SDGs Data and Monitoring in MAPS Reports

Preliminary findings by IBC Data Team (UNDP and UNWOMEN) at Expert Group Meating on Statistics for the SDGs

Geneva, 15-18 April 2019

MAPS: More than an Acronym

MAINSTREAMING

Landing SDGs into national, sub-national and local plans and shaping budgets, monitoring systems

ACCELERATION

Targeting national and UN resources at priority areas in response to bottlenecks, financing partnerships, etc.

POLICY SUPPORT

Skills and expertise of UN system to be made available at low cost in a timely manner

PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT: channel additional support for partnership development activities, including for parliaments, CSO, private sector, media

ACCOUNTABILITY: establishing monitoring and review frameworks

DATA: contributing to data revolution by strengthening national capacities to collect and analyze information to monitor progress on 2030 Agenda and SDGs

Adapted from **UNDG** *Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – Reference Guide to UN Country Teams – February 2016*

COMPOSITION OF MAPS MISSIONS

Kazakhstan

- UNDP

Tajikistan

- UNDP

Azerbaijan

- UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, FAO

Moldova

- UNDP, UNFPA
- WB

Armenia

- UNDP, FAO, UNICEF

Belarus

- UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, ILO
- Gender
- WB

Turkmenistan

- UNDP, UNICEF, WHO
- WB

Albania

- Social Protection, Youth, Gender, Data
- EU, WB

Kyrgyzstan

- UNDP, FAO, UNEP
- Social Protection, Youth, Gender, Health
- WB

Serbia

- UNDP, UNECE
- Social Protection, Youth, Gender, LPMR, Health, Data
- WB

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- UNDP, UNICEF, UNEP, UNESCO, ILO, UNECE
- PBSO

Ukraine

- UNDP, UNICEF, ILO
- Gender, Health Data

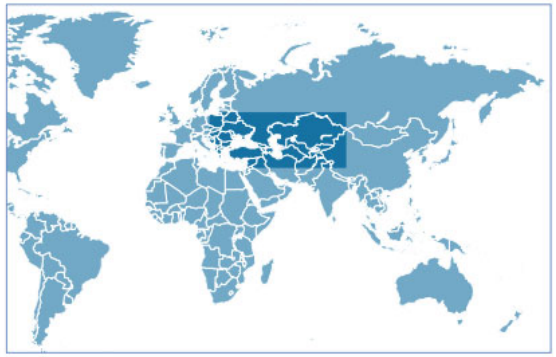
Uzbekistan

- UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA
- Data
- WB IsDB

Montenegro

- UNDP, UNECE
- UNRISD

- *Participating UN Agencies**
- *UN Issue Based Coalitions** *Represented*
- *Other*



Tools used in MAPS missions

Overview

- Overall region perform well in terms of data availability and openness
- Typically data gaps in SDGs 16, 13+14+15, 10
- Good availability of quantitative indicators (enrollment, mortality)
- Hard to obtain 'qualitative' indicators
- Issues of Leaving No One Behind - disaggregated data
- No clarity on non-statistical data and indicators outside the boundary of "official statistics"

	World Bank Statistical Capacity Score				Open data country Rank and Scores			
	Overall	Methodology	Source data	Periodicity and timeliness	Overall	Coverage	Openness	Rank
Albania	89	70	100	97	56	53	59	48
Armenia	94	100	100	83	53	50	55	61
Azerbaijan	81	80	80	83	51	60	44	64
Belarus	84	90	70	93	51	66	38	66
Bosnia and Herzegovina	69	70	70	67	35	38	32	128
Georgia	88	90	80	93	58	57	59	39
Kazakhstan	93	90	90	100	53	60	46	60
Kosovo *	40	40	60	20	50	52	48	70
Kyrgyz Republic	87	90	70	100	50	56	44	70
Macedonia, FYR	87	90	80	90	61	58	64	36
Moldova	90	100	80	90	70	56	83	19
Montenegro	77	60	80	90	45	46	43	84
Serbia	87	70	100	90	48	44	52	76
Tajikistan	77	60	80	90	42	41	44	89
Turkey	77	80	70	80	49	45	52	74
Turkmenistan	36	30	30	48	2	1	2	178
Ukraine	78	100	50	83	42	47	38	89
Uzbekistan	51	50	20	83	19	21	18	169

National coordination mechanism for SDGs

- National Coordination Mechanism for SDGs: structures and modalities varies
- Thematic inter-ministerial working groups targeting specific area: economic, social and environment issues, governance
- The Data Taskforce has been established in a number of countries
- National monitoring frameworks/systems are at different stages – should inform the development priority for NSS
- Unclear responsibilities between data producers (NSO and others) and data users

Statistics for SDGs

- NSO is recognized as a key national agency responsible for SDGs indicators
- 40-75% of the indicators are produced by the national statistical system, including 20-40 % by NSOs (UNECE estimates)
- Most countries (13 out of 16) has developed national indicators for monitoring SDGs
- Voluntary National Review was undertaken by 9 countries, plus 4 forthcoming in 2019
- Some countries have launched NRP - no common understanding on the content and scope

Main challenges

- All NSOs faces coordination challenges within the National Statistical System
- Lack of understanding of the value of official statistics and the need to build sustainable statistical capacity as part of countries' information infrastructure
- No clear mechanism on setting national SDG target values—where? how? what?
- Data disaggregation is a primary concern for all countries - LNOB
- Low level of accountability to secure the funding for the statistical work plan
- Limited resources devoted within NSOs – only 4 countries established specialized organizational units responsible for "cross-cutting data".

Main challenges

- Limited technical capacity and statistical expertise to explore non-traditional data sources, innovations and technology to modernize statistics

As a result, countries with low statistical capacity are focusing on:

✓ statistical production and less on data analysis and dissemination,

✓economic statistics and less on social and environmental statistics,

✓exhaustive surveys rather on sample-based survey.

Engagement around data

How?

Who?

What?

????