



SDGs Indicator Framework, Data and Evaluation : National Follow-up and Review Processes

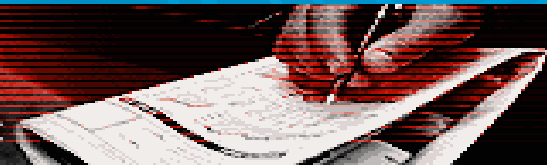
By : Phindile Masango

➤ 18th October, 2017



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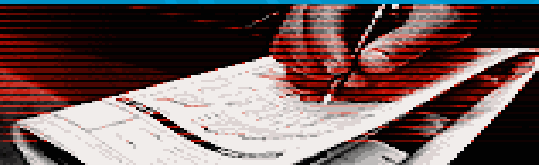


PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- The MDG era
- The Sustainable Development Goals Agenda
- The Localisation process

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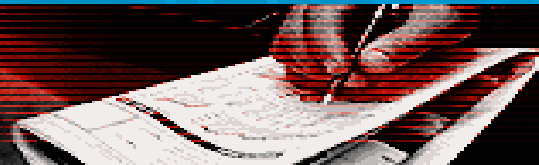


Millennium Development Goals Era

- The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) process
 - 2000 millennium declaration (15 years)
 - 8 goals, 18 targets and 48 indicators
- Five reports were produced in the country during the MDGs era, 2003, 2007, 2010, 2012 and 2015
- The country achieved five out of the eight goals namely MDGs 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8
- Challenge was faced in three goals namely MDGs 1, 4 and 5

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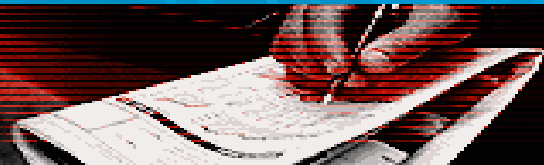


Sustainable Development Goals

- SDGs were launched in June 2016 by the Honourable Minister for Economic Planning and Development.
- The technical working group was established
- SDG Baseline Report on global indicators was drafted in 2016.

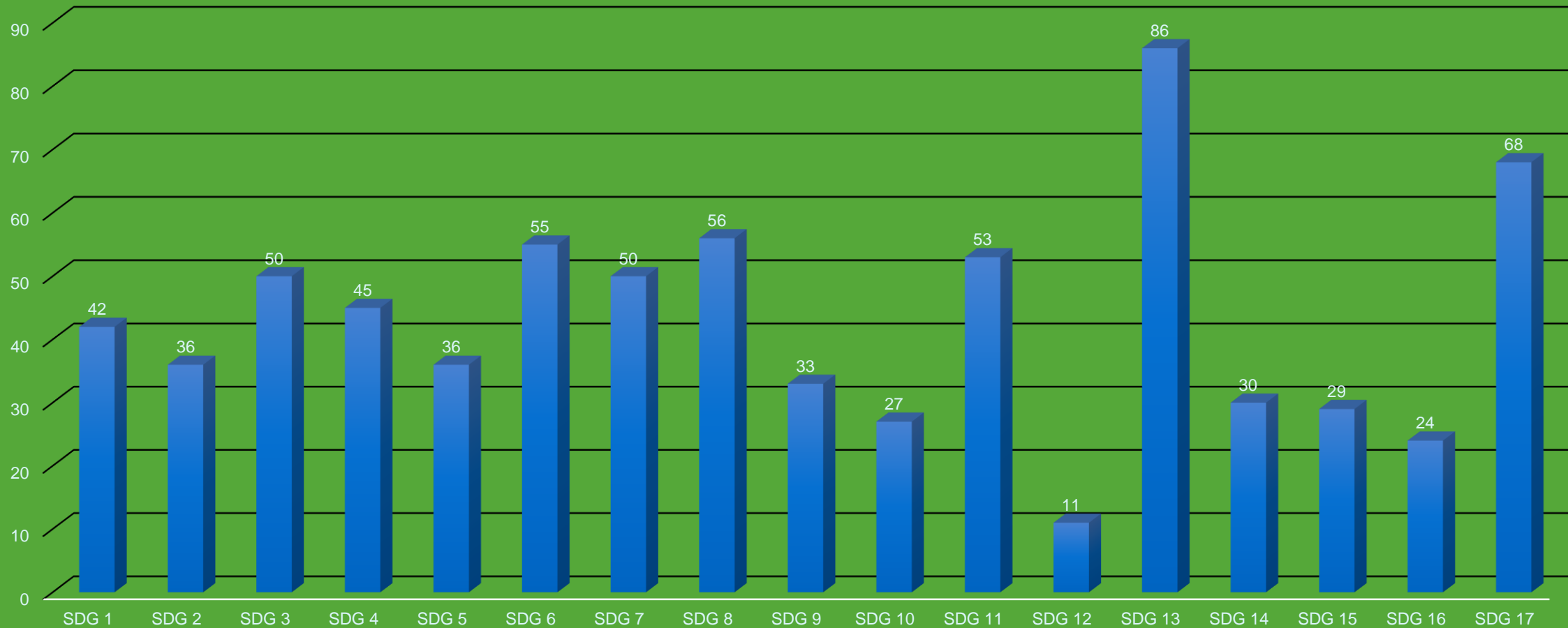
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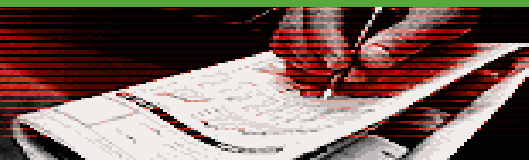


Global Baseline report 2016 at a glance



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ALIGNMENT OF SDGs AND AGENDA 2063 WITH NDS

MACRO STRATEGIC AREA 1. Agricultural Development

MINISTRIES/SECTORS	SDGs	AGENDA 2063 Goals
Agriculture, Natural Resources and Energy, Commerce Industry and Trade, Tourism and Environmental Affairs,	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-End poverty in all its forms everywhere.-End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.-Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns-Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.-Protect restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-A high standard of living , quality of life and wellbeing for all citizens- Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production

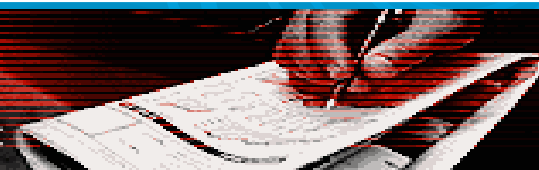


SDGs Domestication

English	SiSwati
1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1. Kucedza lonkhe luhlobo lwebuphuya nebusweti eveni
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2. Kucedza indlala, kucinisekisa kutsi sonkhe sive sinekudla lokwanele lokunemaseko ladzingekile ngekundlondlobalisa tekulima letikhonsako
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3. Kucinisekisa simo semphilo lesikahle kubobonkhe bantfu eveni.
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4. Kucinisekisa ematfuba emfundvo lesecophelweni lelisetulu nalechubekako eveni ngalokulinganako

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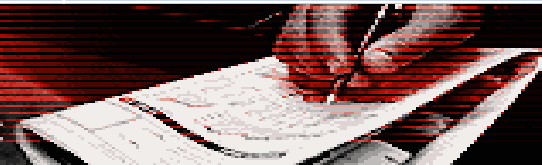


SDGs Prioritisation Process

PRIORITIZED GOAL	CROSS CUTTING	ENABLERS
8. Decent work and economic growth	5. Gender equality	15. Life on land
4. Quality education	1. No poverty	16. Peace justice and strong institutions
3. Good health and well-being	12. Responsible consumption and production	17. Partnership for the goals
7. Affordable and clean energy	11. Sustainable cities and communities	10. Reduced inequalities
9. Industry innovation and infrastructure		13. Climate action
2. Zero hunger		14. Life below water
6. Clean water and sanitation		

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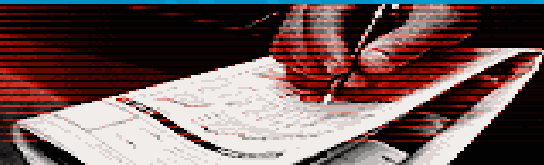


SDGs Localisation

- Localizing” is the process of taking into account subnational contexts of development in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, from the setting of goals and targets, to determining the means of implementation and using indicators to measure and monitor progress.
- Activity was undertaken with the assistance of the SDGs Technical working team.

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SDGs Localisation Process

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target	Indicator	<i>Proposed indicator</i>
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	<i>Accepted</i>
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	<i>Accepted with further disaggregation on geographic location</i>

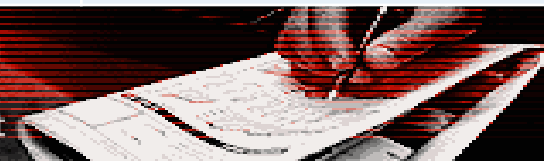




SDGs Localisation Process

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Target	Indicator	Proposed indicator
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	3.a.1 Percentage of people aged 15-49 who smoked a whole cigarette before the age of 15 3.a.2 Percentage of people aged 15-49 who smoke cigarette or smokeless tobacco at any time during the last one month.





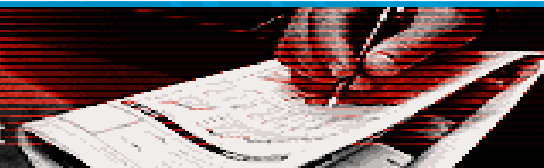
SDGs Localisation Process

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target	Indicator	Proposed Indicator
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	<i>17.16.1 Number of reports produced on implementation of the SDGs</i>

