

# LOCALIZATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA AND SDG NATIONAL MONITORING MECHANISMS

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# Localization of the 2030 Agenda

- Countries should review the Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda and if necessary, **adapt and prioritize** the targets to their national realities
- Process should be **inclusive** and involve not only stakeholders from the government, but also representatives from the national statistical office and system, civil society organizations, academia, the private sector and local and regional governments
- A **national SDG indicator framework** should then be developed, based on the global indicator framework and taking into account the national goals and targets previously established by the country

# National Data Reporting Mechanisms: Context

- SDGs require **data to be reported on a wide range of topics** where data was not collected before.
- High-quality **disaggregated data** required for accurately measuring progress.
- Data also required from **various sources**, including exploration of new sources



# Elements that shape reporting mechanisms

- **Legal framework** in the country for example: Statistical act, Information Act etc.
- **Institutional arrangements**, for example committees, coordination bodies, partnerships, collaborative arrangements, data flow mechanisms, working groups etc.
- **Strategies and plans** for statistical development.
- **Tools and systems** throughout the data life cycle



# Key principles of national monitoring



Primacy of **national ownership** and a country led process



Decisions on **national indicators** driven by **national priorities**; while being aligned with global indicators to the extent possible



SDGs are **integrated into various national development plans/framework** which is integrated to national monitoring

