SAMOA Pathway and 2030 Agenda

Renata Rubian – 19 May 2016
Sustainable Development Cluster
Bureau for Policy and Programme Support
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
UNDP provides **direct support to the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) Secretariat**, which current chairmanship is with Maldives. AOSIS provides a political platform to voice the needs and position of SIDS across the intergovernmental process.

**Emphasis on economic growth and decent work for all, with strong reference to poverty reduction and sustainable tourism** (direct links to SDG-1 on poverty; SDG-8 on jobs and growth; access to energy SDG-7, and infrastructure SDG-9)

**Impact of climate change** and the vulnerabilities of islands to extreme weather events, sea-level rise, coastal erosion, ocean acidification, and food insecurity (direct links to SDG-13 on climate; SDG-2 on hunger; SDG-14 on oceans, SDG-15 on life on land) – **relevance to the commitments made at COP-21 in Paris**

**Means of implementation under the SAMOA Pathway maps very well against the 2030 Agenda**: financing, partnerships, trade, capacity, building, data and statistics, technology, monitoring and accountability...

**Clear links to the Sendai Framework on DRR** – given the relevance of early warning systems, need for technical assistance for post-disaster response and recovery, disaster preparedness etc.
What is our starting point to support the monitoring of the SDGs and SAMOA Pathway?
MDG MONITORING FRAMEWORK

GLOBAL

- Secretary-General
  - Accelerating progress towards the MDGs
  - Report on the work of the organization

- Chief Executives Board (CEB)
  - MDG country reviews

- Inter-agency and Expert Group on MDG Indicators
  - Department of Economic and Social Affairs
  - Millennium Development Goals Report (annual)
  - MDG Indicator Database (IAEG/DESA)
  - Monitoring and evaluation of Development Account projects

- MDG Gap Task Force
  - MDG Gap Task Force Report (since 2008)
  - Integrated Implementation Framework (tracking financial and policy support)

- Individual United Nations and other entities, e.g., UNICEF, UN Women, World Bank
  - A variety of monitoring outputs e.g., Global Monitoring Report and MDG Gender Chart

REGIONAL

- ECA
- ECE
- ECLAC
- ESCAP
- ESCWA
- + partners
  - Regional MDG reports
  - Regional MDG databases
  - Regional Coordination Mechanism

NATIONAL

- UNDP/United Nations country team
  - Support of MDG country reports
  - MDG Acceleration Framework action plans and reports

- Examples of other sources of monitoring and evaluation information
  - MDG Achievement Fund
  - Millennium Villages Project
  - Global Partnership for Education
  - Every Woman Every Child

- United Nations Development Group
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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT GROUP

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT GROUP
### MDG MONITORING EXPERIENCE IN SIDS

SIDS produced 71 MDG Country Reports – spanning 35 island countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIMS</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>UNDG MDG Country Report Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles (2)</td>
<td>2013, 2010</td>
<td>Singapore (0)</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caribbean</td>
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<td>Antigua and Barbuda (2)</td>
<td>2009, 2004</td>
<td>Bahamas (0)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Barbados (1) 2007</td>
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<td>Haiti (3)</td>
<td>2013, 2008, 2004</td>
<td>Jamaica (2)</td>
<td>2009, 2004</td>
<td>Saint Kitts and Nevis (1) 2006</td>
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<td>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (0)</td>
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<td>Suriname (2) 2009, 2005</td>
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<td>Pacific</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cook Islands (2)</td>
<td>2010, 2005</td>
<td>Fiji (2)</td>
<td>2010, 2004</td>
<td>Kiribati (1) 2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marshall Islands (2)</td>
<td>2009, 2005</td>
<td>Micronesia (1)</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Nauru (1) 2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niue (1)</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Palau (1)</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>PNG (2) 2010, 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoa (1)</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Solomon Islands (2)</td>
<td>2010, 2004</td>
<td>Timor Leste (2) 2009, 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonga (3)</td>
<td>2015, 2010, 2005</td>
<td>Tuvalu (2)</td>
<td>2010, 2006</td>
<td>Vanuatu (2) 2010, 2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UNDG MDG Country Report Guidelines were produced in 2001, 2003, 2009 and 2013**
MDG Country Reporting Guidelines

2001:
- Awareness, advocacy, partnerships, commitment, focus on capacity building

2003:
- Tailoring targets, communicating, sharing experiences, raising demand for data

2009:
- Analysis of trends, bottleneck assessment and acceleration, accumulating good practices, focus on data quality
- Assessing the impact of the financial crisis, climate change ...

2013:
- Inequality analysis, going beyond averages, breaking down the silos, focus on the unfinished business
## Indicators used for monitoring and reporting by countries

**Official MDG indicators:** 60 / **Proxy MDG indicators:** 1906

### Goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals</th>
<th>Official</th>
<th>Proxy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achieve universal primary education</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote gender equality and empower Women</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce child mortality</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve maternal health</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Goals</th>
<th>Official</th>
<th>Proxy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure environmental sustainability</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop a global partnership for development</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: own elaboration based on information from MDGs country reports (156 countries)

Source: UNDP calculations, based on the analysis from MDG Country Reports (156 countries)
MDG-1: Usage of indicators (official and proxy)

Proportion of countries using MDG indicators (156 countries)

- Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age: 64.1%
- Proportion of population below national poverty line: 53.8%
- Poverty Gap Ratio: 50.6%
- Share of poorest quintile in national consumption: 44.5%
- Employment-to-population ratio: 42.3%
- Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption: 38.5%
- Growth rate of GDP per person employed: 25.6%
- Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment: 25.6%
- Unemployment rate: 24.4%
- Unemployment rate (15-24 years old): 23.1%
- Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day: 23.1%
- Gini coefficient: 22.4%
- Proportion of population living in extreme poverty: 19.2%

Source: UNDP calculations, based on the analysis from MDG Country Reports (156 countries)
MDG-4: Usage of indicators (official and proxy)

Proportion of countries using MDG indicators (156 countries)

- Under five mortality rate (per 1,000): 91.7%
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 91.0%
- Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles: 65.4%
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): Female: 13.5%
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): Male: 13.5%
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): Urban: 12.8%
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): Rural: 12.8%
- Under five mortality rate (per 1,000): Girls: 11.5%
- Under five mortality rate (per 1,000): Boys: 11.5%
- Under five mortality rate (per 1,000): Rural: 11.5%
- Under five mortality rate (per 1,000): Urban: 11.5%
- Proportion of children under two years immunized against measles: 5.8%
- Proportion of infants exclusively breastfed up to 6 months of age: 5.8%
- Post-neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 5.1%

Source: own elaboration based on the analysis from MDG Country Reports (156 countries)
MDG-5: Usage of indicators (official and proxy)

Proportion of countries using MDG indicators (156 countries)

- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births): 85.9%
- Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel: 82.7%
- Contraceptive prevalence rate: 48.7%
- Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 live births): 37.2%
- Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit): 32.1%
- Unmet need for family planning: 31.4%
- Antenatal care coverage (at least four visits): 21.2%
- Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits): 17.3%
- Total fertility rate: 9.6%
- Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel: Rural 6.4%
- Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel: Urban 6.4%
- Use of any contraceptive method among married women (ages 15-49): 6.4%
- Percentage of births delivered in a health facility: 5.8%

Source: UNDP calculations, based on the analysis from MDG Country Reports (156 countries)
MDG-8: Usage of indicators (official and proxy)

Proportion of countries using MDG indicators (156 countries)

- Mobile-cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 44.9%
- Internet users per 100 inhabitants: 41.6%
- Fixed-telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 39.7%
- Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services: 31.4%
- ODA received as a share of GDP: 14.7%
- Total ODA received (USD$ Million): 13.5%
- Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and...): 10.9%
- Personal computers per 100 people: 9.6%
- Total outstanding debt to GDP: 8.3%

Source: UNDP calculations, based on the analysis from MDG Country Reports (156 countries)
### Number of MDG indicators per each SDG indicator (156 countries)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG Indicator Description</th>
<th>Number of MDG Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions [SDG 1.2.2]</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations [SDG 3.3.1]</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments [SGD 5.5.1]</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities [SDG 8.5.2]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex [SDG 4.6.1]</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emission per unit of value added [SDG 9.4.1]</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio [SDG 3.1.1]</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of population below international poverty line disaggregated by sex, age group, employment status, and geographical location (urban/rural) [SDG 1.1.1]</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population [SDG 3.3.2]</td>
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Source: UNDP calculations, based on the analysis from MDG Country Reports (156 countries)
MDG indicators (official and proxy) mapped against SDG indicators

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<td>Proportion of population living below national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group [SDG 1.2.1]</td>
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<td>Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water [SDG 6.2.1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations [SDG 3.3.1]</td>
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<td>Under-five mortality rate [SDG 3.2.1]</td>
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<td>Maternal mortality ratio [SDG 3.1.1]</td>
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<td>Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group [SDG 3.7.2]</td>
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<td>Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments [SDG 5.5.1]</td>
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<tr>
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<td>85</td>
</tr>
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Source: UNDP calculations, based on the analysis from MDG Country Reports (156 countries)
What is the support available to SIDS to build their monitoring capacity?
A ROADMAP TOWARD SDG IMPLEMENTATION

I. Alignment: Assessing national priorities and the SDGs

II. Data, monitoring, and reporting

III. From planning to action: Prioritizing SDG accelerators

IV. Integrating into budget frameworks

V. Resources and partnerships
I. UN Country Team Support to the production of SDG country-led reports

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
## II. Data Availability Assessments - Indonesia

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals</th>
<th>National Indicators</th>
<th>UN-Stat Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. Of Indicators</td>
<td>Most Ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal 1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal 2</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goal 3</td>
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<td>Goal 4</td>
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<td>Goal 14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal 15</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal 16</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal 17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>67.80</td>
<td>26.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Type of indicators

- **Group 1 (The most ready indicators):**
  - 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.

- **Group 2 (ready):**
  - 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

- **Group 3 (not ready):**
III. Data Ecosystem Mapping – (7 countries)
Bangladesh, Bhutan, Colombia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Senegal, Swaziland, and Trinidad & Tobago

The initiative is evaluating gaps in data availability to monitor SDGs, and capacity and institutional upgrading required to track new agenda.

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

Data Value Chain
IV. 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.
V. 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 joint-efforts and to identify underfunded areas
VI. South-South Collaboration – beyond SIDS
A Platform for SDG Data – Mexico, Brazil

Mexico: http://agenda2030.datos.gob.mx
Brazil: http://plataformaods.org.br
Performance indicators dashboards

http://sinergia.dnp.gov.co

Colombia: More than half (54%) of the SDG targets already have monitoring indicators (92 of 169)
THANK YOU