



SDGs Country Reporting System

Perspectives on Monitoring and Reporting Frameworks in the Arab Region

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Session 3: SDG country reporting system



Mainstreaming SDGs into national development plans & strategies

Reinforcing a human-centered approach

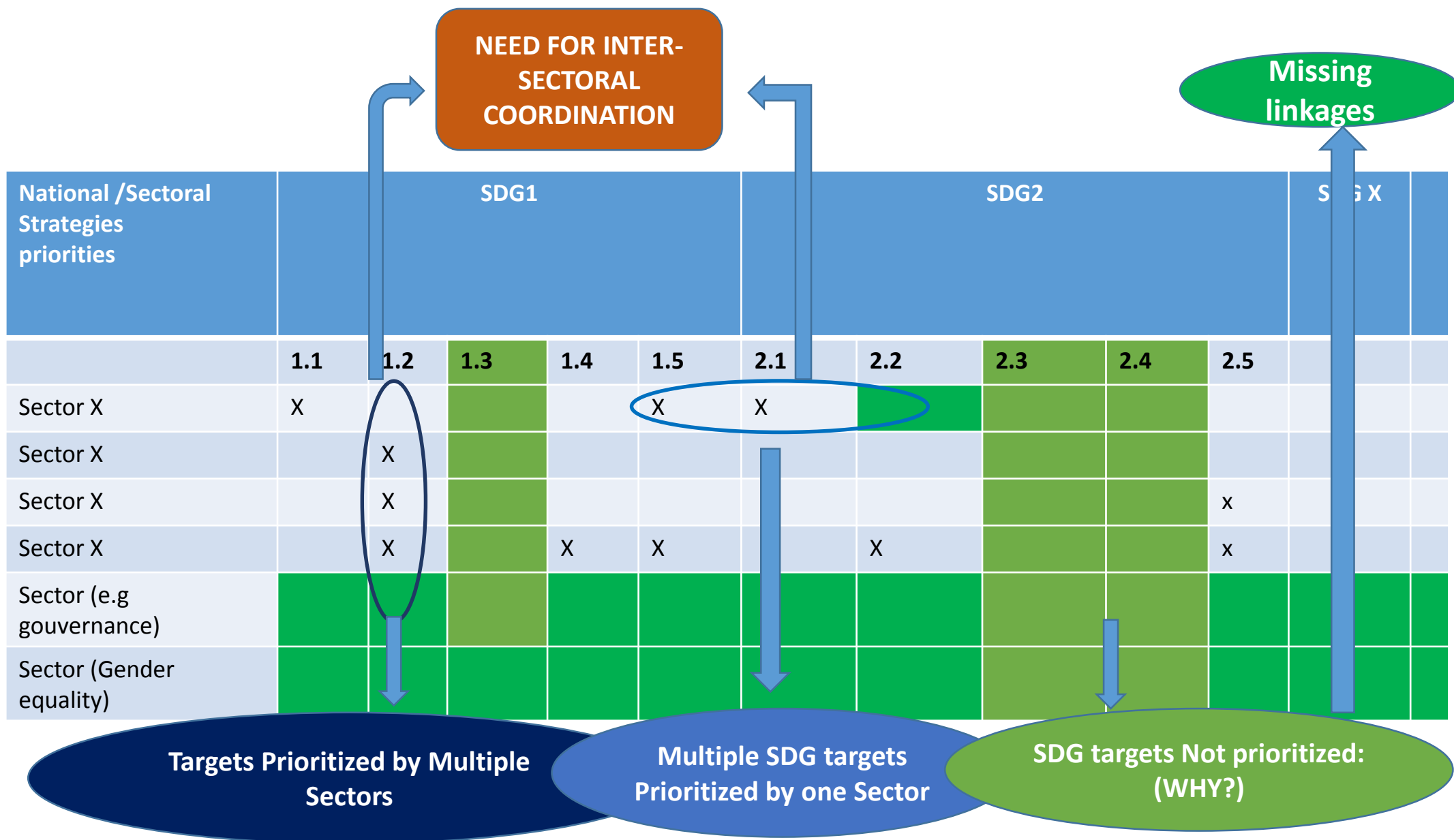
Global and Regional Initiatives

- **UNDG's MAPS: Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support**
- **UNDP's Rapid Integrated Assessment Toolkit**
 - **Other areas:**
 - **SDGs relevant to fragile and conflict countries**
 - **Thematic regional indicators**
- **Arab Parliamentary Meeting, Feb. 11, Cairo: emphasized the importance of developing regional monitoring and assessment mechanism (call raised to Arab Summit)**

ASSESSING SDG 'POLICY READINESS'

UNDP RAPID INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT TOOL

Applied in more
than 15 countries,
including
Mauritius,
Panama, Mexico,
Jamaica..





Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

ASSESSING SDG 'POLICY READINESS'

To what extent do national plans and strategies cover SDGs and targets?

REGION HIGHLIGHTS

- ❑ Mappings of national and/or sectoral strategies and plans to the SDGs self-started or with support of UNDP/UN on-going or planned in many countries:
 - ❑ Jordan, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Djibouti*, Palestine
 - ❑ GCCs: Kuwait, Bahrain, KSA, UAE. Qatar

ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

- ❑ **Alignment at Goal level is not enough:**
Alignment-adaptation to be considered at the SDG target level for policy relevance – *SDG indicators link to SDG targets!*
- ❑ **Comprehensiveness:** Alignment should be considered across all sectors and SDG targets
- ❑ SDG gaps identified in current plans should **open the space for inclusive policy dialogue and policy change** (mid-term reviews, new planning cycles)



SDG Data, Monitoring & Evaluation, Reporting

Data and statistics are useful as long as they can meaningfully contribute to the fundamental vision, principles and goals of the sustainable development agenda, including ensuring that no one is left behind, empowering people to participate, and taking action and hold duty bearers accountable

SDG MONITORING READINESS: KEY CHALLENGES

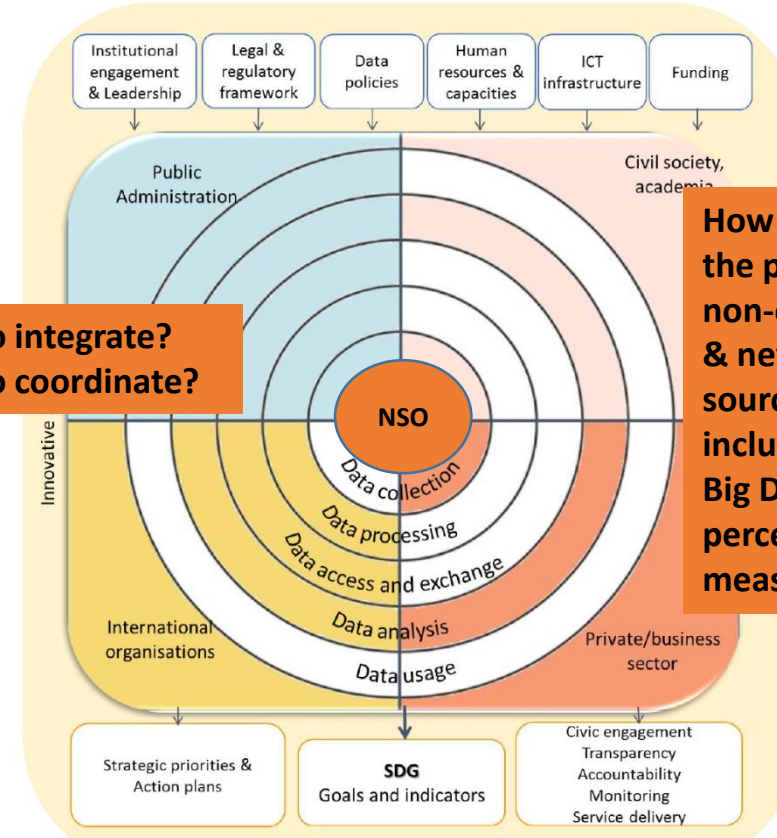
- ❑ Limited Data availability (frequency, quality, disaggregation)
- ❑ Limited or inefficient use of available data (in particular administrative data)

- ❑ Only 3 Arab states have a National Statistical Development Strategy,
- ❑ 15 Arab states have their statistical strategies expired
- ❑ 4 Arab states do not have a statistical strategy

