UNICEF SUPPORT TO SDG MONITORING

Beijing, 26th June 2018
CUSTODIAN AGENCIES FOR SDG GLOBAL INDICATORS

Custodian agencies

- Maintain global databases
- Lead methodological work and develop standards
- Contribute to statistical capacity building and data collection
- Establish mechanisms for compilation and verification of national data
- Provide internationally comparable data to UNSD for global SDG database and annual SDG Progress Report
## UNICEF Global Custodian of Data for Children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Custodian</th>
<th>Co-Custodian</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.2.1 Stunting</td>
<td>3.0.1 Full vaccination coverage</td>
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<td>2.2.1 Wasting/overweight</td>
<td>5.2.1 Sexual violence by intimate partner</td>
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<td>3.1.2 Skilled attendance at birth</td>
<td>5.2.2 Sexual violence by non-intimate partner</td>
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<td>3.2.1 Under-five mortality</td>
<td>6.1.1 Safely managed drinking water</td>
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<td>3.2.2 Neonatal mortality</td>
<td>6.2.1 Safely managed sanitation and hygiene</td>
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<td>4.2.1 Early childhood development</td>
<td>8.7.1 Child labour</td>
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<td>5.3.1 Early marriage</td>
<td>16.9.1 Birth registration</td>
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<td>5.3.2 FGM/C</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.2.1 Child discipline</td>
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<td>16.2.3 Sexual violence against children</td>
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GLOBAL ANALYSIS
DATA FOR CHILDREN IN THE SDGS

Availability of data for children

- **Data availability** for over half of those SDG indicators is either limited or poor.

- **Data disaggregation** by age and sex and other dimensions of inequality remains critical to leave no one behind.

- **Data gaps** lack of data, poor quality, lack of comparability, fragmentation and duplication of data systems.

https://data.unicef.org/
COUNTRY SUPPORT
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

• Identification of relevant SDG indicators, sources of data / data gaps
• Quality assurance of indicators
• Strengthening monitoring systems (census, surveys e.g. MICS, administrative data e.g. E-EMIS)
• Analysis and reporting on SDGs
• Strengthening civil society capacity to take an active role in monitoring
• Support to ombudsman institutions and other mechanisms e.g. Parliament
55. The Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. Targets are defined as aspirational and global, with each Government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances. Each Government will also decide how these aspirational and global targets should be incorporated into national planning processes, policies and strategies. It is important to recognize the link between sustainable development and other relevant ongoing processes in the economic, social and environmental fields.
INTEGRATING DATA FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES

Survey Data
- Building capacity to conduct household surveys (MICS6 updated for SDGs)
- Developing new indicators and measurement techniques (ECD, water quality)

Admin Data
- Strengthening administrative systems (EMIS, DHIS, CRVS, RTM)
- Developing regulatory data and disease surveillance systems

User Data
- Service user satisfaction
- Public perception/well being (U report)
- Citizens feedback and accountability (we the people)

Big Data
- Utilizing satellite data
- Harnessing social media (needs)
- Integrating mobile phone data (location, consumption)
MICS
MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEYS

MICS are government-run household surveys supported by the international community.

Data on 33 SDG indicators partially or fully collected by MICS.

New modules for MICS are always developed with field testing and inputs from countries.

http://mics.unicef.org/
DISAGGREGATION

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

• UNICEF’s focus on leaving no one behind and disaggregation predates the SDG agenda – Equity focus in programming and data since 2010

• Narrowing the Gaps (analytical report) showed national averages conceal disparities; targets cannot be met if vulnerable groups left behind

• Expansion of disaggregated data in UNICEF’s global databases and methodological work
  • Disaggregation beyond urban-rural and sex (wealth, education, ethnicity, language, geographic region…) in particular:
  • Child functioning/disability
  • Refugees and IDPs, migration status

• Recent contributions to the discussion: EGM on Data Disaggregation with UNSD (New York, 2016), International Seminar on Data Disaggregation (Seoul, 2016), EGM on Disability (New York, 2017)
SDG NATIONAL MONITORING PLATFORMS

• SDG monitoring agenda even more ambitious than that of the MDGs
• National monitoring platform is a necessary part of SDG monitoring
• UNICEF is involved in efforts with other to provide a UN-backed alternative but cannot provide this on its own
• UNICEF is committed to providing a transition pathway from DevInfo to a new monitoring platform
• Many countries still actively use DevInfo. UNICEF is committed to supporting the platform until an alternative is available, at least until the end of 2018
Key messages:

1. **Localise** SDG targets in NDPs and establish baselines and public financing strategies

2. **Invest** in strengthening national data systems for collection and use of high quality data to inform decision making.

3. **Harmonise** and streamline indicators used across government and align with regional and international standards.

4. **Integrate** survey and administrative data to monitor effectiveness of investments (quality) and triangulate new data sources.

5. **Disaggregate** data to monitor subnational inequalities and ensure no child is left behind (geography, wealth, gender, disability, etc).

6. **Develop partnerships** to promote innovation in collection and use of data, and to encourage data sharing for accountability.
We can have a considerable impact, with a set of clear, focused goals. ...and by starting with the most deprived.
THANK YOU

Mark Hereward

DATA & ANALYTICS SECTION, DRP
SDG FOLLOW UP AND REVIEW GLOBAL STRUCTURE

- High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
- SDG Global Progress Report
- Financing For Development Report
- Regional reviews
- Thematic reviews
- National SDG reports

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<tr>
<th>Global</th>
<th>Regional</th>
<th>National</th>
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<tr>
<td>UN Secretary-General • Global SDG Report • Report on the work of the organization</td>
<td>Regional commissions • Regional fora on sustainable development • Regional SDG reports</td>
<td>United Nations Country team • Support national/subnational multi-stakeholder consultations and reviews • Play honest broker's role to bring various government departments and major groups to one table to enhance programme coordination and policy coherence</td>
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<td>UN Chief Executives Board • Align work with the SDGs and emerging challenges • UN system-wide policy coherence</td>
<td>Regional coordination mechanism • Programme coordination • Policy coherence</td>
<td>Support mainstreaming of the SDGs and national customization</td>
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<td>Inter-agency and Expert Group on the SDGs and UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs • Indicators development • Annual progress report • SDMX, geospatial</td>
<td>Regional intergovernmental organizations • New Partnership for Africa’s Development • Association of Southeast Asian Nations • South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, etc. • Peer reviews • Lesson sharing</td>
<td>Support strengthening of evidence base (e.g., bottleneck assessments)</td>
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<td>Other UN Secretariat entities, UN specialized agencies and UN system organizations • Thematic reviews/analyses</td>
<td>Regional development banks • Asian Development Bank • African Development Bank • BRICS Bank • Analytical thematic reports/reviews • Alignment of lending</td>
<td>Support national SDG report preparations</td>
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<td>United Nations Development Group • Country progress reports/reviews • National thematic reports/reviews</td>
<td>Support the organization and coordination of capacity development activities</td>
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<td>Regional/county programme reviews • Regional reviews and capacity</td>
<td>Support the collection, analysis and synthesis of SDG-related data and evidence</td>
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<td>Major groups/civil society • Thematic/sectoral national/subnational reviews • Reviews to enhance national ownership and accountability</td>
<td>United Nations Development Group • Provide guidance for UN country teams in support of the SDGs</td>
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