



Strategic Priorities for National Actions to Transform NSSs to Embrace the Post-2015 Development Agenda

Keiko Osaki Tomita, Ph.D.
United Nations Statistics Division

FIFTH SESSION OF OIC-STATCOM
12-14 May 2015, Ankara – Turkey

What are the requirements ?

“The monitoring of the post-2015 development agenda as currently manifested in the goals and targets proposed by the Open Working Group would pose a significant challenge for even the most advanced statistical systems.”

(Report of the FOC to the Statistical Commission in 2015)

- Increased scope, with 17 goals and 169 targets
- Increased level of detail/dis-aggregation to leave no one behind
- ← Need to develop an indicator framework

A “framework” of indicators?

Global indicators

Include:

- Elements of disaggregation
- Special groups
- Inequality issues

Thematic/sectorial indicators

Include:

- Additional indicators on each of the elements covered by the global indicators
- Indicators that are only relevant at the national level

Concepts, definitions and measurement issues

Elements of disaggregation

National indicators

Include:

- Some of the thematic indicators?
- Some (all?) of the global indicators

Sub-national indicators

Include:

- Global indicators
- National indicators
- Additional data sources (most innovative?)

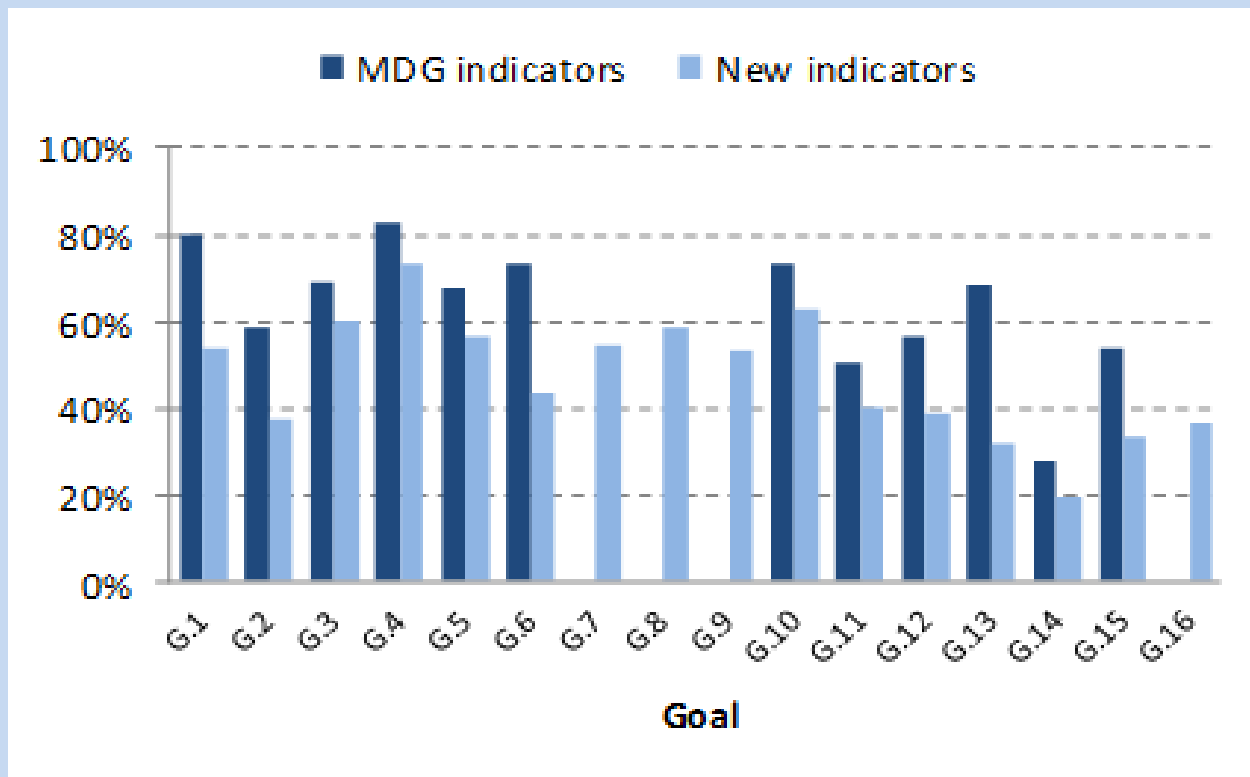
Where are the gaps?

