



**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**

GOALS



World Statistics Day Sustainable Data for Sustainable Development

National Implementation of SDG Monitoring

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21 October 2015**

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Outline

- ❖ Why data matters for the SDGs?
 - Mandate from Inter-governmental process

- ❖ What did we do for the MDGs?

- ❖ What are we doing for the SDGs?
 - SDG Indicators
 - MAPS Strategy for SDG Implementation
 - National SDG Reports
 - Data Ecosystem Mapping
 - MY World 2030
 - Data Revolution for Sustainable Development



Why data matters for the SDGs?

- ❖ Inform policies
 - AAAA: High-quality data is essential for **smart and transparent decision-making**, can improve policymaking at all levels
 - The **complexity and inter-connectedness of the SDGs** will require significant research and analysis to ensure the **coherence** of implementation efforts and **manage trade-offs**.
- ❖ Monitor progress
 - With 169 targets, and potentially as many indicators, measuring the SDGs will require significant improvements in **quality, reliability, availability and timeliness** of development data
 - Data from non-official, third-party sources can **complement official statistics** where gaps exist
- ❖ Leave no one behind
 - Data can help achieve the transformative impact of the SDGs, by providing information on who benefits or not from the SDGs, through **data disaggregation** according to international human rights framework
- ❖ Accountability, participation and empowerment
 - Data is necessary but not sufficient for accountability. People must have a say on which data about them is used and how. They must have **access to data** and be **empowered to take action** within their communities.



Mandate from inter-governmental process

❖ 2030 Agenda

- 16.10 ensure public access to information ...
- 17.18 ... increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
- 17.19 ... develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product ...



Mandate from inter-governmental process (cont'd)

❖ Addis Ababa Action Agenda

- Strengthen domestic capacities. National statistical systems have a central role, complemented by data and analysis from private sector, civil society and academia
- Increase and use high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by sex, age, geography, income, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
- ... learn from and strengthen existing initiatives and open data standards, such as International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)
- ... develop transparent measurements of progress on sustainable development that go beyond per capita income
- Access to data is not enough. Ensure access to tools, make data standards interoperable, increase global data literacy



What did we do to Monitor the MDGs

- ❖ **Scorekeeper of the MDGs**
 - 500+ national MDG reports in 140+ countries
 - Promotion of MDGs
 - Assessment of progress
 - Contribute to national debate on development
 - Highlight challenges and insufficiently monitored issues
- **Country Report Guidelines in 2001, 2003, 2009, 2013**
- ❖ **Support statistical capacity for measuring development progress**
 - Data collection and analysis to produce MDG reports
 - Fill data gaps
 - Improvement in data quality
 - Help create data-friendly environment

SDG Indicators



❖ UN Statistical Commission Roadmap

- Inter-Agency and Experts Group on SDG Indicators established by UN Statistical Commission in March 2015
- Two work streams: indicator framework, interlinkages across goals and targets
- Process is highly political and contentious. Strong oversight, or political guidance by member states.
- SDG Indicators Framework expected in March 2016
- Next meeting of IAEG-SDGs: 26-28 October 2015, Bangkok

❖ Mandate/Criteria

- Limited number of indicators, but no target left behind
- Data disaggregation by age, gender and other criteria to address vulnerability and exclusion
- Respect national policy space: each country can decide own indicators

MAPS Strategy for SDG Implementation



Mainstreaming	Acceleration	Policy Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Landing the SDG agenda at the national and local levels: integration into national and sub-national plans for development; and into budget allocations ❖ Links to new UNDAF Guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Focus on priority areas defined by respective countries ❖ Support an integrated approach, including synergies and trade-offs ❖ Bottlenecks assessment, financing and partnerships, and measurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Support – skills and experience - from respective UN agencies to countries, which should be made available at a low cost in a timely manner
Partnerships		
Accountability		
Data		

