Indicators

UNSD

Workshop on Environment Statistics

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What makes a Good Indicator

S → **S**PECIFIC and **S**ENSITIVE to the changes induced as a result of actions taken

M → **M**EASURABLE progress can be shown and is not easily manipulated

A → **A**TTAINABLE and **A**PPLICABLE to the policy action taken

R → **R**ELEVANT to the areas in question

T → **T**IME BOUND and **T**RACKABLE by showing changes over time

Could also be RAVES
- **Reliable**
- **Appropriate**
- **Valid**
- **Easy to collect**
- **Sensitive and specific**

Source: MFNP, PEMD

Do good indicators really exist?

Good question…

- Indicators are:
  - never perfect
  - indicative only
  - fallible
- Context is very important

Targets and Indicators

Identify priorities and goals → Select Indicators → Set Targets

How to Select Indicators

1. Identify the priority programmes that need indicators (Targets)
2. Review the data that actually exists in the sector (this should also include the indicators that exist at the moment)
3. Select the indicators that are relevant to the goal
4. Check the indicators match the criteria of good indicators
5. Set the level of disaggregation
6. Check the regularity of data availability
7. Set a target for each indicator

Source: MFNP, PEMD

Disaggregation

- Many types of disaggregation – need to determine the suitable type
  - Gender – important in all sectors
  - Geographical
    - District or Province (vital for decentralisation)
    - Urban – Rural
  - Other types include by socio-economic and income groups
- How reliable is the disaggregated data?
- How much does disaggregation cost?