

How can SDG monitoring statistical capacities can be strengthened?

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Albania and SDGs

- 2015 : GoA signed the commitment on SDGs
- The approach: to align the process of SDG with the process of EU integration
- 2017: Establishment of Inter-Institutional Working Group
- 2017: Establishment of Inter-Institutional Committee
- 2017 : Baseline report approved by the committee in January 2018;
- 2018: GoA reported at the HLPF in New York, a statistical annex was part of the VNR Albania.



Statistics as means and end

- **2030 Agenda will require high-quality data**
 1. Accessible,
 2. Timely,
 3. Reliable
 4. Disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographic location.
- **Urgent need for statistics for monitoring the SDG's**



SDG indicators Opportunity vs Challenge

- Global level : SDG achievement – national ownership and leadership
- National data ecosystem actors, also referred as National Statistical Systems (NSS), have the lead in providing and using statistics
- Great opportunity but also a challenge for the coordination of statistical community.
- **Traditional approach** - Limited to NSS, Heavy confidence on technical/“functional” aspects of CD e.g. survey design. Focus on national statistical systems, little focus given to outside users. Low funding's and not good coordination.
- **New approach** - Expansion to building partnerships, fostering “soft skills” Focus on disaggregation, geospatial integration, etc. Strengthening of user groups ,focus on data literacy. Increased funding levels; focus on national level and supporting country systems.
- Big Data and Administrative data getting much attention.



The role of INSTAT

- From the statistical perspective, there are two layers of responsibility for the SDG related work.
 1. The first layer is governmental, the responsibility on Prime Minister Office, NSI and line ministries for the national SDG follow-up
 2. The second layer, which affects NSI more directly, is the role and responsibility of INSTAT for monitoring the SDG's.
- This leads to questions – Will INSTAT be responsible for collecting and coordinating data on all SDG indicators; (ii) if not, how will the responsibilities for collecting and coordination of the indicator data be allocated.
- INSTAT has showed the will and responsibility for collecting and coordinating the SDG indicators counting and believing in our experience, harmonized methodology and the role as a coordinator of the NSS



What needs to be done..

- The data mapping exercise for:
 1. data coverage/data gaps for SDG's.
 2. Assess needs for capacity-building Draft a working plan for improvement of statistical base for monitoring the SDGs
- On the global level a structure is in place - High Level Group on Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building
- While in national context, the issue to be clarified is what goals and targets will become national focus points. **This decision will influence the possibilities for national capacity-building as well as the resources allocated to this activity.**



Involvement and INSTAT initiatives

- INSTAT is member of the of Inter-Institutional Working Group Establishment in 2017
- INSTAT prepared statistical annex which was part of the VNR HLPF 2018.
- The approach: to align the process of SDG with the process of EU integration
- An SDG unit will be established within INSTAT with the support of UN agencies.
- In the end the year a first report covering the produced SDG will be published which will continue and the work for the dashboard.



Statistical Annex - example

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

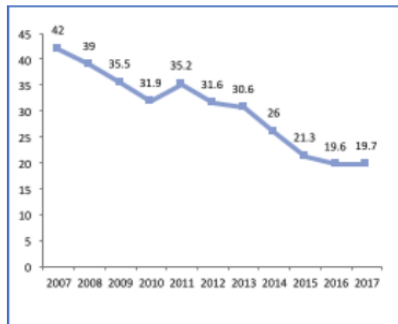
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

The two indicators have close links to the SDG-targets 4.1 and 4.3 and their respective indicators (4.1.1 and 4.3.1). They are monitored at the EU level and cover two different aspects of education: learning in school and learning as an adult in formal or non-formal education and training.

SDG Target 4.1	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
Indicator 4.1	Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

National Indicator Early school leavers as percentage of population of age 18–24 years

Chart 8: Early school leavers as percentage of the population of age 18–24 years, by year



Definition:
Percentage of the population aged 18 to 24 having attained at most lower secondary education and not being involved in any education or training (neither formal nor non-formal) in the four weeks preceding the survey

Alignment with SDG Target:
100%

Objective:
To be consistent with Target 4.1 this indicator should decrease

Disaggregation:
Sex

Source:
INSTAT, LFS

Periodicity:
Annually

Available time series:
2007–2017

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

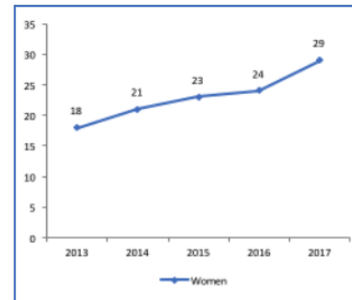
SDG Target 5.5

Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

The indicators selected for this goal cover two important aspects of women's empowerment for which data are readily available. These two indicators are published by INSTAT on a yearly basis and are derived from good quality data. In this way Target 5.5 is fully covered.

