Module 5 – Monitoring & Evaluation Submodule 5.2 M&E Reporting, Dashboards and Trackers
[beta version]

Thus far, you...

✓ Were introduced to the definition and importance of M&E

✓ Knew about types of M&E frameworks

✓ Learned about how to build a Result-Based M&E System

In this section you will learn…

ICT and SDGs

- ICT indicators to SDG monitoring
- SDG Monitoring Challenges
- Introduction to Toolkit

Reporting Outcome

- Dashboards and Trackers
- Case Study
- Voluntary National Review

Audit and Public Financial Management

- Auditing SDGs
- Supreme Audit Institute
- Automation in Public Financial Management

Objective

By the end of this submodule, you will be able to:

✓ Understand how ICT helps in SDGs monitoring

✓ Familiarize with dashboards and trackers as tools for reporting

✓ Understand the importance of national report

✓ Understand the role of auditing and public financial management

Completion time

- In total there are around **40 pages** for this submodule. It will take approximately **60 to 90 minutes** for each user to complete. This is an indication and can differ per user.

- Feel free to skip some parts of this submodule if you are already familiar with the content.

Other Information

- You can read along (PDF) as well as listen to the content (audio) while taking this course;
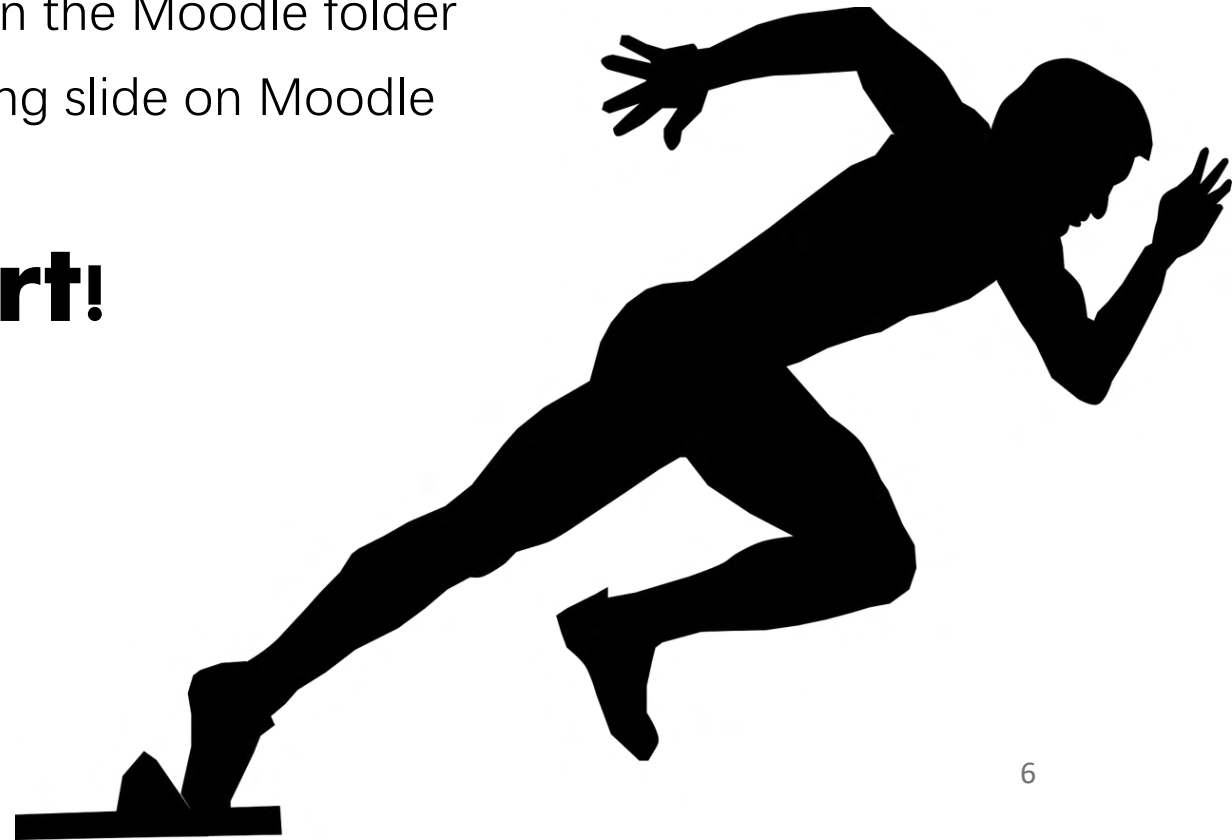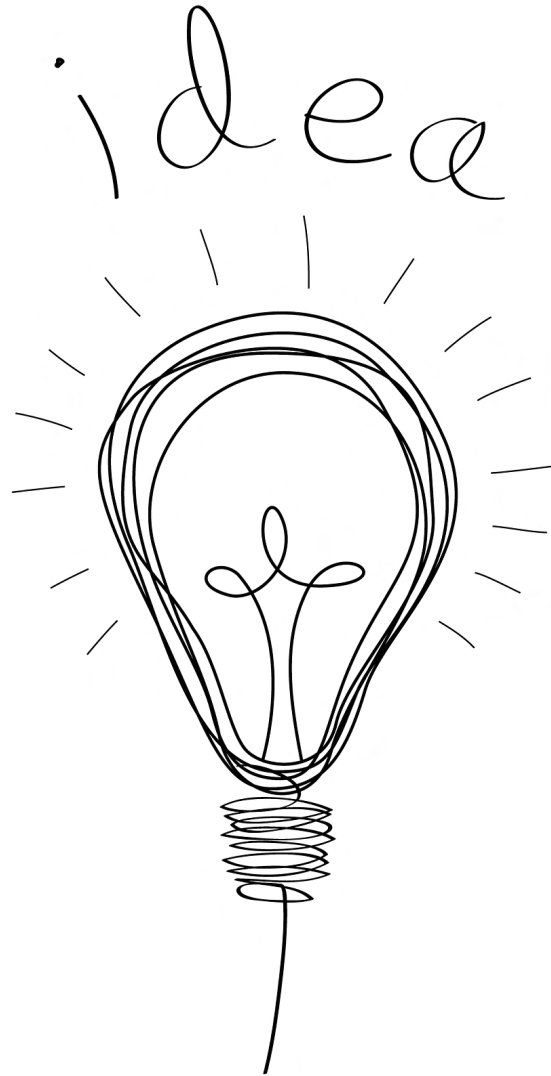
  📄 Course material (PDF) can be downloaded in the Moodle folder

