“Supporting SDG Achievement in Europe and Central Asia: Untangling Complexity, Taking Action”

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Taking action

• The UNDG response to supporting SDG achievement
• Challenges of nationalizing SDGs
• Alignment of SDGs to national planning
• Data for development – dashboards
• Data for development - ecosystems
• Data for development – alternative data
• Conclusions
Countries face numerous questions related to SDGs

- Goals and targets are aspirational not prescriptive
  - Where we stand?
  - Where we should go?
- How to M&E and report
  - National reports
  - International reports
- Too many goals and targets
  - What to prioritize?
  - Accelerators and constraints?
Example of mapping against national strategies

- UNDP conducted an integrated assessment of 2 State and 8 sectoral programmes against SDG targets
- 93 SDG targets addressed out of global 119 (78%) – excluding MoI targets

Data for Development - Dashboards

- SDG Dashboard: product and process
  - Uses ‘official international’ datasets—WB, WHO, WEF
  - Complement them with national statistical data
  - Focus on targets, not goals
  - Focus on country relevant indicators and thresholds

- SDG Dashboard as a part of SDG nationalization effort
  - Identifying indicators
  - Identifying priorities
  - Setting up thresholds = national targets

- SDG Dashboard before and after MAPS mission
  - Snapshot of SDG situation, complement RIA
  - National M&E System for NDP, SDGs
  - Presentation and coordination
SDG Dashboard classifies all targets into four groups:
- Achieved—Green
- Yet to be achieved—Yellow
- Requires significant efforts—Red
- No data, unknown—Grey

Main features of SDG Dashboard:
- Complements RIA analysis of policies with snapshot of current SDG status and helps in their nationalization
- Helps identifying Accelerators No data, unknown—Grey
- The tool has been applied in two MAPS countries—Kazakhstan and Tajikistan, and currently under test in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, and Moldova.

**Examples**

**Tajikistan: nominal access to energy vs reliability of energy access**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</th>
<th>Access to electricity (% of population)</th>
<th>100.0</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>Green</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS</td>
<td>Access to electricity, rural (% of rural population)</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EG.ELC.ACCS.UR.ZS</td>
<td>Access to electricity, urban (% of urban population)</td>
<td>99.8</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EG.NSF.ACCS.ZS</td>
<td>Access to non-solid fuel (% of population)</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EG.NSF.ACCS.RU.ZS</td>
<td>Access to non-solid fuel, rural (% of rural population)</td>
<td>57.8</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EG.NSF.ACCS.UR.ZS</td>
<td>Access to non-solid fuel, urban (% of urban population)</td>
<td>98.4</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IC.ELC.OUTG</td>
<td>Power outages in firms in a typical month (number)</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Kazakhstan: National Time Use survey provides data for gender target**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate</th>
<th>5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unpaid Work Time, Daily Minutes, Working Women</td>
<td>244.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpaid Work Time, Daily Minutes, Non-Working Women</td>
<td>280.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpaid Work Time, Ratio Working Women to Men</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpaid Work Time, Ratio Non-Working Women to Men</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comparable connection indicators hide reliability and equality problems**

**Tier II Indicator:** Methodology available, no comparable datasets

**National Time Use surveys offers important insights**
Leading organizations per areas

Social
- National Bureau of Statistics
- National Health Management Center

Economic
- National Bureau of Statistics
- Ministry of Finance

Environment & energy
- National Bureau of Statistics
- Ministry of Environment

Rights & governance
- Ministry of Economy
- National Bureau of Statistics

Data for Development – Moldova

Data Ecosystems - institutions

Data for Development – Moldova

Data Ecosystems – Availability of data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Available</th>
<th>Partial</th>
<th>Unavailable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SDG 1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 3</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>SDG 4</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDG 5</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>SDG 6</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDG 8</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDG 9</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 10</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 15</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 16</td>
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<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 17</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

102

113

11

102
**Data for Development**

In progress:

**Mapping “Ghost Villages”** - mapping the actual population density in the rural areas of Moldova, spotting the abandoned communities by using power consumption data.

**Measuring poverty using collective intelligence.** In partnership with NBS and Nesta Foundation, MiLab will run a pilot project on measuring poverty through public participation and defining a national MPI.

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**Conclusions**

**UNDP supports:**

- Data for development that promotes SDG achievement – tools, methods and new forms of data
- Inclusion of NSOs but moving towards institutional roles
  - For example, ecosystem view

**UNDP also supporting:**

- Voluntary national review processes in 2017 – Belarus, Azerbaijan and Tajikistan
- SDG national reports but few countries have finalized nationalization
- UNDG perspective to SDG achievement with full engagement of UNCT
  - MAPS missions with other agencies/regional knowledge sharing
- Coordination of SDG support through country roadmaps
THANK YOU!