54%) of the **SDG targets** already have monitoring indicators (**92 of 169**)





THANK YOU