Indicator 5.5.1 a Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments

Chart 10: Percentage of women in Parliament, 2013–2017



Definition:

The proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments, currently as at 1 February of reporting year, is currently measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.

National parliaments can be bicameral or unicameral. This indicator covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments. Seats are usually won by members in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, and indirect election, rotation of members and by election. Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.

Alignment with SDG Target:
100%

Objective:
To contribute to Target 5.5 this indicator should increase

Disaggregation:
None

Source:
Administrative (Parliament of Albania)



MAPs mission recommendation- INSTAT

- Further investment on SDG Dashboard and based on that a suggested prioritization of SDGs targets
- Continuing investment in INSTAT (and other national data stakeholders') institutional
- Strengthening the evidentiary basis for monitoring progress towards SDG
- Additional data will be required for monitoring of the SDGs, with sufficient disaggregation to ensure that 'no one is left behind'
- A culture of data collection and use should be developed at local levels, including within municipalities.



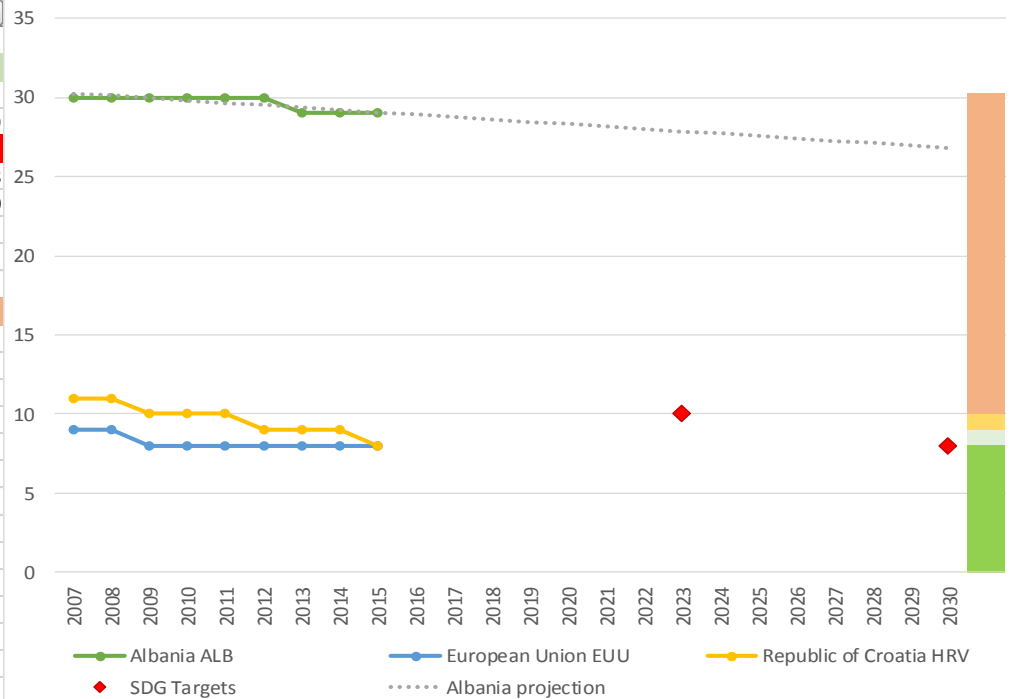
Dashboard example - SDG Tracker

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.1.1.b. Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)

Availability	Yes
Indicator type	Global adjusted
Most recent value	29
Most recent status	Red
Target 2030	8
Intermediate target	10
Direction	Negative
More=worse, we aim at decreasing this indicator	

Probability of achieving Target 2030: **Very unlikely**



		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Albania	ALB	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	29	29	#N/A	#N/A
European Union	EUU	9.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	#N/A	#N/A
Republic of Croatia	HRV	11.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	#N/A	#N/A



Partnership for the SDGs

- It is crucial that the NSI's are visible and play an active role in the SDG process both on a national and global plan - constantly underlining the importance of data for monitoring the 2030 Agenda.
- Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals - The SDGs can only be realized with a strong commitment of partnership and cooperation.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION !

