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SDG Data Instruments

Global Tiers in the Global SDG Indicator

Developing SDG indicator at the regional /national level
- Assess data availability and frequency
- Relevance
- Localizing

Arab Regional SDG Framework (first draft)

Tips

Outcome

SDG Data Instruments

- Economic
- Social
- Environmental

→

- Census
- Household Survey
- Agricultural Survey
- Geospatial Data/ Infrastructure and Facility Inventories
- Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
- Administrative Data
- Economic Statistics
- Environmental Data

NSO is required to monitor SDGs of 8 core data collection tools with a range of different stakeholders

Sources differ in dimensions:

- periodicity

- quality

- relevance

- data accessibility

- data use

Other Government Agencies

Private Sector

Geo-spatial Data
Environmental Data
Economic Data
Administrative Data
Establishment Surveys
Agriculture Surveys
Household Surveys
CRVS

National Statistics Office

"data delayed is data denied"

Civil Society

International Organization and Sources

International Conventions

National Planning

SDG Indicator

Government Transparency

Government Operations

Social Service Delivery

Global SDG Indicator Framework

Tier I : Currently available with standardized metadata (58%)

Tier II: Currently not available, but have a standardized metadata (34%)

Tier III: No available standardized metadata (8%)

Developing SDG Indicator Framework

Assess

- Review and assess global indicators into 3 Tiers of availability and frequency status

Relevance

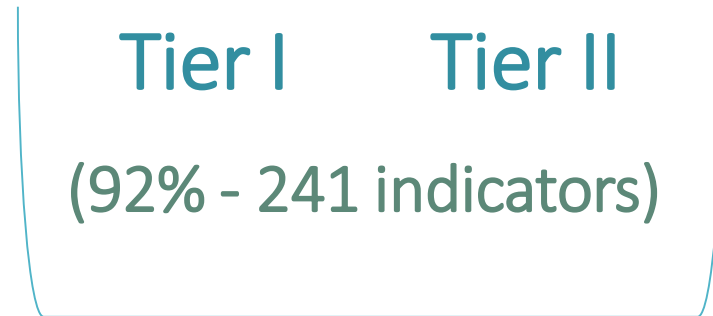- Assess relevance of indicators to national/ regional context

Localize

- Add relevant indicators / policy areas to national/ regional context

I. Review data availability & frequency

- Review Global SDG Indicator Framework

Tier I   Tier II

(92% - 241 indicators)

- Identify for each indicator
  - source
  - level of disaggregation
  - frequency

	Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
17	Maternal mortality ratio (MDG Indicator) and rate	CRVS
18	Neonatal, infant, and under-five mortality rates (modified MDG Indicator)	CRVS
19	Percent of children receiving full immunization (as recommended by natio[nal] vaccination schedules)	Household surveys
20	HIV incidence, treatment rate, and mortality (modified MD[G]...)	Administrative data
21	Incidence, prevalence, and death rates associated wit[h] ...[I]ndicator)	Administrative data
22	Incidence and death rates associated with ma[...]...[I]ndicator)	Administrative data
23	Probability of dying between exact a[ges...]...[fr]om any of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, [or suicide]	Administrative data
24	Percent of population overweight a[nd ob]ese, including children under 5	Household surveys

level of disaggregation & frequency

Categorize into R/N Tiers

Tier I : Currently available with sufficient quality, frequency and disaggregation (nationally tracked fully/partially/international)

Tier II: Not available on regular basis or frequency, or not of sufficient quality or disaggregation, requiring improvements (plan to produce/track by 2018)

Tier III: Missing, requiring substantial capacity-building, investments in new collection tools (plan to collect by 2020)

identify also whether the indicators are tracked through international databases (Global SDG database, WB, FAO, etc)

Example from Montenegro

			Tier I	Tier II	
Institution	Official (O) or Administrative Producer (A)	Number of indicators	Currently available (fully tracked)	Currently available partially tracked	Will be available by end 2018
Ministry of Economy	A	3	-	7.3.1-7.b.1- 12.c.1	-
Ministry of Agriculture	A	4		15.1.1	6.4.1-6.4.2-15.2.1
Ministry of Education	A	7	4.1.1-4.c.1	4.2.2- 4.7.1-4.a.1	
Ministry of Transport	A	1	-	-	-
Ministry of Justice	A	1	-	-	-
Ministry of labor	A	2	-	-	-
Ministry of interior	A	6	-	13.1.2	1.5.3-11.b.1-13.1.1

II. Assess relevance of indicators

Review national Tier III of missing indicators and assess relevance with relevant policy makers, stakeholders, users and producers

Outcome of discussions:

- Maintain
- Irrelevant – delete

Update Tier III list

Caution!!!!!

None of the agreed indicators should be rejected if it is not available in an equally accurate and timely fashion.