National SDG Reports

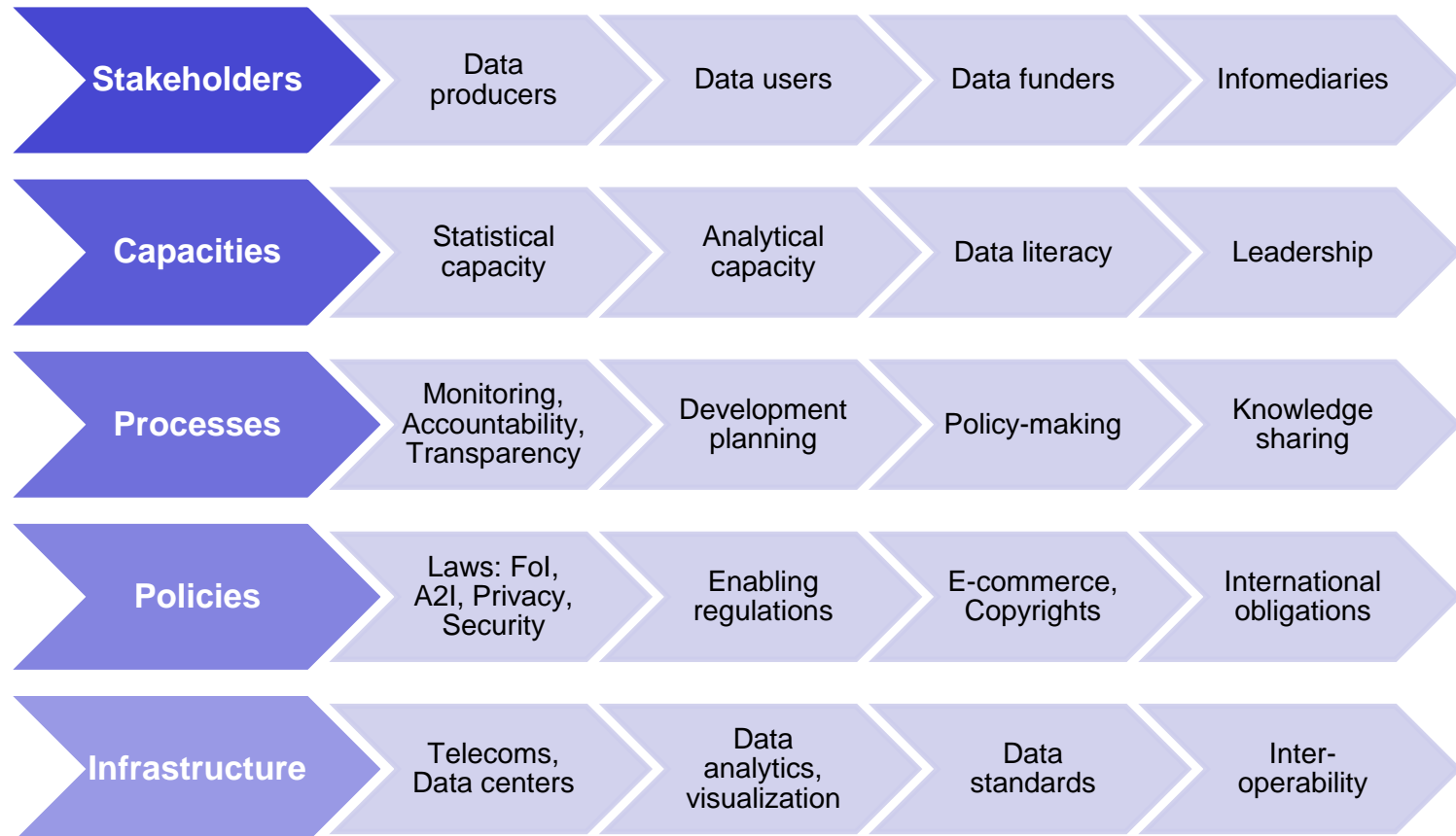


- ❖ United Nations Development Group - Sustainable Development Working Group
- ❖ Inter-agency task team on Data and National SDG Reports

- ❖ Objectives:
 - Strengthen data systems, capacities, methodologies and mechanisms to track progress
 - Effective and efficient monitoring and reporting through coordination, facilitation, knowledge sharing
 - Guidance for producing national SDG reports
 - Pooled expertise from UN System to support for 144 low and middle income countries
 - Contribution to HLPF Review architecture

Data Ecosystem Mapping

- ❖ Opportunities and constraints for stakeholders engagement in data revolution for sustainable development
- ❖ 6 countries: Bangladesh, Colombia, Moldova, Mongolia, Senegal, Swaziland





- ❖ **UN Global Campaign for the Sustainable Development Goals**
 - Continue the work of the UN Millennium Campaign
 - Popularize the SDGs
 - Localize the SDGs
 - Get feedback from citizens
 - ❖ Partner and innovate

- ❖ **MY World 2030:**
 - Build on MY World 2015 - <http://data.myworld2015.org/>
 - People's perception of progress on SDGs implementation - **How are their lives changing?**
 - Globally comparable data - scaled up, nationally representative
 - Feed into official monitoring efforts at national and global levels
 - **Build dialogue** between decision-makers and citizens, to contribute a "people's perspective" on how to implement the SDGs.



- ❖ May 2013: Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Post-2015 calls for a **Data Revolution for Sustainable Development**
- ❖ November 2014: SG's Independent Expert Advisory Group: ***A World that Counts***
 - Unprecedented technology progress and exponential increase in volume, level of detail, and speed of data available on societies, the economy and the environment
 - Integration of new and traditional data to produce high-quality, detailed, timely and relevant information to foster and monitor sustainable development
 - Increased usefulness of data through greater transparency and openness, while respecting privacy and human rights, and equality in production, access and use
 - Ultimately, more empowered people, better policies, better decisions, greater participation and accountability, leading to better outcomes for people and the planet
- ❖ September 2015: **Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data**
 - Multi-stakeholder: Governments, international organizations, civil society, private sector, statistics and data communities
 - Improve the Effective Use of Data
 - Fill Key Data Gaps
 - Expand Data Literacy and Capacity
 - Increase Openness and leverage of Existing Data
 - Mobilize Political Will and Resources
 - More information: <http://www.data4sdqs.org/>

Thank you!



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