Results of the Survey of the FOC on broader measures of progress,
Oct. 2014 – Jan. 2015

- For almost half of all OWG targets, the majority of countries that responded to the survey have some data that could be used to monitor the target. However, the available data may not be comparable across countries.
- A total of 91 countries responded to the survey. As countries with more statistical capacity were more likely to respond, the survey results may overestimate the global data availability for the set of goals and targets proposed by the OWG.

Where are the gaps ?

Percentage of countries that report data availability for "new" and "MDG" indicators



Source: Results of the global questionnaire of the Friends of the Chair on broader measures of progress: Part II: Availability of indicators for Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets (Background document to the forty-sixth session of the Statistical Commission). Based on the responses of 91 countries.

Where are the gaps?

Results of an initial assessment of proposed indicators (technical report of the UNSC on the process of the development of an indicator framework, March 2015)

- 304 proposed indicators were rated by NSOs according to their feasibility, suitability and relevance, although replies provided only a preliminary assessment
- 70 countries replied in time for inclusion in the report requested by the intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 agenda

Where are the gaps?

(continued)

- In terms of feasibility,
 - 51 proposed indicators were rated “Easily feasible (methodology exists and data is available)” by at least 60 % of respondents,
 - 161 indicators: “Feasible with strong effort”,
 - 92 indicators: “Difficult, even with strong effort”
- Gaps exist especially in “new areas”
(see technical report at <http://unstats.un.org/unsD/broaderprogress/work.html>)

Strategic Priorities of NSOs

Two tasks:

- 1) Development of a national indicator framework for the SDGs in collaboration with all stakeholders and data providers
- 2) Implementation of national indicator and monitoring framework in collaboration with all stakeholders and data providers

(Possible) Strategic priorities of NSOs

Means to accomplish those tasks

1. Institutional arrangements and coordination across the national statistical system
2. Sustainable human and financial resources
3. National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (need to adjust/ update)
4. Modernization of statistical systems (Key words: Transformative agenda / Integrated statistical system)

(Possible) Strategic priorities of NSOs

Means to accomplish those tasks

5. Development and use of new data sources and data providers (Key words: data revolution, big data) in areas where gaps exist !!!
6. Establishment of NSOs as the SDG data-hub, ensuring quality
7. Engagement in the indicator development for the SDGs at all levels (global, regional, national, local, thematic), as appropriate and feasible

Post-2015 Development Processes

Political

- OWG proposed SDGs + Targets
- -----Post-2015 Process -----
- IGN: Stocktaking (Jan)
- IGN: Declaration (Feb)
- IGN: Goals/Targets (23-27 Mar)
- IGN: Means Implementation (Apr)
- Conclusion of IGNs (Jul)

UN HL Summit on the Post-2015
Development Agenda (Sep.)

(further consideration of indicators by IGN?)

Technical

- FOC - Statistical notes
 - Matching of indicators
 - Survey on availability of indicators
- EGM on indicator framework (Feb)
- 2015 Statistical Commission
- Survey on SDG indicators (mid-Mar)
- Establishment of **IAEG-SDG**
- IAEG-SDG meeting (1-2 June)
- IAEG-SDG works
- Draft indicators for SC (Dec)

2016 Statistical Commission

(To ECOSOC, GA?)

2015

2016

Indicators process:

Expert Group Meeting on the indicator framework for the post-2015 development agenda, Feb. 2015

Main points of consensus

- Architecture for an integrated monitoring framework
- Small number of global indicators
- Agreed set of criteria
- Ensure national ownership of indicators
- Ensure disaggregation of indicators and include a human rights dimension (no one left behind principle)
- Strengthening national statistical capacity
- Draw from existing integrated statistical frameworks
- Build on the MDG experience



THANK YOU !

