

National Monitoring of the SDGs



Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
(CAPMAS Egypt)



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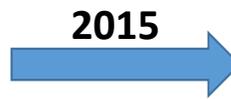
Background

- The post-2015 development agenda was adopted by world leaders in September 2015 during the 70th session of the UN general assembly.
- The initial framework of indicators was officially endorsed in March 2016 during the 47th session of the UN statistical commission.
- Egypt has been actively engaged in shaping the global 2030 agenda since Rio+ summit in 2012 and during subsequent consultations phases.
- Egypt is an active member of the United Nations Inter-Agency and Expert Group on the SDGs (IAEG-SDGs), representing North Africa.

Background

From MDGs to SDGs

The 8 Millennium Development Goals



Developing Countries

8 Goals - 21 Targets - 60 Indicators

National



Global

17 Goals - 169 Targets - 232 Indicators

Leave no one behind

High Demand on Data

- There is an unprecedented demand on data to satisfy the commitments of monitoring the progress towards development Agendas on national, regional and global levels:
 - **National:** national strategy for sustainable development; Egypt Vision 2030
 - **Regional:** African Agenda 2063
 - **Global:** 2030 Agenda; SDGs
- These commitments require not just the availability of data but most importantly the **RIGHT** data



Agenda 2063



THE AFRICA WE WANT



Data-driven Decision Making

Role of Right Data in making decisions:

- Helps in conducting a situation analysis for problem at hand (where we are, where we want to be, and how to get there using the available resources in a rational manner).
- Helps in identifying priorities by determining, for example, sectors (social, economic, environmental), groups and locations in need and then guides leaders and policy makers to take the appropriate decisions at the right time.
- Helps in monitoring and evaluating the progress of policies and plans.

Current Status for SDGs - Global

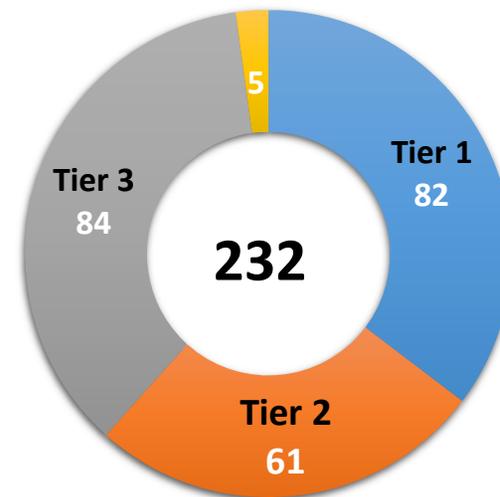
Global Framework .

