On data disaggregation for monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals

TransMonEE Network Meeting of National Statistical Offices In Europe and Central Asia
26-27 November 2019, Vienna
COORDINATION BOARD
chaired by Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan

INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUPS
- Peace
- People
- Planet
- Prosperity
- Partnerships

- Monitoring and statistics

COORDINATING BODY
Ministry of National Economy

- A national mechanism established to coordinate SDG issues
- RIA conducted in 2016 by international experts, in 2018 by national experts
- The first stage of SDG “nationalization” implemented: objectives prioritized, a set of indicators for monitoring defined, policy gaps identified and recommendations for their integration into the CSL have been prepared

Secretariat
Institute of Economic Research
Interagency Working Group (state bodies, NGOs, private sector, UN agencies and development banks) on monitoring, 2017.


Seminars and trainings, including for NGOs, media, local authorities, 2018-2019.


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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>Stat. publication in support of the VNR – in infographic format for all 17 SDGs – June, 2019.</td>
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<tr>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>National SDG Reporting Platform (Open source platform) in 3 languages – July, 2019</td>
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<td>✔️</td>
<td>Roadmap for Monitoring SDG Achievement for 2020-2022 – July, 2019</td>
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<td>✔️</td>
<td>Methodological elaboration of “nationalized” SDG indicators – development of metadata on SDG#16</td>
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Leaving No One Behind: disaggregation of indicators

Disaggregation used:
- Gender and age
- Nationality
- Geography (urban/rural, regions)
- Income level

New types of disaggregation:
- Status of migrant, refugee, forced displacement
- Disability
- HIV status
- Indigenous people
- Race

Data sources:
- Reporting by enterprises
- Administrative data
- Sample survey
- National census
- Data base, registers
- Others?
Children and age group disaggregation in the SDGs

• 14 of the 17 SDGs are relevant to the realization of children’s rights

❖ at the global level, **44 indicators** identified to monitor the inclusion of children in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which are divided into 5 main areas

❖ in Kazakhstan, at the national level, **2 of them are considered irrelevant** (malaria cases, “mutilating surgeries”)
Availability of SDG data on children

- **survive+thrive**: 12 indicators
- **learning**: 5 indicators
- **protection**: 11 indicators
- **environment**: 9 indicators
- **fair chance**: 4 indicators

1 – not relevant

www.stat.gov.kz
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

Statistics is an important source of information on the country situation, its development and ongoing changes....
Prevalence of stunting, wasting and overweight among children under 5

Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births

Under-five mortality rates

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Proportion of children 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being

Participation rate in organized learning one year before the official primary entry age

Women aged 20-24 who were married or in union before age 18
Key challenges for monitoring SDGs for children

✓ Lack of methodology for some indicators, including national

✓ **Lack of data sources**, quality issues of administrative data

✓ Need to disaggregate indicators by **gender, age**, place of residence, income level, etc.

✓ Need for **additional financial resources**

✓ Need to **develop technological capacity**

✓ Insufficient **human resources** and need for **increased capacity**
✓ **Cooperation** with international organizations (UN agencies, development institutions, etc.)

✓ **Dialogue** with suppliers and identification of available data, **integration of information systems** from various institutions into the statistics system

✓ Inclusion of SDGs into **policy documents**, **rationale** of the need for **additional financial resources**

✓ **Exchange of experience** with other countries, **training events**, including on “machine learning” via R studio

✓ **New surveys / inclusion of additional variables** in current reports (statistical and administrative)

✓ Development of **alternative sources**: “big data”, GIS, NGOs and private sector (large companies)
Thank you for your attention!!!