Source: ESCWA:

https://www.unescwa.org/sites/www.unescwa.org/files/events/files/implementation_of_the_2030_agenda_for_sustainable_development_in_the_arab_states.pdf

- ❑ Limited data analysis capacity
- ❑ Weak linkages between data & policy making
- ❑ Lack of financial resources for statistical development



Source: based on UNDP, Moldova- Data Ecosystem Mapping

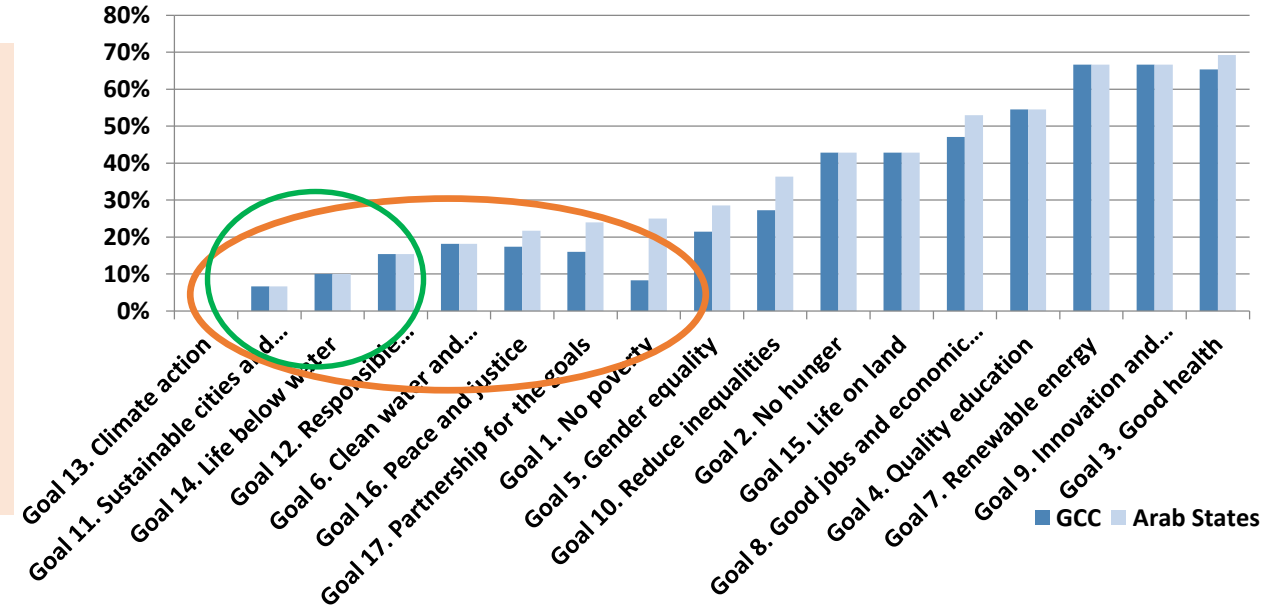
<http://www.md.undp.org/content/moldova/en/home/library/sdg/cartografierea-ecosistemelor-pentru-revoluia-datelor-in-republic.html>

- ❑ Limited coordination between data producers
- ❑ Weak data management, accessibility/dissemination

SDG 'DATA READINESS' in the Arab Region

- On average, the region as a whole has the capacity to report on about 35 % of SDG indicators (GCC: 32%), with significant variations across countries
- Major gaps: Poverty & Inequality (SDG1, 5, 10), SDG16 (Peace and Justice), SDG17 (Partnerships), and 'green goals'

54 indicators require sex-disaggregated data...



Preliminary estimates by UNDP based on latest comprehensive mapping conducted by UNSD



UNDG SDG Country Reporting Guidelines

PURPOSE

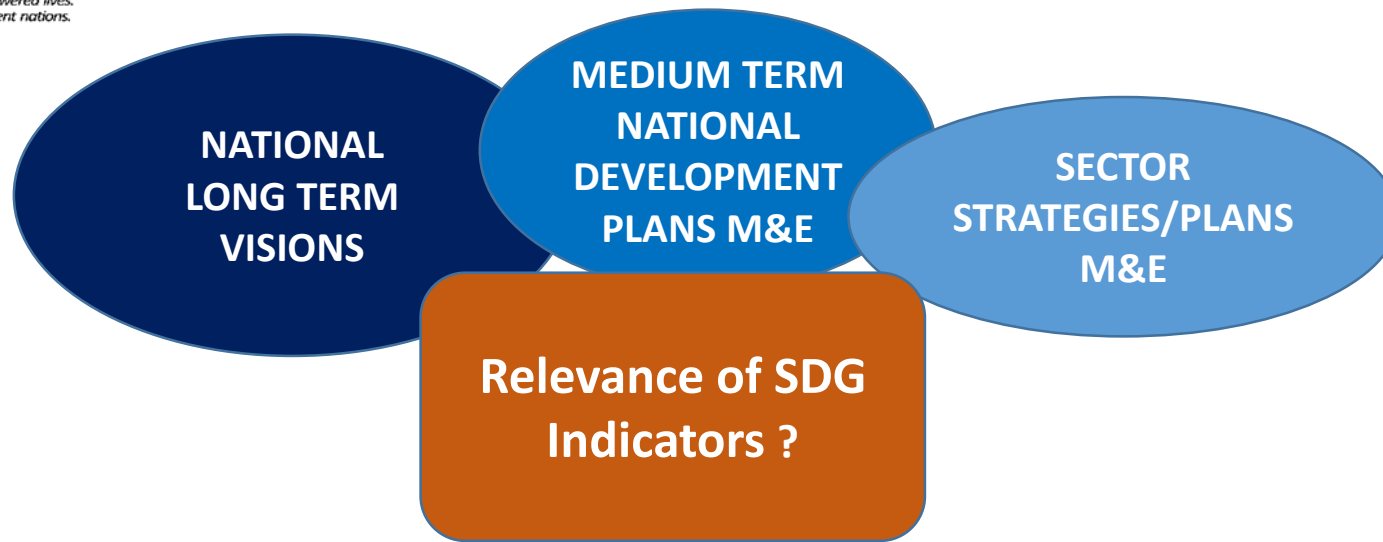
- ❑ To provide guidance to UN country teams and Member States on how to conduct national review processes through national SDG reports that:
 - **Go beyond monitoring:** encouraging analytical SDG reporting
 - Promote **inclusive national policy dialogue**
 - Promote mutual accountability
 - **Facilitate comparability**
 - Build **collaboration for policy coherence in government**
 - **Encourage a coordinating role of NSOs**

FOCUS AREAS

- **Stakeholder engagement** (Identifying relevant stakeholders; Setting up platforms for engagement; Leveraging IT technology etc...)
- **SDG Targets, Indicators, Data, related issues** (localization of targets/setting of benchmarks; data disaggregation requirements, selecting national SDG targets/alignment with global SDG targets; baseline setting...)
- **Progress analysis-methodologies** (scorecards, analytical approaches/policy analysis..)
- **Communication, dissemination and advocacy**

SDG Country Report to be consistent with the report outline proposed for the Follow-Up Review under the HLPF

LINKING POLICY & DATA: A Must for SDG Reporting



- **Reporting on what? To which extent are policy development and statistical communities connected?**
- **Who decides on national priorities? Evidence-based policy debates and data-driven advocacy campaigns are key.**