Such indicators form the basis for identifying data and capacity gaps to help design capacity development programmes and strategies, while substitute indicators are used in the interim.

III. Localizing framework

Review existing national indicators

Emerging concerns/ new indicators
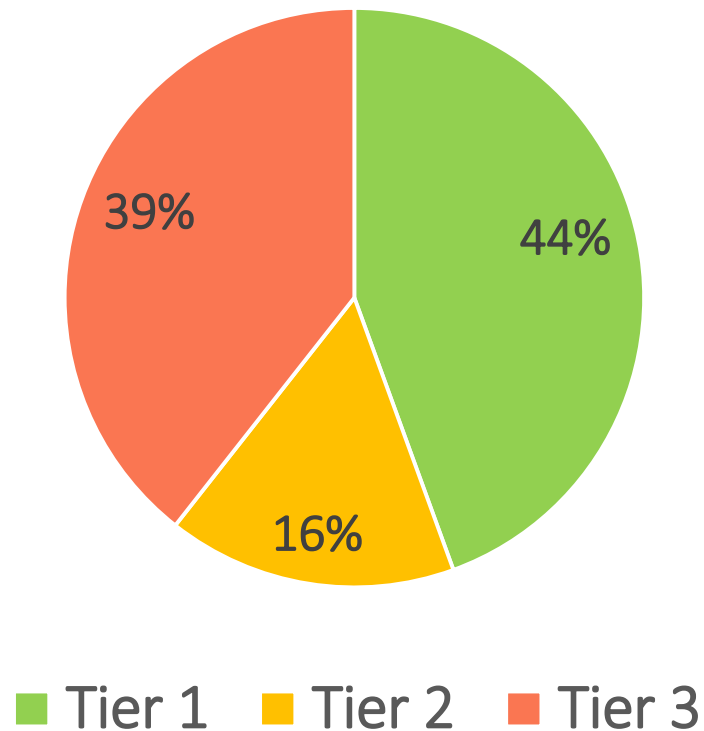
Adding new national

- investigate other available national indicators in databases, strategies, reports, etc (other unconventional sources) consider relevance and adding to Global SDG framework,

- Consultation with national data-reporting institutions on draft SDG list mapping to national priority thematic areas
    – *add those identified as available in Tiers I and II*

- Discuss with national data users new national areas of concern and identify indicators to measure those areas
    – add those identifies as not available in Tier III

	Tier I			Tier II/ Additional by 2018	Tier III/ Additional by 2020- 2024
	Goal / Policy 1	Goal / Policy 2	Goal /Policy 3		
SGDs indicators allocated (total by Goal)					
SDGs Indicators fully tracked by National Institutions					
SDGs Indicators partially tracked by National Institutions					
SDGs Indicators to be tracked by National Institutions by 2018					
Total # of SDGs nationally tracked by 2018					
Additional SDGs Indicators Internationally tracked					

First draft

Arab Regional SDG Indicator Framework

Arab Regional SDG Indicator Framework

Legend: ■ Tier 1 ■ Tier 2 ■ Tier 3

241 indicators is 92% of the UNSD SDG Global database.

Tier I - 107 indicators (44%) available in most countries (60-100%).

Tier II - 39 indicators (16%) are available in few countries (41-59%).

Tier III - 95 indicators (39%) which were either with one data point or none.

Distribution of indicators by Tiers and Goals

Regional monitoring and reporting on 44% of the indicators

55% need to be produced on regular basis in majority of countries

Need for a major regional capacity building efforts

	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Total
G1	0	4	19	23
G2	8	1	6	15
G3	31	5	6	42
G4	9	12	26	47
G5	1	0	9	10
G6	7	1	1	9
G7	4	0	0	4
G8	14	5	8	27
G9	12	1	2	15
G10	2	0	2	4
G11	0	4	5	9
G12	6	0	3	9
G13	0	3	1	4
G14	1	0	0	1
G15	8	0	0	8
G16	0	2	6	8
G17	4	1	1	6
Total	107	39	95	241
	44%	16%	39%	

Tips

✓ Incorporate many or most of the indicators agreed for global monitoring

✓ support the availability of required internationally comparable data for global monitoring, and for intra- and interregional comparison;

✓ ensure that global indicators are compiled based on nationally owned data;

✓ prevent the establishment of parallel data compilation systems for global monitoring that would draw resources from national monitoring.

✓ International technical assistance activities are expected to centre on implementation of the global indicators.

Outcome

- At the national level, the framework will consist of a list of national indicators with official source, disaggregation and periodicity

- Strengthen the partnership and planning processes with stakeholders to align demand with timely supply

- Aligned/mapped national SDG framework to thematic areas of the national development plan

- Prepared the seed material for developing NSDS

  To report and disseminate Tier I indicators

  To compute Tier II indicators

  To collect Tier III indicators

Thank you