

# National Implementation of the SDG Monitoring from the Perspective of an NSO

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# OVERVIEW

- ❑ SDG Coordination in Georgia
- ❑ Geostat and SDGs
- ❑ Main Challenges and conclusions

# SDGs: National coordination

- ✓ The consultation process started in 2015
- ✓ The Government Administration undertakes the overall coordination of this process
- ✓ The last meeting held in July 2015. Meeting attended by senior government officials and representatives of the UN and other international organizations, donors
- ✓ All government bodies were asked to provide evidence-based priorities and relevant indicators in line with SDG goals

# Country strategy 2020

- ✓ “Strategy 2020” is the main policy document in Georgia. This document contains mainly economic targets
- ✓ The Strategy states, in particular: “New economic policies under the present Strategy will achieve increased welfare through reducing unemployment, improving labor and living conditions, forming basic social protection system and developing human capital. At the same time, the Government fully intends to fulfill its responsibility to provide targeted social assistance to the poorest layers of society.”

Based on the country Strategy 2020, the following SDG goals may be identified as priority issues:

- ✓ Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- ✓ Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- ✓ Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
- ✓ Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- ✓ Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Thus, Geostat's obvious task is to ensure production of relevant SDG indicators.

Sounds simple, although Questions arise:

- ✓ What about an inventory of relevant SDG indicators - already produced, to be produced soon, and not really feasible in the nearest years?
- ✓ How sufficient are NSO's efforts to coordinate the entire statistical system in relation to SDGs?
- ✓ International donor assistance related to SDG indicators (including technical assistance and capacity building) – is it expected to be provided only to NSOs or also to governmental decision-makers?

Factors that will make an NSO's life easier:

✓ Clear definition of SDG Goals and Targets - within the country and under the leadership of a strong institution:

which goals to pursue, consistence with other development plans/strategies in the country, determination of cross-cutting issues, estimates of resources needed for reaching the goals by ministries/implementing bodies (including human resources and capacity building);

✓ Detailed inventory of target indicators by decision-makers and the NSO: which existing data are sufficient for SDG targets, need for introduction of new methodologies/surveys to obtain unavailable indicators, which periodicity and level of disaggregation (regional, gender-based, etc.) is needed, what about administrative data and the respective NSO's leverage with regard to its quality;

# Geostat and SDGs (cont.)

## ✓ Resources available:

Sustainability of funding for possible new surveys, identification of skill gaps related to production of SDG indicators and analysis of obtained data; flexibility and timing in the budgetary preparations;

## ✓ International cooperation and assistance:

Efficient exchange of views and experiences along the way at international forums;  
Capacity building support to different stakeholders; close dialogue between international organizations and implementing bodies

Those seem to be necessary conditions for success. How sufficient they are it will become clear as the process develops further!





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*Thank you for your attention!*