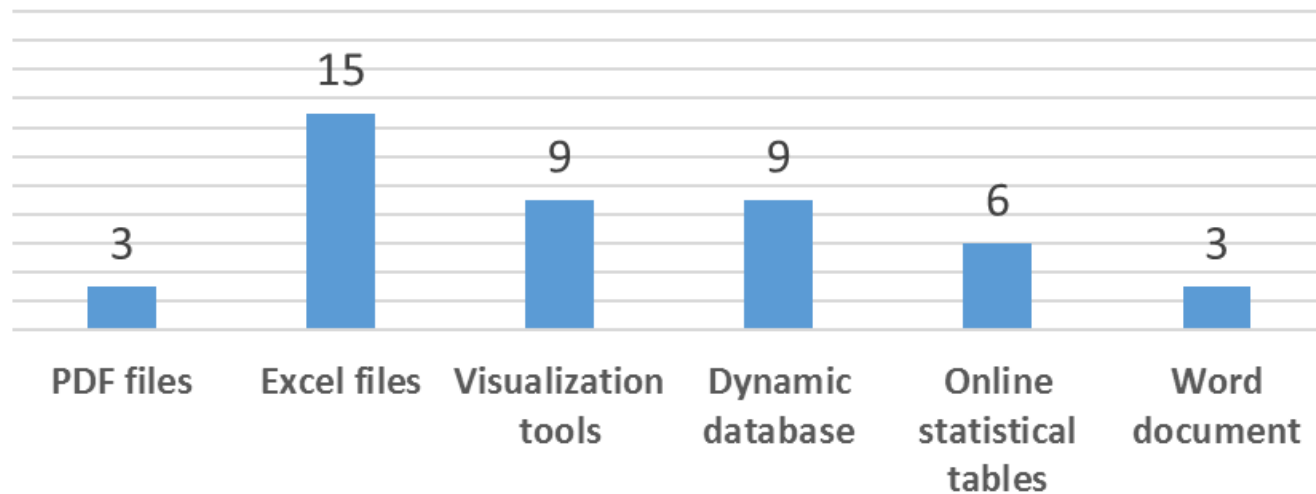
DATA MANAGEMENT AND DISSEMINATION

- A key aspect of the 2030 Agenda is **accountability, transparency and participation**.
 - On-line dissemination of official statistics and data analysis is thus critical to facilitate the engagement of stakeholders (CSOs, private sector, academia and citizens at large) in the public debate on the performance of countries on SDGs and strengthen ownership of the Agenda.
 - Statistical literacy and elitism
-
- Internet use jumped from 8% in 2005 up to 37% in 2015, representing an increase from 5 million subscriptions in 2000 to **141 million** in 2015 (36% of population)
(Source: ITU)
 - More than 50% of connected youth aged 15-24 are active on Twitter, 46 percent read blogs and 59% obtain their news from online sources
(Source: the 2013 Asda'a Burson-Marsteller Arab Survey)

Official statistics should be everyone's business!

DATA MANAGEMENT AND DISSEMINATION

How do NSOs disseminate official statistics?



Online dissemination of official statistics

- 19 National Statistical Offices have a functioning website
- 9 NSOs offer a dynamic database
- 3 NSOs continue to publish data in the form of static pdf files

DATA VISUALIZATION

SELECT FROM BELOW

1 SOURCE	2 COUNTRY	3 TOPIC	4 SUBJECT	5 INDICATOR
<input type="radio"/> National <input type="radio"/> International	<input type="radio"/> Algeria <input type="radio"/> Bahrain <input type="radio"/> Comoros <input type="radio"/> Djibouti <input type="radio"/> Egypt <input type="radio"/> Iraq <input type="radio"/> Jordan <input type="radio"/> Kuwait <input type="radio"/> Lebanon	<input type="radio"/> Demography <input type="radio"/> Education <input type="radio"/> Energy <input type="radio"/> Gender <input type="radio"/> Labor and Employment <input type="radio"/> Macroeconomy <input type="radio"/> Poverty <input type="radio"/> Trade <input type="radio"/> Water and Food Security		

6 YEAR ☒ One year ☐ Year range



- Country -

- Topic -

- Type -

- Keywords -

- From Year - (2000)

- To Year - (2020)

SEARCH

RESET

VIEW

PRIORITIES FOR THE REGION

- ❑ **Aligning national M&E frameworks and SDG Follow-up and Review to avoid parallel reporting processes – Integrating/adapting global SDG indicators**
- ❑ **Strengthening SDG data production (frequency, quality and disaggregation to Leave No One Behind) focusing on national and regional SDG priorities**
- ❑ **Enhancing dissemination of data (open and national statistical systems) and SDG reporting using open source technologies**

Regionally:



(Data producers)

- ✓ Enhancing SDG reporting & dissemination capacities of NSOs
- ✓ Statistical analysis & reporting
- ✓ Advancing technical infrastructure and database management
- ✓ Improving flow of data exchange between public institutions at the national level
- ✓ Revamping data portals using cost-efficient and open technologies

(Data users)

Widen the accountability framework: (1) data journalism and (2) data-driven advocacy and monitoring campaigns

Globally:

- 'Data ecosystems mappings'
- **National SDG Progress reports - Analytical reporting**
 - **UNDG Guidelines for SDG country reports available**
- **HLPF Voluntary National Reviews**

Thank You