

Global Partnership for Sustainable Development and Data Roadmaps

INTRODUCTION

14 June 2016



GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DATA

The Global Sustainable Development Goals



MDGs
(2000-2015)



SDGs
(2015-2030)

Developing country
focused



Universal

Social



Social, Economic,
Environmental

Foreign Aid



Domestic Investment,
Private Flows, Aid

Official Statistics
and
Administrative Data



Big Data, Citizen
Generated Data,
Geospatial and Earth
Observation Data,
Open Data, ++



GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DATA

THE GLOBAL GOALS

For Sustainable Development



17 Goals – 169 Targets – 230 Indicators

The PROBLEMS:

Data are not used, useable, accessible, timely, disaggregated, high quality, or comprehensive

- Data that is useful is often not used effectively
- Data that exist is often not useable
- Data that is useable is not accessible nor open
- Data that exist is not dynamic or disaggregated
- Data quality is poor and major data gaps remain
- Data on entire groups of people and key issues do not exist

DATA PROBLEMS LEAVE TOO MANY BEHIND





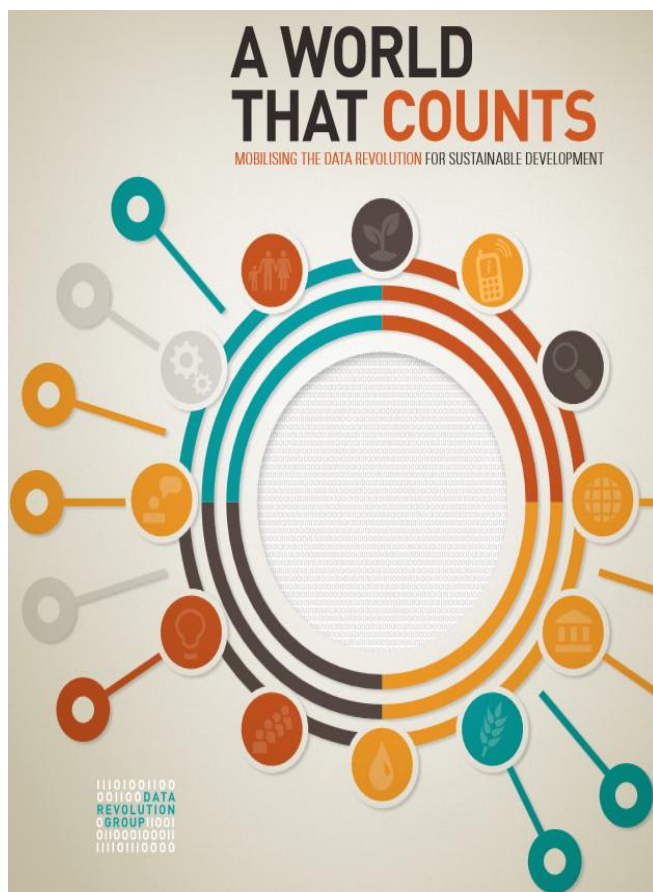
Data for What?

- ✓ Improved Decision-Making and Policy
- ✓ Increased Citizen Empowerment
- ✓ Increased Innovation and Entrepreneurship

**To Achieve and Monitor
Sustainable Development / The SDGs**

Opportunity: Harnessing the Data Revolution

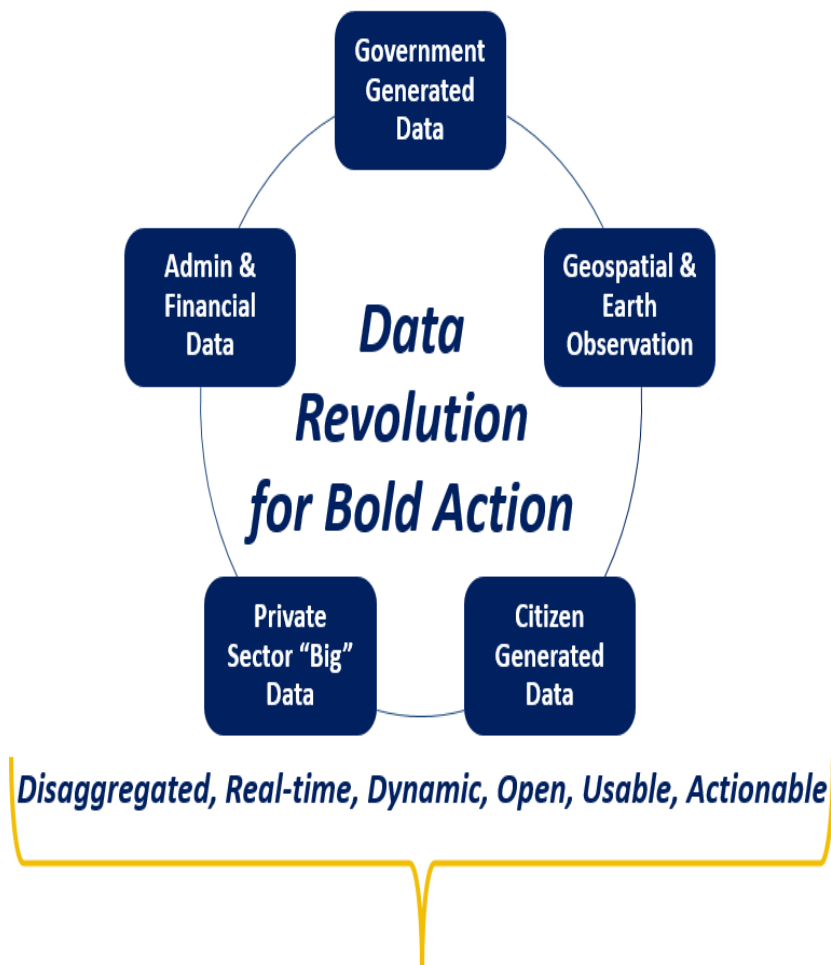
“The world is creating as much data every two days as has been created between the dawn of civilization and 2003,” Eric Schmitt, CEO of Google



