

UNDP's support to building monitoring capacity

Gonzalo Pizarro

Sustainable Development Cluster
Bureau for Policy and Programme Support
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

SUSTAINABLE GEALS







































DATA, MONITORING & REPORTING

- ☐ Alignment of national monitoring framework with SDGs
- Designing relevant national targets
- ☐ Defining relevant indicators





- Strengthen the use of data for analysis and implementation
- Support baseline assessments
- Support the development /implementation of new data methodologies





What is the support available to build monitoring capacity?

UN Country Team Support to the production of SDG country-led report



How to tackle the SDG framework:

- Selection of indicator can motivate choice across policy alternatives
- Identify causal pathways ('theories of change') for SDG outcomes
- Leverage existing platforms (e.g. government WGs; networks)



Guidance on how to conduct an inclusive multi-stakeholder process:

- Define who and how to engage (using media/social media, and technology)
- Encourage countries to adopt inclusive approaches for the national SDG review
- Leverage existing platforms (e.g. government WGs; networks)



Produce quality data and use alternative data sources:

- Promote citizen monitoring (e.g. citizen monitoring score cards)
- Use technology (e.g. remote sensing, mobile technologies, web-based)
- Use an online dashboard



Data Availability Assessments - Indonesia

	National Indicators				UN-Stat Indicators			
Goals	No. Of Indicators	Most Ready	Ready	Not Ready	No. Of Indicators	Most Ready	Ready	Not Ready
Goal 1	32	21	11	0	11	7	1	3
Goal 2	27	23	8	2	9	5	3	1
Goal 3	69	55	16	4	17	13	0	4
Goal 4	8	8	0	0	6	2	4	0
Goal 5	26	23	2	1	13	6	2	5
Goal 6	21	15	6	0	10	4	1	5
Goal 7	2	2	0	0	8	3	5	0
Goal 8	22	5	12	5	10	5	4	1
Goal 9	1	1	0	0	8	2	4	2
Goal 10	8	8	0	0	12	5	7	0
Goal 11	8	8	0	0	14	7	4	3
Goal 12	2	1	1	0	18	0	6	12
Goal 13	4	4	0	0	5	1	0	4
Goal 14	5	3	2	0	14	8	4	2
Goal 15	35	25	10	0	18	9	1	8
Goal 16	48	12	19	5	13	0	9	4
Goal 17	5	5	0	0	34	5	3	26
Total	323	219	87	17	220	82	58	80
%		67.80	26.93	5.26		37.27	26.36	36.36

UNEP/ UNDP Indicators and Data Mapping to Measure Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Targets – Case of Indonesia 2015



Type of indicators

Group 1 (The most ready indicators)

Group 2 (ready)

Group 3 (not ready)

Notes

- The data is available in Indonesian Ministries and Agencies
- The indicators are ready to be adopted without any major adjustment
- The quality of the data is good (timely data, based on survey, available at least at the provincial level
- The indicators are feasible (methodology exists, measurable and accountable).
- Indicator requires data that need to be improved, adjusted or modified based on existing national data.
- Only some of the required data are available
- The data was collected from small, unique sample research and not timely base
- The data is not well integrated. They are spread through different agencies
- The data only available at national level, not at smaller level (e.g district, city or village level)
- The data is not available
- The indicators are not feasible.
- The indicators require data collected from new methodology or approach

Data Ecosystem Mapping

Bangladesh, Bhutan, Colombia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Senegal, Swaziland, and Trinidad & Tobago



Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

Data collection is done by governments, civil society, academia & the private sector, for a variety of purposes, using different methodologies

& varied technological means.

USE

Data is used to inform policymaking, monitor implementation & report on progress, hold stakeholders accountable & empower citizens.

PROCESS

Data processing involves quality control, storage using electronic formats & standards, geotagging, & it requires ICT and statistical capacities.

ANALYZE III

Analysis transforms data into useful information & stories, using policy analysis, statistical tools & visualization techniques.



Data sharing involves releasing data in open & reusable formats for the benefits of citizens, the media & other stakeholders. monitor SDGs, and capacity and institutional upgrading required to track new agenda.

Initiative is evaluating gaps in data availability to

Mapping of 'data ecosystem' includes:

- national statistical capacity (NSOs) national and sub-national levels
- legal and policy frameworks on open data
- entry points and obstacles for multi-stakeholder
 engagement on data for implementation and monitoring of 2030 Agenda
- innovation and new technologies for data collection
- infrastructure/systems requirements for improved collection, dissemination and use of data
- efforts to support the establishment of an effective and accountable SDG Monitoring
 Framework

Governance, Peace and Security Statistics

 Collection of data on GPS across countries, which is comparable and feasible



Data Harmonization

- Supporting to the Strategic Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa
 (SHaSA) a programme of forty three national statistical offices (NSOs)
 in Africa. One of its work-areas is governance, peace and security (GPS)
 in collaboration with AUC
- Formulating indicators for the Agenda 2063 due to be adopted by African Heads of State – in collaboration with ECA, AUC, AfDB, IAEG members and Stats SA
- NSOs in transitional as well as democratic states are interested and able to conduct GPS surveys (modules have been rolled out in countries)
- The responsibility for institutionalizing the production of GPS data should fall on official NSOs

Praia Group on Governance Statistics

A key deliverable is the development of a handbook on governance statistics, consisting of indicators and methodologies to measure governance, peace and security. Its mandate goes up to 2020.



SDG Philanthropy Platform

□ Track and report philanthropic financial contributions on SDG implementation



Results Based Reporting

 SDG Philanthropy Platform maps investments made by foundations across SDG areas and will eventually match against performance indicators

Common data collection

 Helps to build consensus among foundations to agree on a common data strategy to track and report philanthropic contributions in a particular country (e.g. In Kenya, an agreement among 50 foundations was reached)

Better targeting investments

 Available data helps foundations to reduce duplications of investment, to generate join-efforts and to identify underfunded areas





THANK YOU