  🎧 Audio can be streamed on the corresponding slide on Moodle

Let's start!

Clarification

- In submodule 5.1, we talked about the general framework of Monitor & Evaluation on evaluating SDG/digital government policies

- In submodule 5.2, we will focus more on reporting M&E, how to use digital government and ICT as tools to support M&E in SDG implementation

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The success of the Sustainable Development Goals rests to a large extent on ......

PLAN
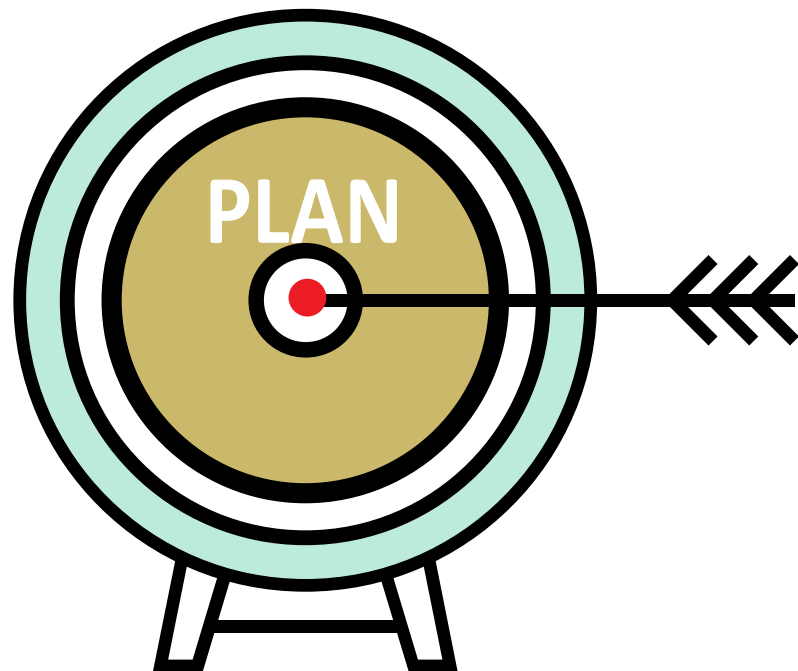
➤ ⚙ **Monitoring,**

➤ ⚙ **Review,**

➤ ⚙ **Follow-up process**

You can learn more about SDGs in **Submodule 2.1**

169 targets

231 indicators
(7 ICT indicators)

Global SDG Indicators

Each Goal and each Targets are monitored through **specified indicators.**

Currently, there are **231 Global** SDGs Indicators.

Global SDG Indicators: Tier Classifications

Based on **data availability and standards of methodology**, each indicator is classified into corresponding tiers by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)

Tier 3   Tier 2   Tier 1

	Tier 3	Tier 2	Tier 1
Indicator is **conceptually clear**	❓	✅	✅
Internationally established methodology	❓	✅	✅
Available standards	❓	✅	✅
Data are **regularly produced** by countries	❓	❓	✅

ICTs can contribute to the SDG monitoring lifecycle!

1 **Data Collection**

Data Analysis **2**

3

Data visualization **4**
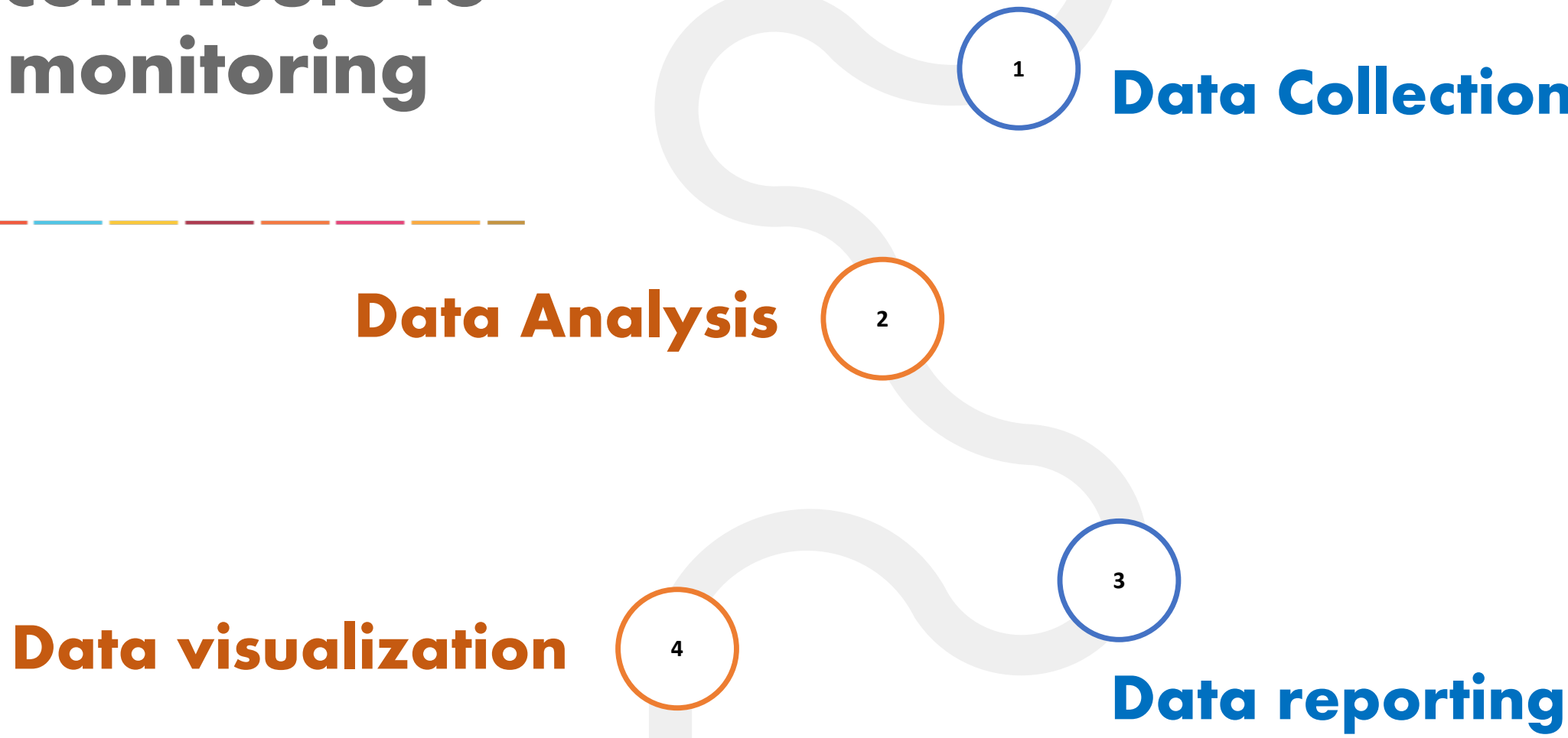
Data reporting

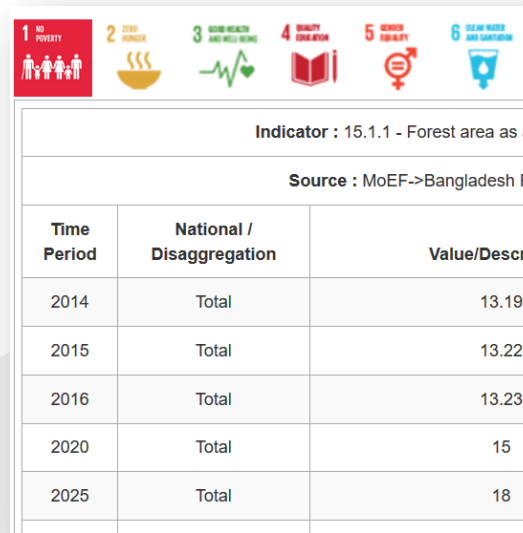# Examples of utilizing ICT in SDG monitoring

Data Collection

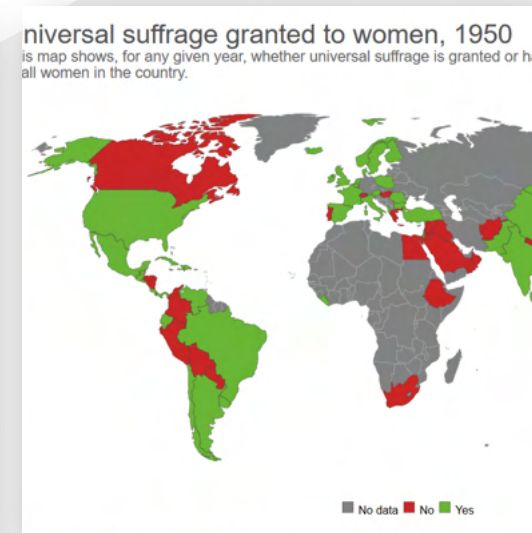**High ICT penetration to Connect the unconnected**

Data Analysis

Big data for more informed policy-making
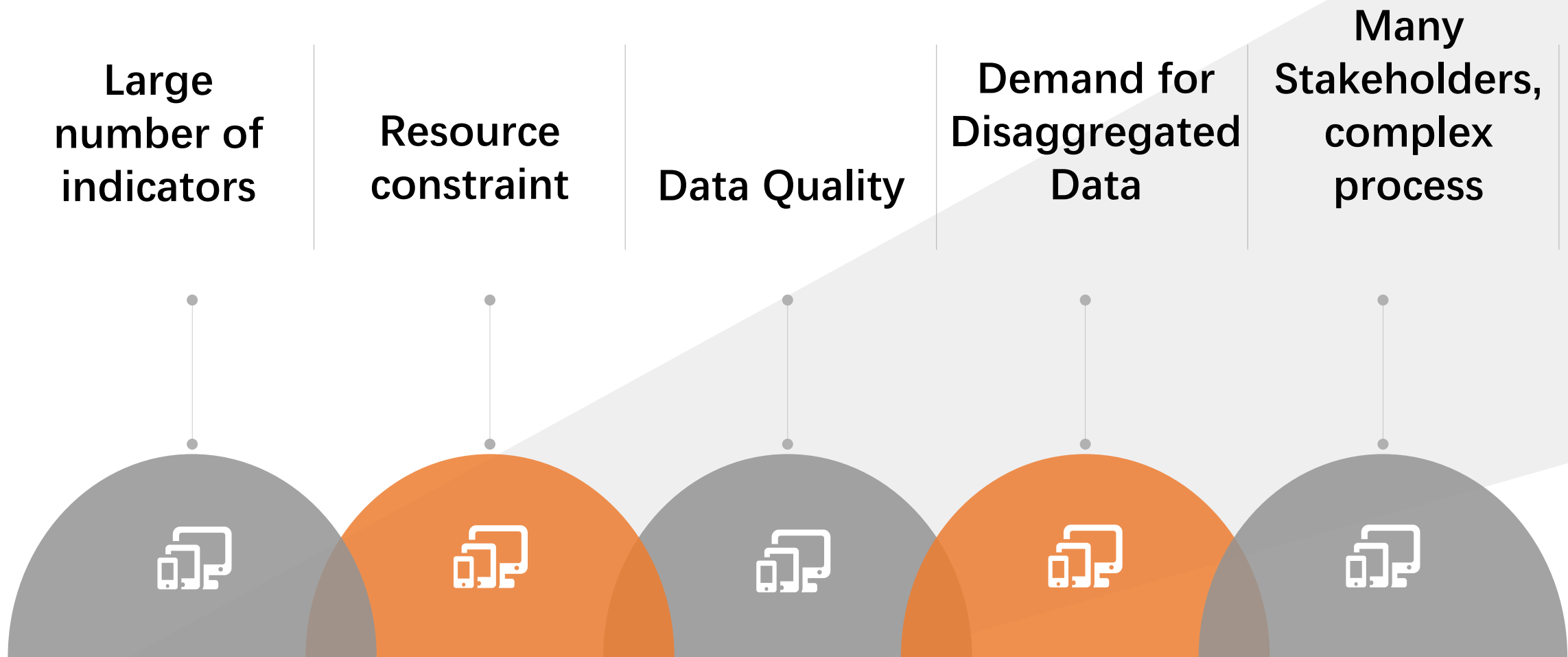

Data Reporting

National SDG tracker for one-stop timely reporting

Data Visualization

Visualization tech for Vivid and interactive data presentation

SDGs Monitoring Challenges

Large number of indicators

Resource constraint

Data Quality

Demand for Disaggregated Data

Many Stakeholders, complex process

Source: ITU, partnership on measuring ICT for Development

SDGs Monitoring Challenges: Data

High Demand

VS

Low Funding
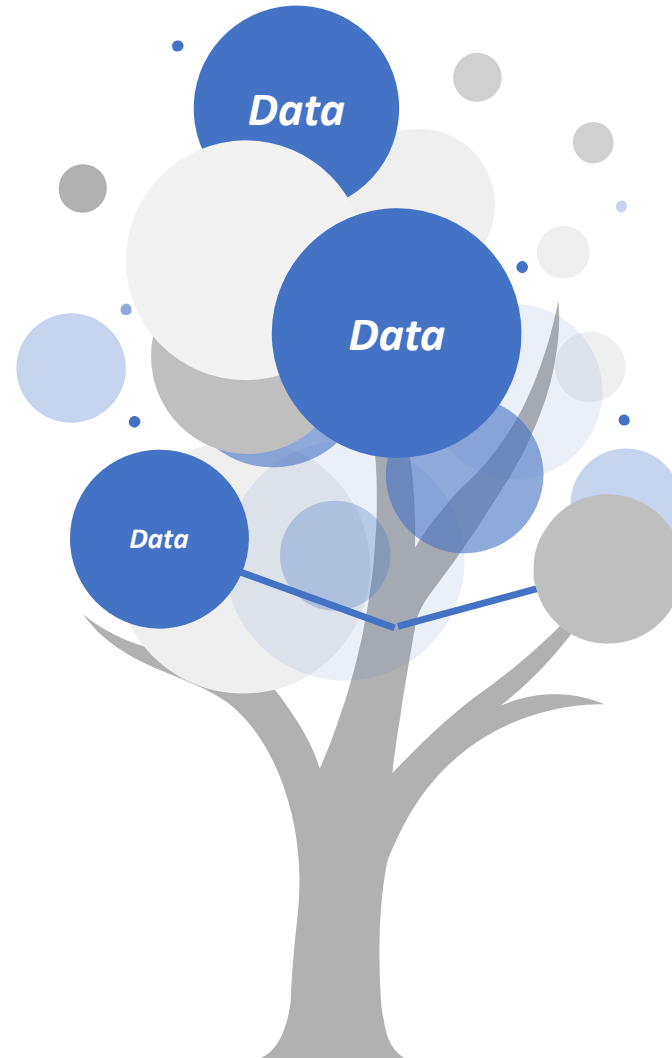
Cost: USD 2.8-3.0 billion

per year up to 2030

➢ Innovative ways of leveraging new sources of finance

➢ Support from national systems

➢ User perspectives & policy relevance of data emerging"

Source: SDSN, 2015; GPSDD, 2016

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Available resource: UN SDG Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit

Global Policies and Guidelines	Data Resources	SDG Localization & Implementation	Capacity Building and Coordination

Global SDG Indicators

> Global SDG Database
> UN Open Data Hub
> SDG API

Thematic and Regional Data Resources

> Strengthening gender perspectives
> Global Migration Indicators
> WHO Health Statistics
> Global Health Observatory
> FAO portal on SDG indicators
> Asia Pacific SDG Data Portals

Baseline and Progress reports

> UN Women: Turning Promises into action
> SG's Progress Report 2018
> SDGs Report 2018
> Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2017
> Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 2016: SDG Baseline Report

Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/unct-toolkit/

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Two Approaches

Dashboards vs. Trackers
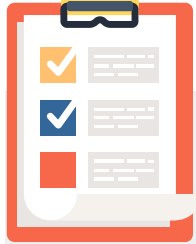
Dashboards are mainly used to show an overview of the project achievements/milestones so far. It is a reporting tool for straight-forward and broad display and can directly benefit the decision-making process.

Trackers more reflect the operational side of the project.
It is a monitoring tool for frequent progress checking and detailed analysis.

Overview

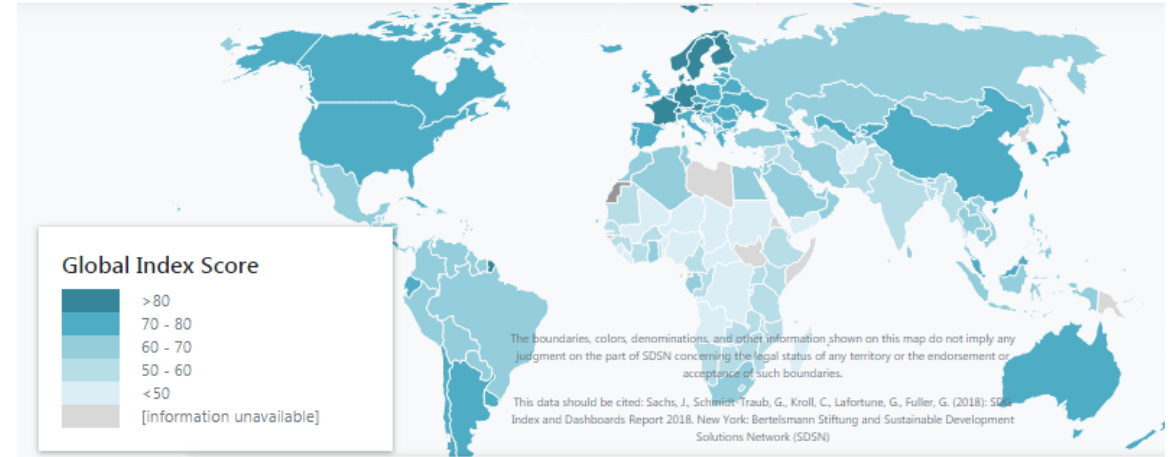**Operational progress**

ICT-enabled mechanism

SDG Index and Dashboards Report

Global Responsibilities : Implementing the goals

Source: Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)

SDG Index and Dashboards Report

Source: Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)
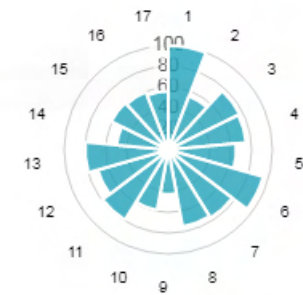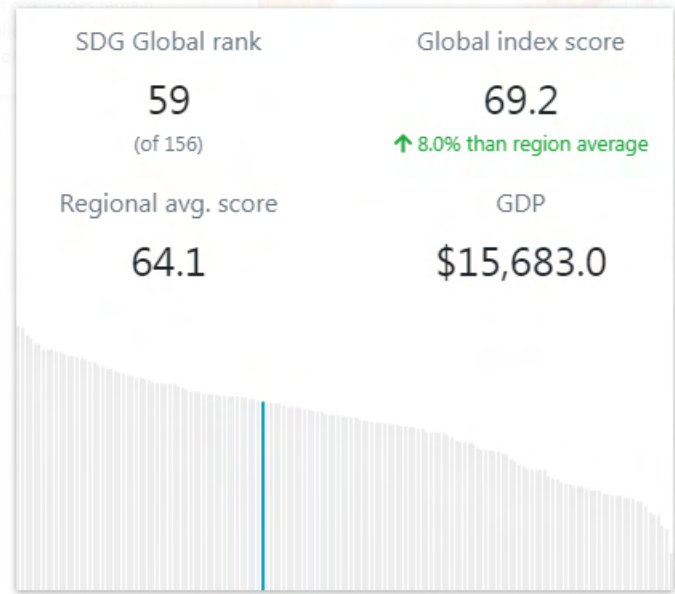
Canada: Progress tracker for the Open Government Project

The tracker was developed in addition to the yearly self-assessment reports that we provide to the Open Government Partnership (OGP).

Access to information

Requests for personal information

Expand open data

Open information

Measuring performance

Open government skills

Service strategy

Culture and heritage collections

Spending and procurement

Fiscal transparency

Grants and contributions

Information on Canadian corporations

Open maps

Open science

Open Data Exchange

Open Data Canada

Extractive Sector Transparency Measures Act

Support openness and transparency globally

open.canada.ca/en/commitment/tracker/third-biennial/commitment-1-enhance-access-information

Tracking the progress of digital government commitments

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Source: Government of Canada: *Progress tracker for the Third Biennial Plan to the Open Government Partnership*

Canada: Progress tracker for the Open Government Project

Commitment 2: Streamline requests for personal information

← Commitment 1: Enhance access to information

→ Commitment 3: Expand and improve open data

Description | Planned result | **Key indicator** | Status | Challenge

Indicator	Target	Latest actual data (and data collection date)
Percentage of personal information requests responded to within established timelines (30 days or within an extension period provided for in the Act)	Increase in percentage of personal information requests responded to within established timelines from 80.4% in 2015-16 to 85% in 2019-20	80.4% of requests were responded to within timelines in 2016-17
User-rated ease of access to make personal information requests	60% of users who respond to the survey will rate ease of access positively	This data will be gathered through the new central website. The launch of the central website is planned for 2018.

Indicator, Target and actual data comparison

Source: Government of Canada: *Progress tracker for the Third Biennial Plan to the Open Government Partnership*

Mexico

Population 120 mill, federal system, 32 Federal Entities and 2,456 Municipalities

Millennium Declaration
9/2000

2010 2011

2015 9/2015

2030 Agenda

2017

Technical Committee for the MDGs

UN Statistical Commission
Pilot study on measuring social inclusion and the SDGs

Pilot SDG tool
Open data, experimental platform. Released 9/2015

MDG dashboard
Information system for the MDGs (SIODM) @National Statistical Institute INEGI

SIODM

beta version **Official SDG Dashboard**
In collaboration between Presidency, the newly created SDG Commission and the National Statistical Institute

BETA

Source: UNDP-SIGOB with information from different sources

Reporting on SDGs, a global effort

Global Level

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2018

Global Sustainable Development Report 2019

REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2018

Australian Government — SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Rialtas na hÉireann Government of Ireland

Ireland: Voluntary National Review 2018

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

National Level

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Lessons from the SDG report 2018: National reporting is important!

- Build standards for SDG data and metadata will improve transparency and efficiency

- National reporting and dissemination platforms are key instruments for SDG implementation and review

- Using geospatial data can ensure that no one is left behind

Voluntary National Reviews

Voluntary > **State-led** > **Joint Effort** > **Multiple Stakeholders**

✓ **sharing of experiences**
✓ **strengthen policies and institutions of governments**
✓ **mobilize multi-stakeholder support and partnerships**

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Source: UNDESA-Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform. Voluntary *National Reviews*

MONGOLIA VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW REPORT 2019

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Voluntary National Reviews

- The Report describes how localization of the SDGs is underway in the country, and how they will be achieved through development policy planning processes, ensuring policy integration, comprehensiveness, coherence, rationalization, and multi-stakeholder participation.

- The Report highlights actions taken to identify population groups that are at risk of being left behind in the local context, incorporating their needs and requirements under the principle of "Leaving No One Behind".