- The Secretary General's IEAG on a Data Revolution for Sustainable Development called for:
 - **Leadership and coordination** to enable a data revolution to play its full role in the realization of sustainable development.
 - Fostering and promoting innovation to **fill critical data gaps** and **increase data capacity / literacy**
 - **Mobilizing resources** to overcome inequalities between developed and developing countries and between data-poor and data-rich communities

Harnessing the Data Revolution

“Data is the Oil of the 21st Century”



- Supporting and complementing efforts already underway by governments and societies to generate data for statistics for the formal SDG monitoring framework
- Unleashing innovation in production, accessibility and use of real-time, dynamic, disaggregated data from multiple sources

Open Data



1. Open by Default



2. Timely and Comprehensive



3. Accessible and Usable



4. Comparable and Interoperable



5. For Improved Governance and Citizen Engagement



6. For Inclusive Development and Innovation

opendatacharter.net



GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DATA



GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DATA

The Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data supports data-driven decision-making by catalyzing **better, more accessible, and usable data to help end extreme poverty, combat climate change and ensure a healthy life for all, leaving no one behind.**

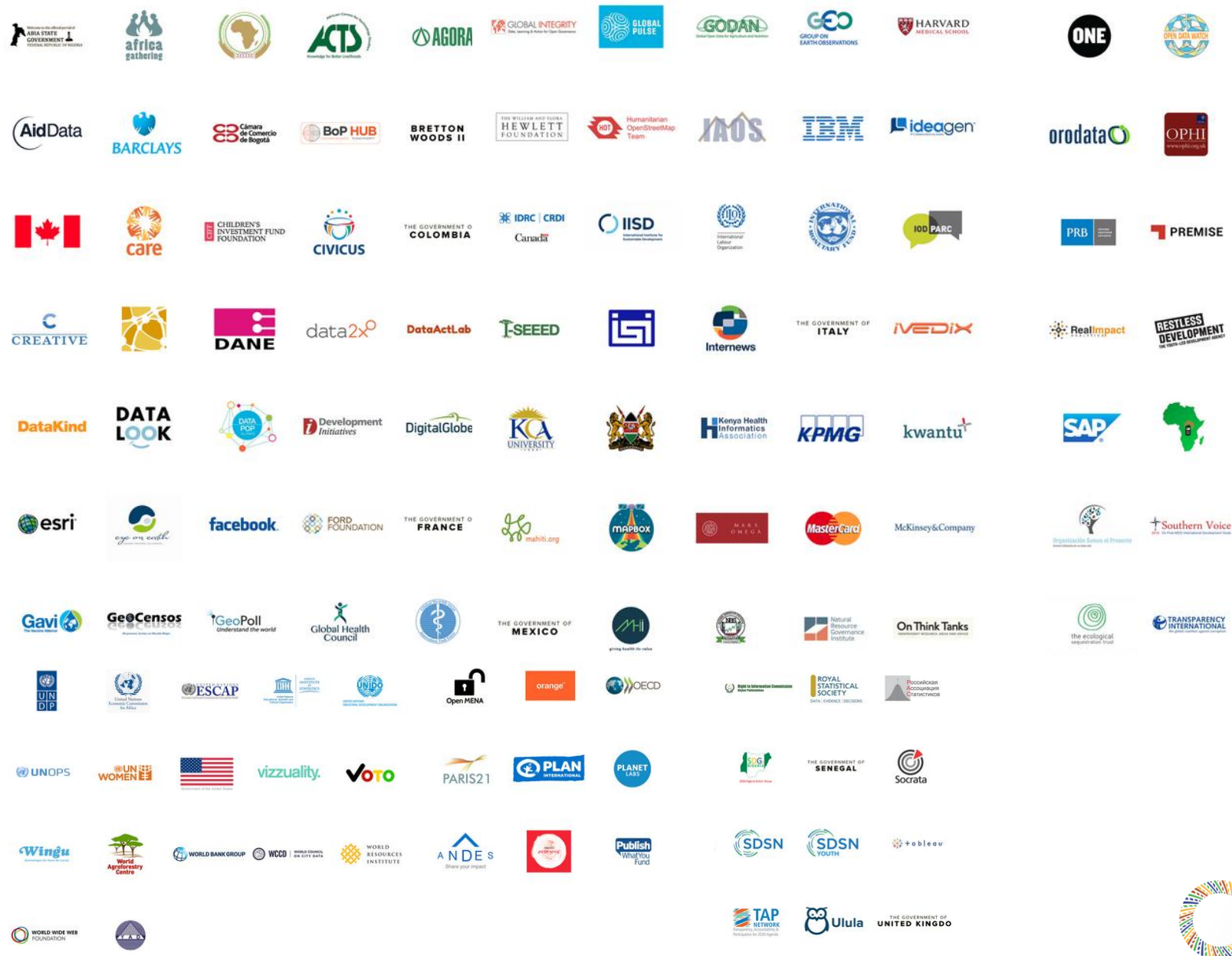


GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DATA

WHAT IS THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP?



The Global Partnership has over 150



WHAT DOES THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP DO?

CONVENE

Assembles champions from government, official statistics, companies, civil society, international organizations, academic institutions, think tanks, foundations and data communities

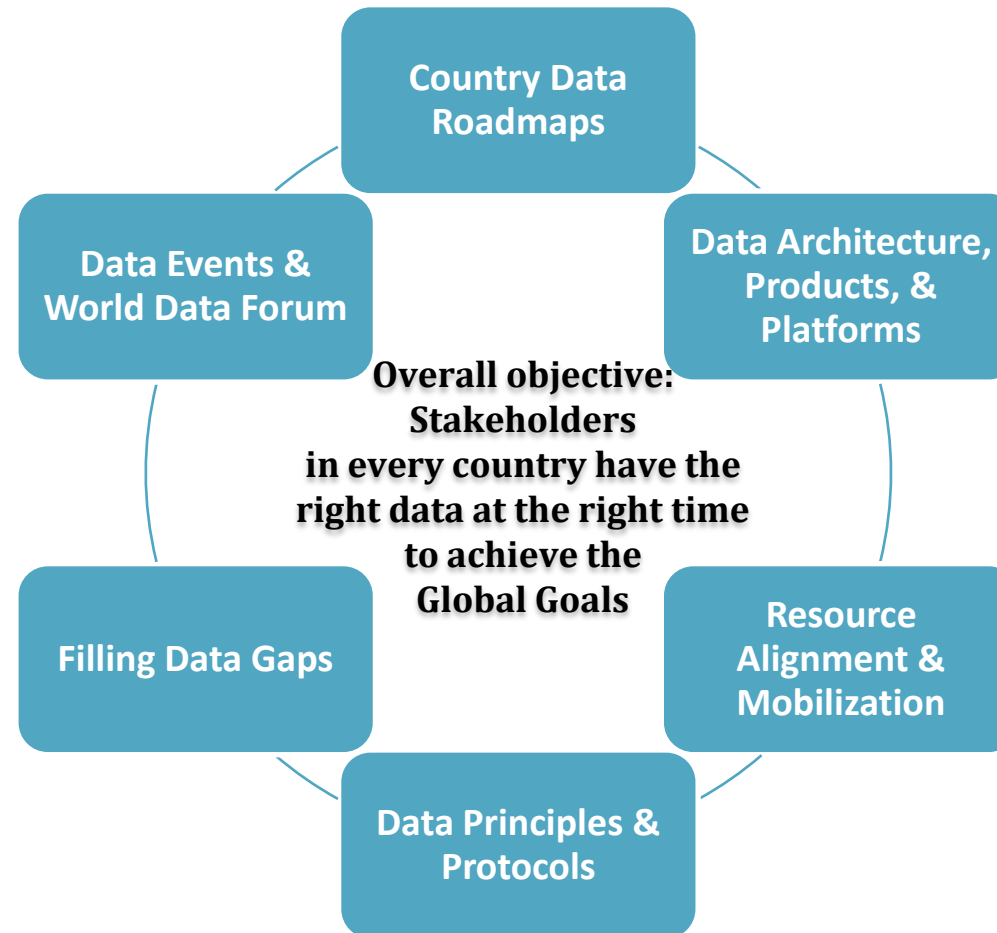
CONNECT

Provides a neutral, open forum in which data producers, organizers and users can link and develop collaborations that address key barriers to producing and using statistics and data for action