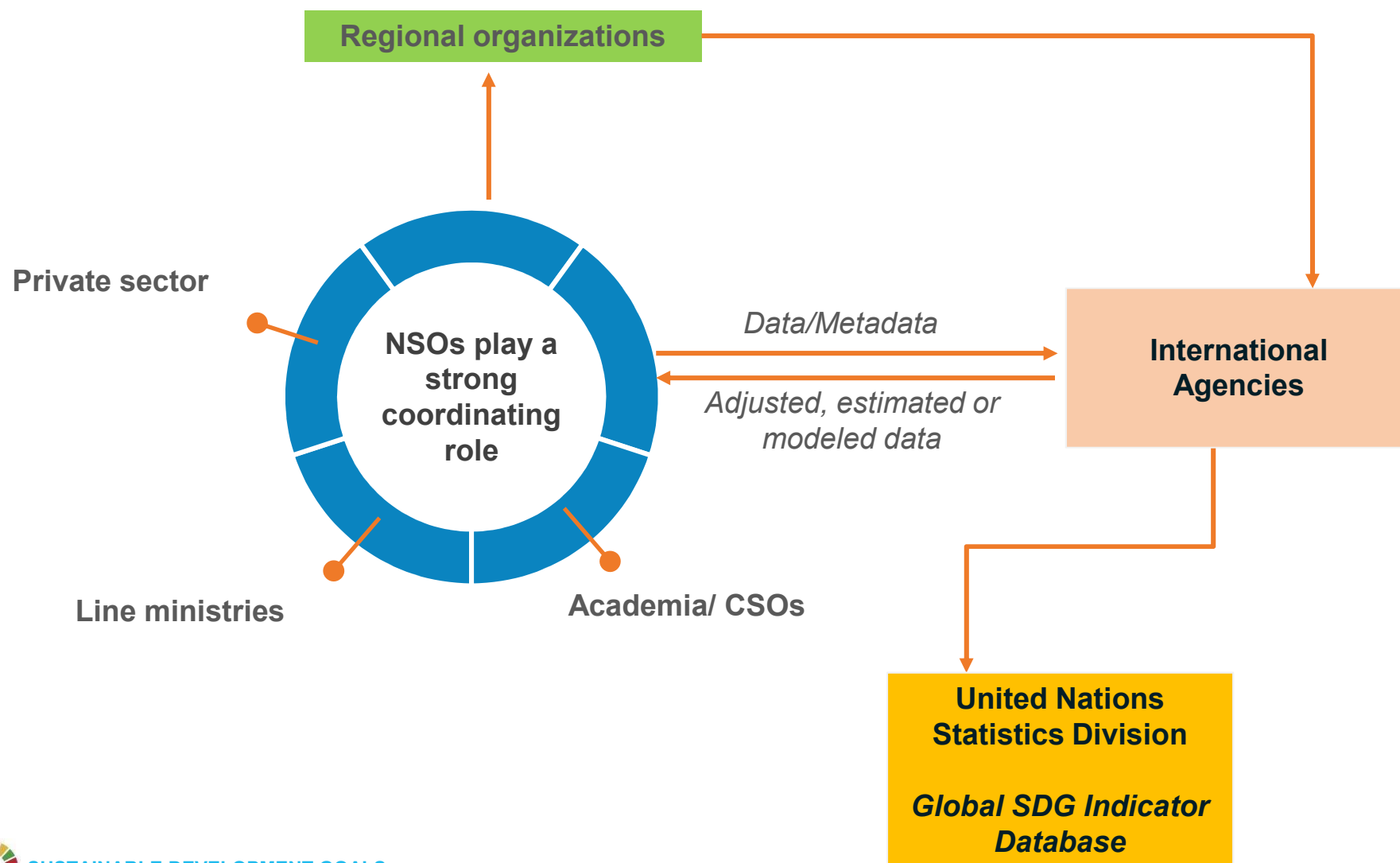


Built on **existing platform and processes**

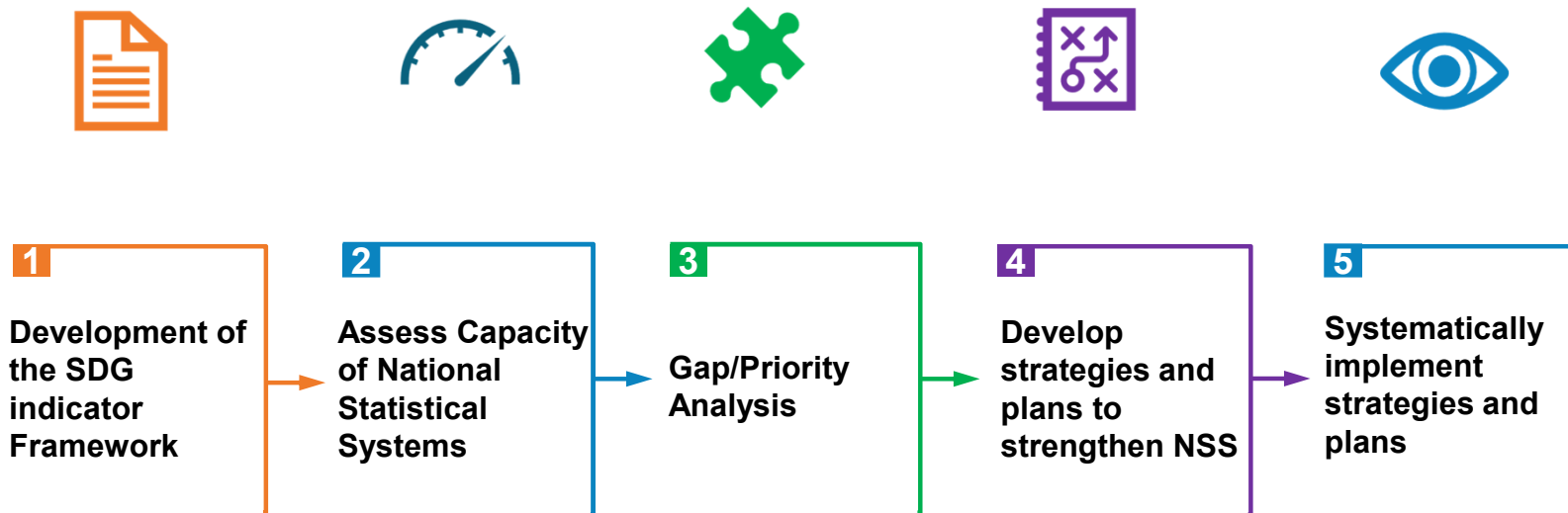


# Linkages between national and other reporting

Data flows between the national and international systems



# Implementing national monitoring for the 2030 Agenda



# SDG monitoring: challenges and opportunities

## Challenges

- Scope (232 indicators)
- Data disaggregation and coverage of all population groups
- Quality, timeliness, reliability and accessibility

## Opportunities

- New data sources
- Partnerships with new data communities
- Strengthening the role of NSOs
- Strengthening basic data production



# Successful institutional mechanisms for national reporting include



## Clear mandates and responsibilities

- Responsible for monitoring and reporting on progress
- Responsibility for indicator compilation
- Responsibility for SDG database
- Responsibility for data quality



## Coordination and cooperation bodies

- Working groups and task forces
- Coordination unit
- Data/statistics focal points in MDAs



## Strengthening coordination

- Between members of national statistical systems (eg. data sets formats, schedules of data submissions for inclusion in national SDG indicators databases have to be agreed; clarity on the SDGs focal points in all relevant NSS members)
- Within members of the NSS
- Among national/regional and international organizations



# National reporting platforms

National **reporting platforms** refers to a **web site, database, and associated IT infrastructure** used to collect, store, secure, and ultimately disseminate data and related metadata and documentation in an **easily accessible way** to reach all target users.

**Target users** may encompass government officials and policy makers, members of academia, non-governmental organizations and non-profits, international organizations, media and other information providers, business community, as well as individual users.<sup>1</sup>

# 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

Link to Country Reporting Guidelines:

<https://undg.org/document/guidelines-to-support-country-reporting-on-the-sustainable-development-goals/>

**Thank you for your attention**



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS