DATA FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SAMOA PATHWAY AND THE SDGS

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Data – Key to achieving the Samoa Pathway and the SDGs

Data and statistics are critical to successfully implementing the Samoa Pathway and the SDGs:

➢ Tracking performance
➢ Designing policies and allocating resources
➢ Holding stakeholders accountable.
➢ Better communicating development goals
The Global Indicator Framework

The Global Indicator Framework for the SDGs was developed by the IAEG-SDGs in an open and transparent manner involving all stakeholders.

➢ The global indicator framework was adopted by the General Assembly in July 2017.

➢ contains 232 unique indicators, addressing each and every one of the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

➢ The global indicators will be yearly refined and comprehensively reviewed by the UNSC 51st session in 2020 and its 56th session in 2025.
Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data

- Coordination and strategic leadership
- Innovation and modernization
- Basic statistical activities and programmes
- Data dissemination and use
- Multi-stakeholder partnerships
- Resource mobilization
Key principles of national monitoring

- Primacy of **national ownership** and a country led process

- Decisions on **national indicators** driven by **national priorities**; while being aligned with global indicators to the extent possible

- SDGs are **integrated into various national development plans/framework** which is integrated to national monitoring

- Built on **existing platform and processes**
Main Data Challenges

1. Inadequate funding to strengthen statistical capacity

2. Human Capital is lacking in some countries

3. Lack of meaningful dialogue between policy makers and NSOs

4. Lack of coordination among entities within the NSS

5. Statistical Literacy of policy makers

6. Data availability high-quality disaggregated data

7. Technology Old systems hinder progress
## Solutions to the challenges identified

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<th>NSS engagement with policy makers and other stakeholders</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Helps address problems of visibility</td>
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<td>Helps improve trust in statistics</td>
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<td>Help explain the importance of using data. When people want data, there will be funding for statistics</td>
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<td>Effective communication of statistics</td>
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<th>Coordination mechanisms</th>
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<td>For both within and outside the statistical system</td>
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<td>Aim to have NSOs within the center stage as it pertains to data</td>
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<th>Focus on the core</th>
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<td>In a resource constrained environment, focus on production of core statistics such as good quality census and vital registration</td>
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<th>Relevance</th>
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<td>What NSOs do should be relevant for its stakeholders, and activities should be demand driven.</td>
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<td>SDGs provide an opportunity to link policy with data</td>
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Moving Forward...

• **Investing in data:**
  - Data are an indispensable element of the development agenda – *What gets measured gets done*
  - Strong political commitment and significantly increased resources will be needed to meet the data demand for the 2030 Agenda

• **Harnessing data revolution for SDGs**
  - Use innovations and build synergies across data ecosystems
  - Integrate different data sources, such as big data, citizen generated data, integrating geospatial information
  - Promote data interoperability
  - Build national reporting and dissemination platforms -- instruments for SDG implementation and review
Thank You!

Questions?
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http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/