CATALYZE

Galvanizes political commitments, aligns strategic priorities, strengthens norms, helps build capacities, fosters innovation and deepens trust in the booming data ecosystems of the 21st Century

Convening, Connecting, Catalyzing

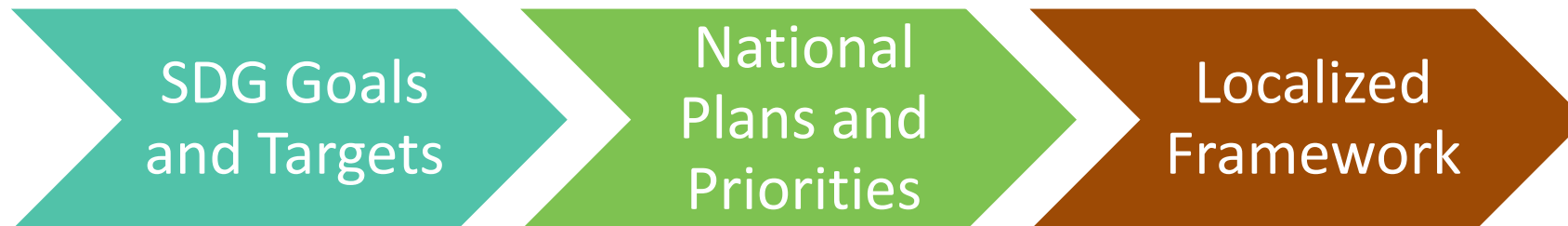


Country Led Approaches

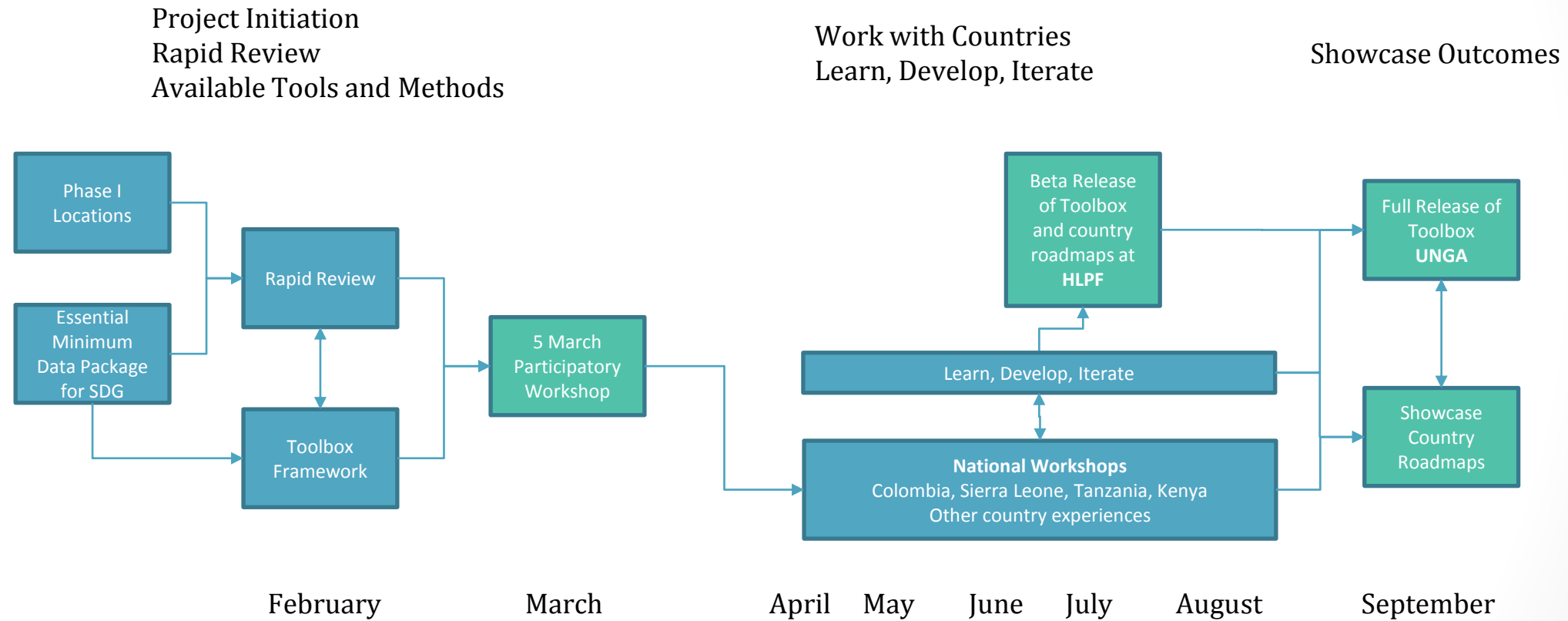
- The Data Roadmaps for Sustainable Development approach is iterative, based on experiences and implementation models from partner countries

- Colombia
- Philippines
- Sierra Leone
- Kenya
- Tanzania

- Senegal
- USA
- UK
- Egypt
- Jamaica

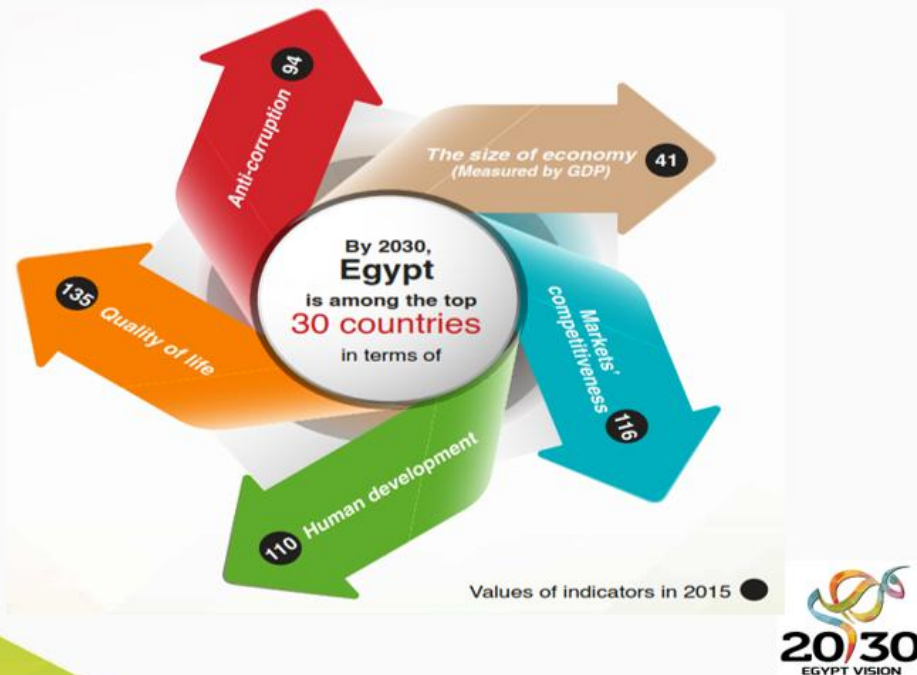


Work Plan



Egypt

Main Goals of SDS



Pillars' Structure

Vision	Setting the target (where we want to be)	⌘
Strategic objectives	What are the major issues to focus on	⌘
Key Performance Indicators	SMART Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) (Inputs/ outputs/ strategic results)	⌘
Challenges	Define the challenges facing each objective	⌘
Programs and Projects	Mechanisms and work plans	⌘

Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS): Egypt Vision 2030 includes:

- Around 249 indicators (28 input, 63 output, and 75 strategic results. And 83 new indicators).
- Around 200 programs and projects.



Egypt

SDGs Goals Vs SDS's Pillars



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SDGs Goals Vs SDS's Pillars & Strategic Objectives

SDGs	SDS 2030: Pillars	SDS 2030: Strategic Objectives
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Social Justice, Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing protection for the neediest groups. Increasing GDP per capita to reach the level of the high-middle income countries in order to improve standard of living and reduce poverty levels.
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The improvement of the health of citizens within a framework of justice and equity. Achieve universal healthcare coverage for all Egyptians and ensure high quality services. Improve health sector governance.
Goal 4: Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities For All	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving educational system quality to conform to international systems. Availing education for all without discrimination. Enhancing competitiveness of the educational systems & its outputs.
Goal 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieving equal rights and empowering women



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Colombia

SDG Indicators Definition and Implementation



Definition of Global Indicators

Definition of regional and national indicators

- Identification of priorities, particular needs, context and situation.

Implementation

- Identification of data sources
- Assessment on data availability
- Work plans for improvements and production of new data.

Assessment on Colombia's information availability for global SDG indicators



SDG Data Roadmaps Toolbox

- Create a Toolbox for the development of country-level or sub-national level data roadmaps
 - Draws on existing guidelines and good practices related to generating data for statistics
 - SDG monitoring
 - Real-time, dynamic, disaggregated data
- Promote exchange of lessons learned, resources and good practices across countries and cities
- Apply a country-led according to local needs and priorities, aligned to existing national strategies model for the roadmaps

Factors the Toolbox Addresses

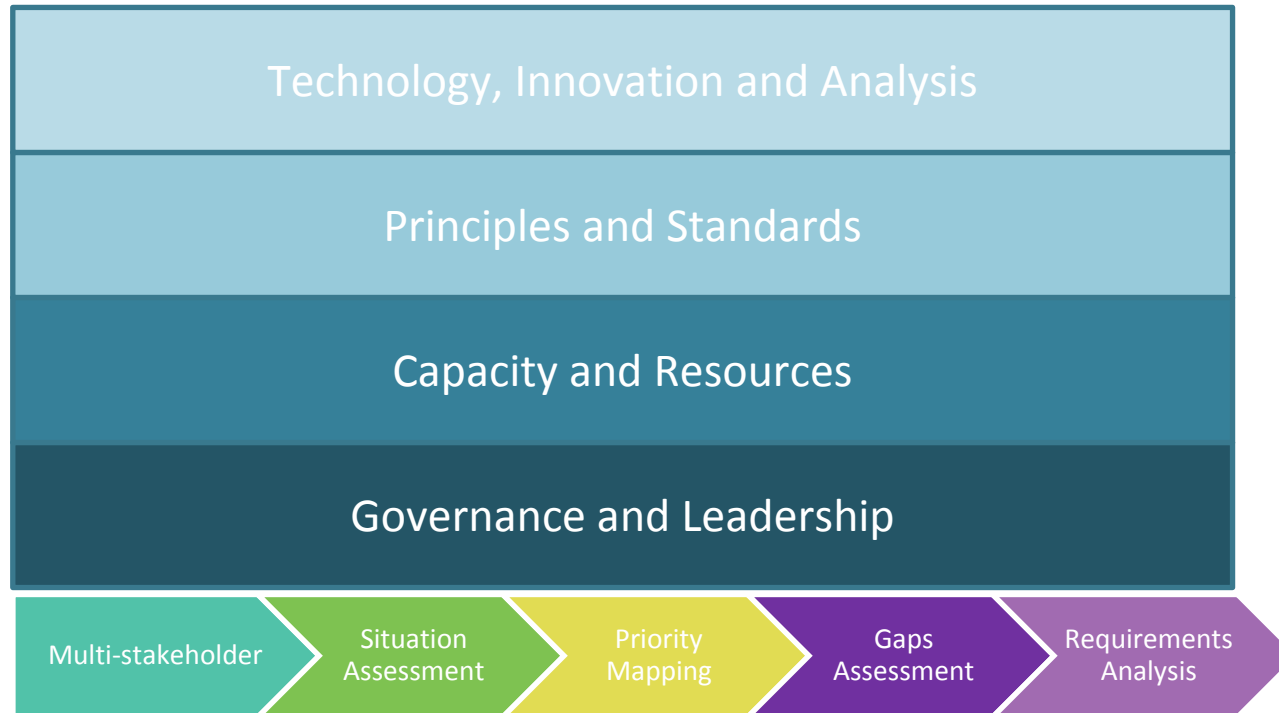
- Defining the essential minimum package of SDG data
- Identifying data gaps and establishing a SDG monitoring baseline
- Aligning to national priorities and building on existing plans
- Coordinating multi-stakeholder institutional arrangements and ensuring country ownership on roadmap implementation
- Identifying opportunities and risks in the use of new sources of data
- Developing milestones on SDG targets
- Supporting capacity building and innovation for the generation, sharing and utilization of data at national and subnational levels

What are Data Roadmaps in the Context of the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development?

- It's an **action plan** with short and long-term **goals** for addressing specific **data needs and priorities** in regards to **SDG implementation**.
- A data roadmap is ideally developed by governments at local, subnational or national levels according to local context and priorities:
 - Multi-stakeholder involvement
 - Situation assessment
 - Priority Mapping
 - Data/technology gaps assessment
 - Requirements analysis
 - Commitments to Action
- A data roadmap is part of an **iterative and adaptive** planning process.

A Toolbox to Support Subnational and National Stakeholders

Operational Considerations



Roadmap Development Process

Toolbox

- Many processes are already in place.
- Tools and methods have been developed or are being developed.
- A data roadmap process acknowledges good practice, lessons learned, and tools applied from peers to inform its development.

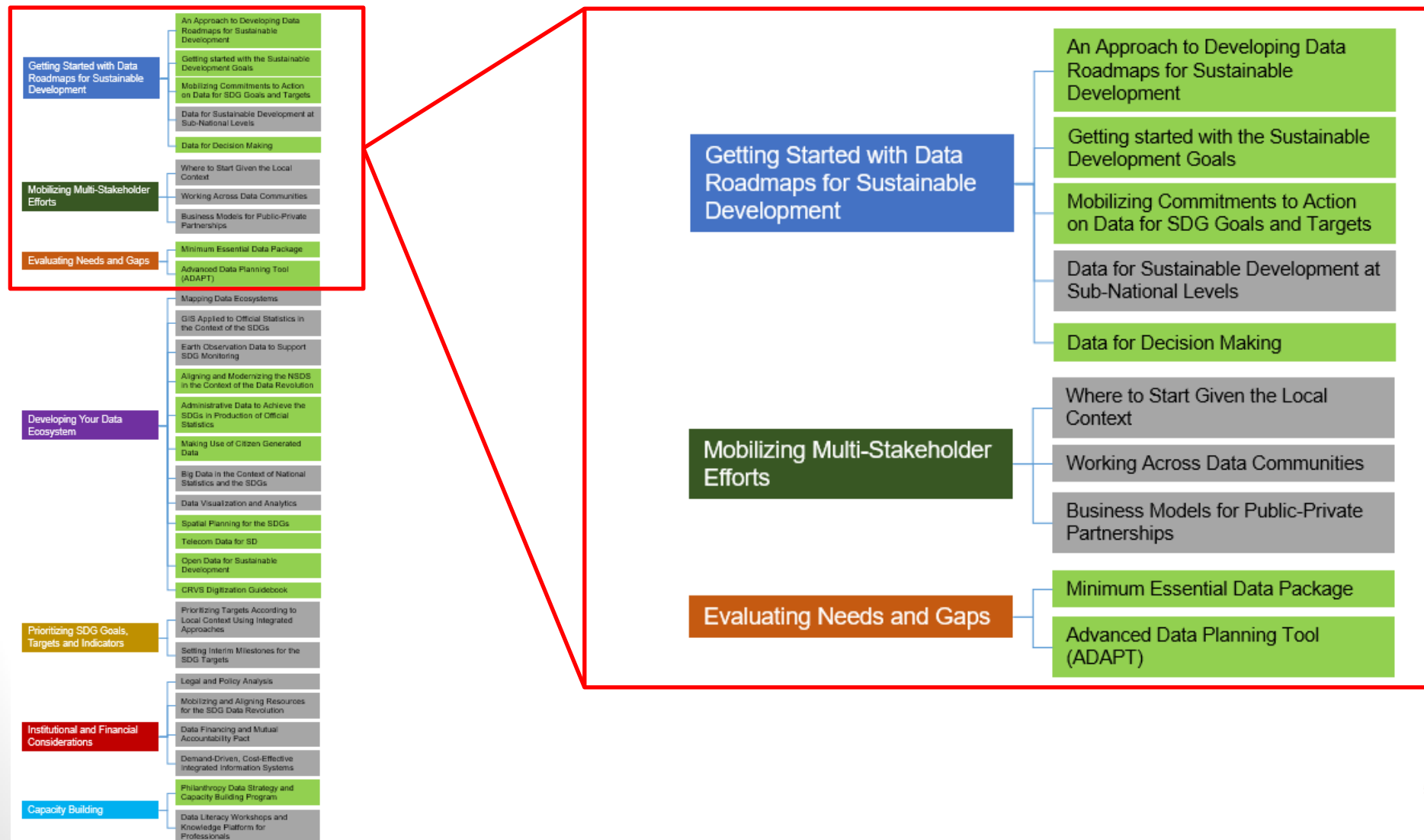
SDG Data Roadmaps Toolbox:

Categories



- Getting Started with SDG Data Revolution Roadmaps
- Mobilizing Multi-Stakeholder Efforts
- Evaluating Needs and Gaps
- Developing your Data Ecosystem
- Prioritizing SDG Goals, Targets and Indicators
- Institutional and Financial Considerations
- Capacity Building

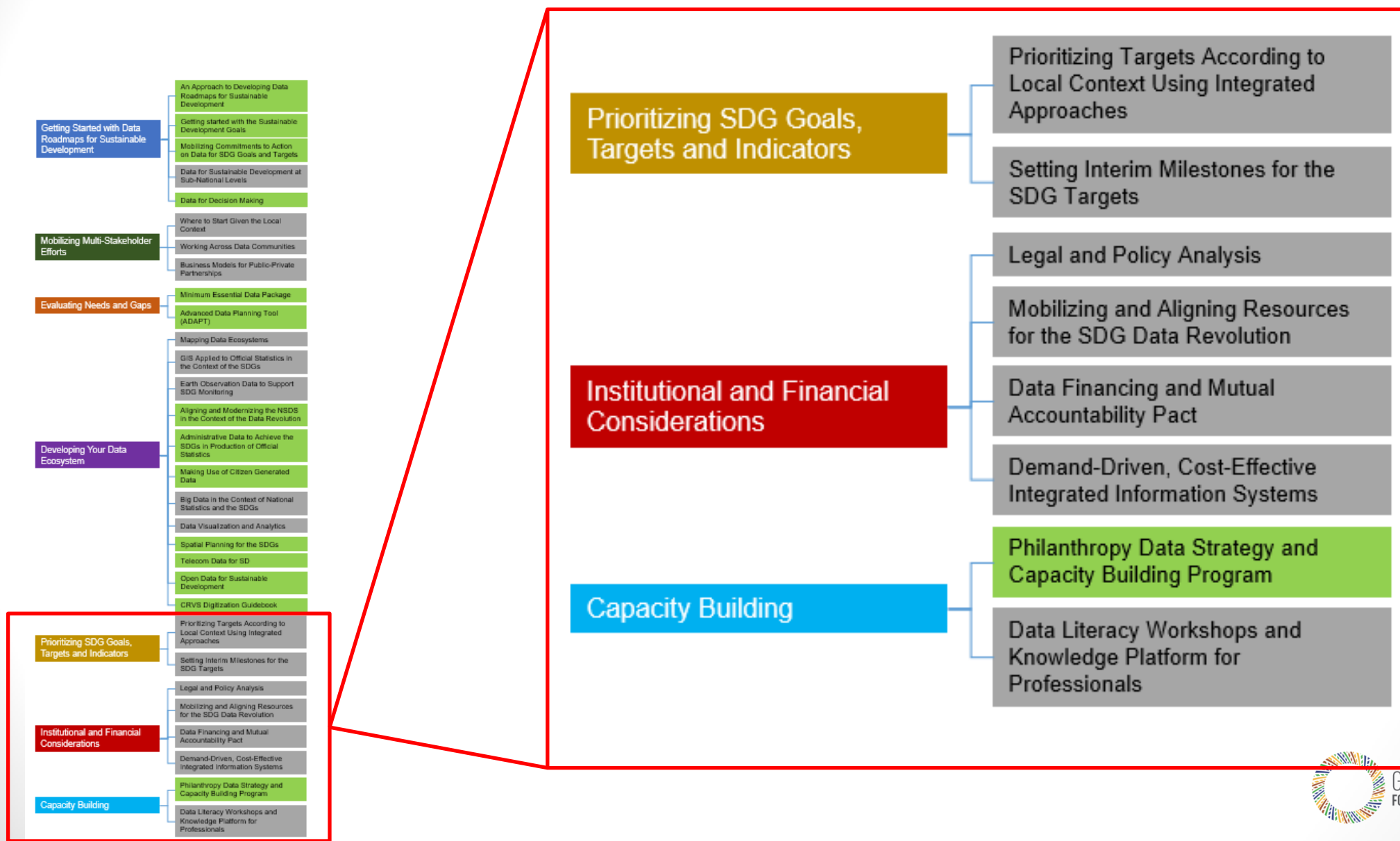
Toolbox: Getting Starter, Multi-Stakeholder Efforts and Needs/Gaps



Toolbox: Developing Your Data Ecosystem



Toolbox: Prioritizing, Institutional and Capacity Building





Disaggregation of information

Access to new sources of data and information

Strengthening of administrative registers

Institutional arrangements

Capacity building

Issues and Challenges from Colombia

COLOMBIA DATA GAPS

Data Collaboratives

1. Data2X
2. AirNow
3. SDG Youth Action Mapper
4. Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network
5. International Statistical Institute
6. UNEP Live
7. Joined-up Data Standards Project
8. GEOGLAM - Global Agricultural Monitoring
9. The Open Seventeen
10. Project 8
11. The Nzinga Effect
12. GeoSUR
13. Open Data for Development
14. Data for Climate Action
15. Health Data Collaborative
16. USA Sustainable Cities Initiative
17. Practical Data Reconciliation Tools for the SDGs
18. Data Collaborative for Local Impact (MCC-PEPFAR Partnership)
19. Data for Development (D4D)
20. Global Education Program to Spur Data Literacy in the 21st Century
21. Governance Data Alliance
22. International Barcode of Life
23. DataShift
24. Project Andes
25. The Humanitarian Data Exchange
26. Country owned SDG dashboards
27. Open Algorithms (OPAL) Project

Colombia Needs on Indicators

- Proportion of women in managerial positions.
- Income of food producers at a small scale.
- Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology.
- Global Food Loss Index (GFLI).
- Number of companies publishing sustainability reports.
- National recycling rate, tonnes of material recycled.
- Amount of US\$ committed to public -private and civil society partnerships.
- Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long term conservation facilities.
- Proportion of local breeds, classified as being at risk, not at-risk or unknown level of risk of extinction.

Partners

~ 120 partners covering a range of issues including data gaps, technology, policy, capacity building, institutional arrangements, philanthropy, data visualization, etc.

Connecting Supply and Demand