- **Tier System:**

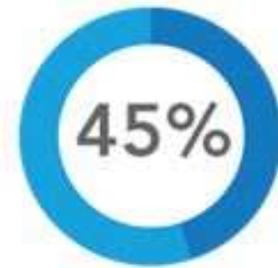
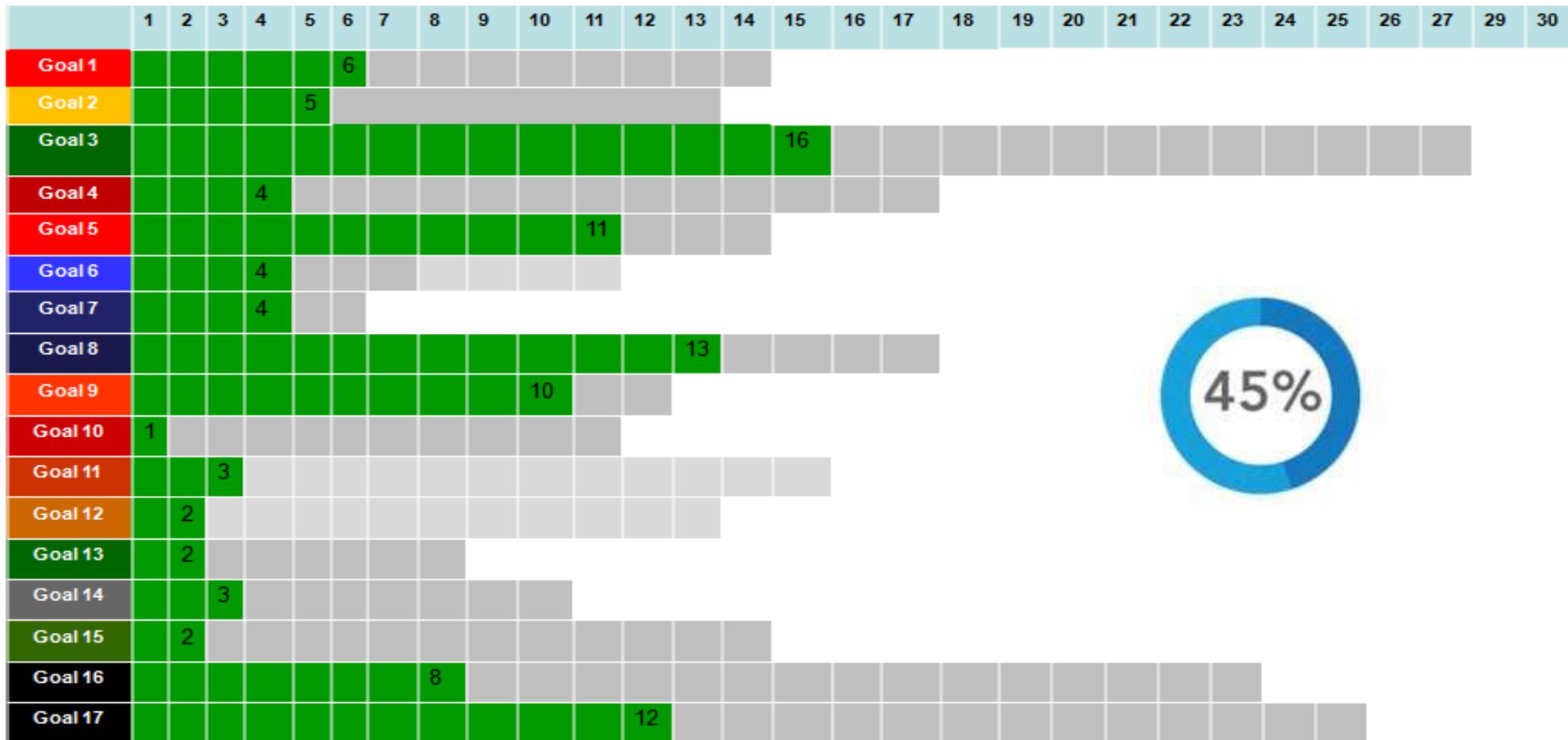
The readiness of the indicators in terms of data availability and methodology.

- Tier1 - Tier2 - Tier3

Classification of the Global SDGs Indicators



Current Status for SDGs - National



Efforts of Monitoring the SDGs (cont.)

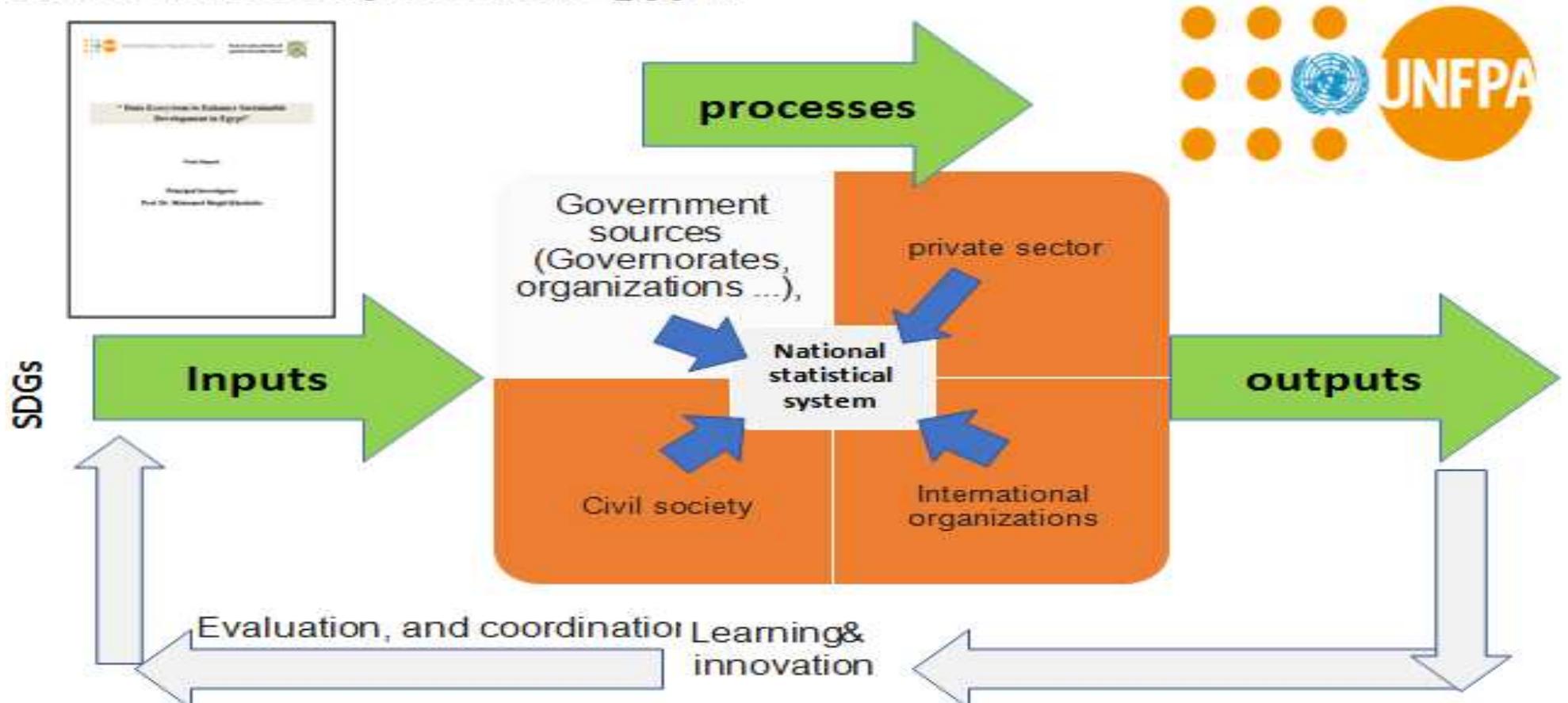
- An **Inter-Ministerial Committee** was formed by a decree from the prime minister to follow up the implementation of the SDGs including CAPMAS as the national statistical office and the main source of data required for the SDGs.
- CAPMAS established a specialized **SDG Unit**:
 - Provides technical support on SDG indicators (concepts, metadata, etc.).
 - Coordinates the efforts between CAPMAS and national partners.
 - Organizes national workshops and forums on SDGs.

Efforts of Monitoring the SDGs (cont.)

- Membership of the IAEG-SDGs and its sub-working groups:
 - GeoSpatial Information
 - Interlinkage
 - Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX)
- Membership of the Praia Group on Governance Statistics.
- Partnership with UN system, particularly with the custodian agencies.

Efforts of Monitoring the SDGs (cont.)

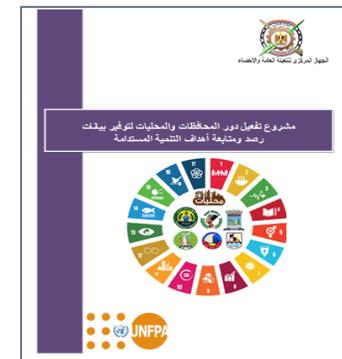
The Data Ecosystem in Egypt.



Efforts of Monitoring the SDGs (cont.)

A Project on activating governorates and localities' role in providing data to monitoring SDGs.

- Field visits to 6 governorates.
- Identify the available data.
- Determine the most important statistical capacity building programs needed.



Efforts of Monitoring the SDGs (cont.)



The National Statistical Report For Sustainable Development Goals in Egypt .



2018

SDG Observatory

Select a Goal



SDG Mobile App.

- Provides updates on SDGs in a simple way for a large number of users.
- Displays Indicators in Infographs.



Challenges

- Technical Capacity Building on SDGs.
- Quality Assurance of data produced by other statistical parties.
- Data Gaps.
- More reliance on administrative data is needed.
- Insufficient Financial Resources.
- Lack of a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics.

Opportunities

1. Taking advantage of data revolution:

- **Big Data**

- Improve timeliness
- Provide relevant data
- Cost-effective method
- Examples of potential data sources include: [satellite images](#), [traffic sensors](#), [scanners](#), etc.

- **Big Data can be a potential provider for data to measure indicators under the following goals:**

- **Goal 11.** *Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.*
- **Goal 13.** *Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.*
- **Goal 14.** *Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.*
- **Goal 15.** *Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.*

Opportunities (cont.)

2. Administrative Records:

Benefits include:

- High-quality data
- Reduced costs
- Easy to collect through good coordination among data producers.

- **Examples of SDG indicators that can be compiled from administrative data:**

- **3.6.1** *Death rate due to road traffic injuries.*
- **5.5.1** *Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments.*
- **11.5.1** *Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 populations.*

Opportunities (cont.)

3. Improving traditional surveys and censuses

- A standard set of questions can be added to surveys that CAPMAS conducts to capture SDG data that are not collected currently.
 - **Example:** Disability Data
- **Census:** Egypt has just announced the results of the first electronic census in its history ; **E-Census 2017**.

4. National Strategy for the development of Statistics (**NSDS**)

Conclusion

- While Egypt currently can produce around 45% of the indicators, more coordination across the NSS is fundamental to provide the right data at the right time and with the quality required at all levels to make sure that by 2030 **no one will be left behind.**



Thank You!

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