Source: UNDESA-Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform. Voluntary *National Reviews*

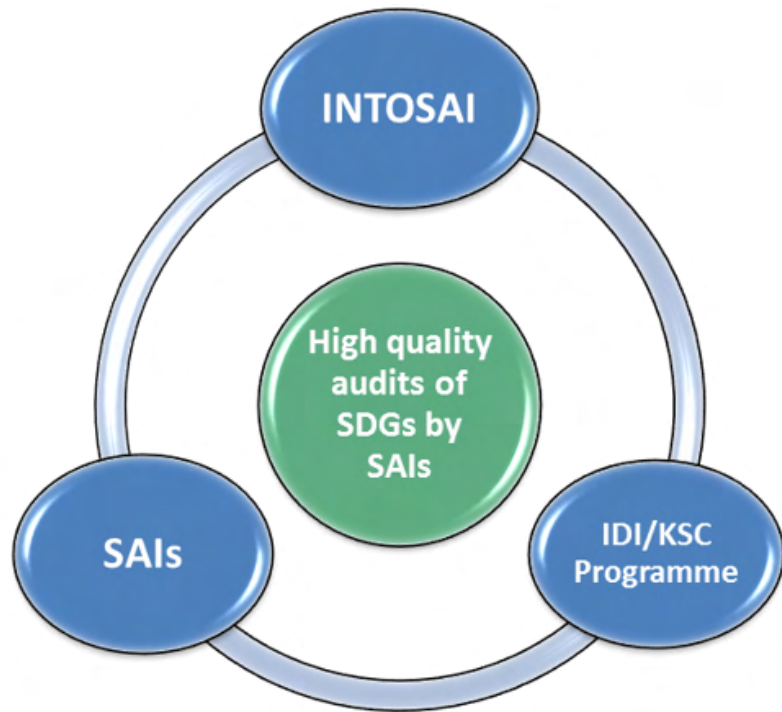**Auditing and Financial Management**

An audit is an objective examination and evaluation of the financial statements of an organization to make sure that the records are a fair and accurate representation of the transactions they claim to represent.

Supreme Audit Institutions (SAI)

An independent and professional Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) is an important actor in a country's accountability chain. It is a government entity whose external audit role is established by the constitution or supreme law-making body.

SAIs undertake:
   financial audits to assess the reliability and accuracy of public entities' financial reporting and,
   compliance audits to assess a public entities' compliance with its governing authorities.

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Role of SAIs

- Assessing the preparedness of national governments to implement the SDGs,
- Undertaking performance audits in the context of the SDGs,
- Contributing to the implementation of SDG 16, which envisages effective, accountable and transparent institutions
- Possibilities for SAIs to act as models of transparency and accountability in their own operations.

Auditing SDGs

Automation in Financial Reporting

Save time from mundane manual accounting

Automation in Financial Reporting

Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels *through automating government reporting and transparency*

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Automation in Financial Reporting

Financial Management Information Systems (FMIS) support the automation and integration of public financial management processes including

✓ **budget formulation**

✓ **execution**

✓ **accounting**

✓ **reporting**

Let's take a break!

Are you up for a challenge?

Brainstorming

Think about how ICT help in monitoring SDGs through...

- Data Collection
- Data Reporting

Brainstorming

1. What data do you have?
   a) Is data disaggregated?
   b) Have you fully made use of your data?
   c) Are you sharing your data?

2. What data do you need?
   a) Who are you data partners?
   b) How can you strengthen your individual and institutional capacities in data and statistics?
   c) Is there data leadership/stewardship in your institution?

3. How to tackle the challenges of lack of data, lack of disaggregated data, lack of understanding data?

Conclusion

- ICT can contribute to the whole SDG monitoring cycle.

- Dashboards and Trackers are two essential tools to report M&E outcome

- National Reporting is also important!

- utilize ICT can for better financial governance

Congratulations!

You have reached the end of submodule 5.2
Thank you for joining us in this exciting journey.
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Under this submodule, you:
✓Understood how ICT helps in SDGs monitoring
✓Familiarized dashboards and trackers as tools for reporting
✓Understood the importance of national report
✓Understood the role of auditing and public financial management

You may proceed to the next submodule 6.1

Sources & Recommended Reading
Please check the PDF in the folder

Contact us for inquiries or questions

DPIDG@un.org

Or post your questions/comments in the forum!

Please note that this is a beta version. We appreciate your feedback so we can further improve our toolkit