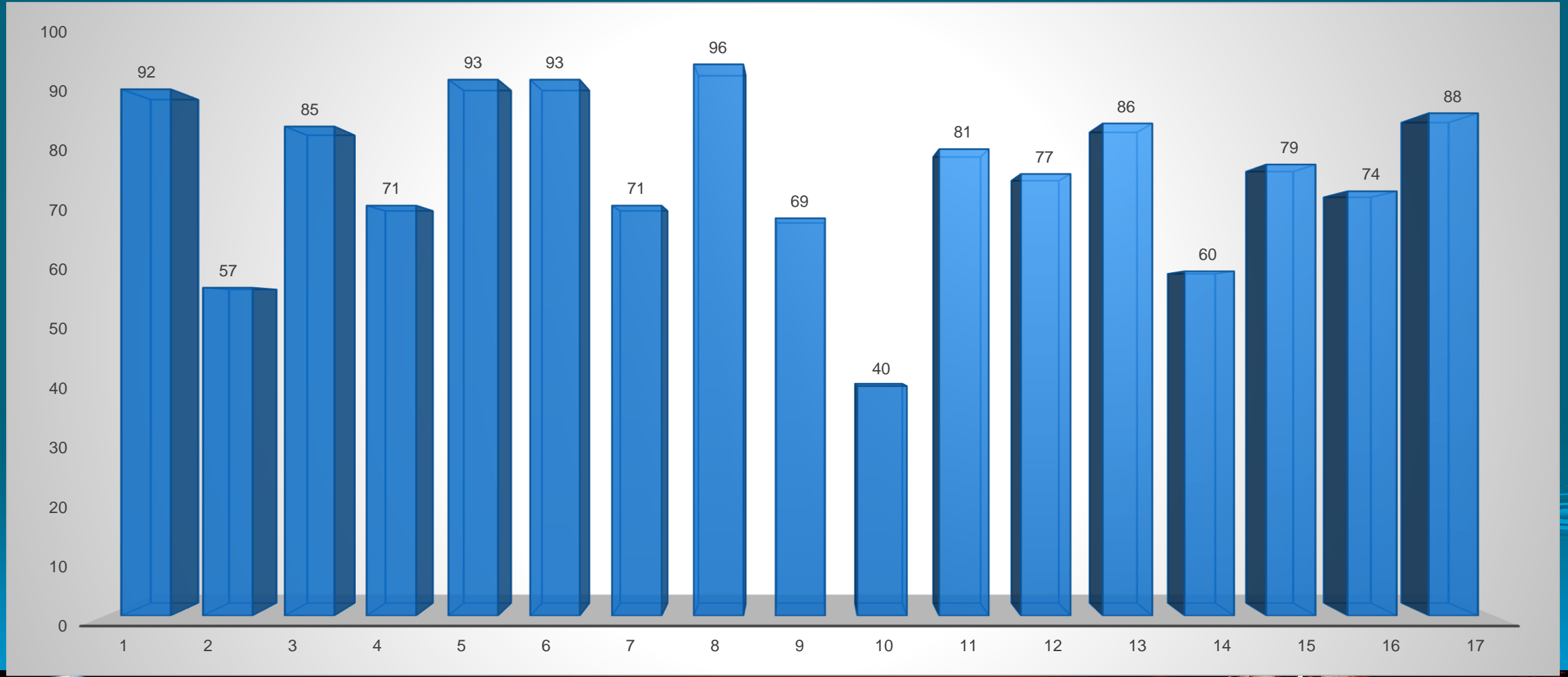
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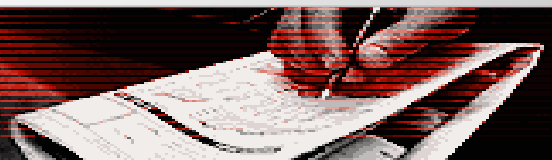


SDGs Baseline on localised indicators



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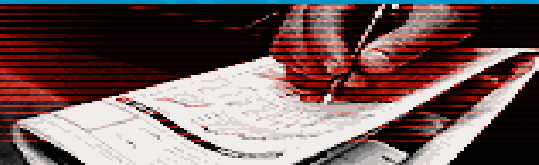
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Awareness creation

- **Chiefsdoms** – are different communities in the rural area overseen by the Chiefs responsible for developing chiefsdom development plans.
- **Constituencies** – are formed by representatives of all chiefsdoms under that constituency and are led by the constituency development team also responsible for developing medium term development plans.
- **Region** – is formed by a group of constituencies under that particular region it is under the auspices of the Regional Development Team. Develop regional development plan by consolidating constituency development plan



SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere



Umgomo 1: Cedza luhlobo lonkhe lwebuphuya kutotonkhe tingoni

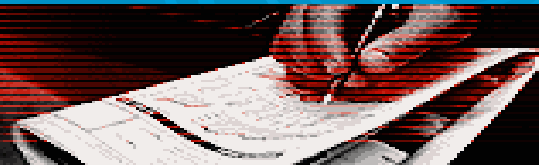


Awareness creation

- Regional dialogues were conducted in all the regions of the country with constituency and regional development teams.
- Purpose to create awareness on SDGs and ensure development initiatives in chieftdom, constituency and regional development plans are aligned to the prioritised SDGs.

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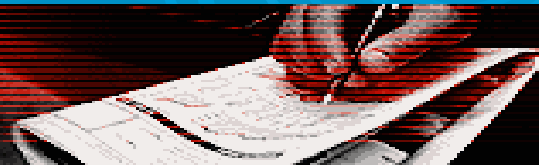


Automated National Monitoring & Evaluation System

- The national system that will monitor the National Development Strategy, Sustainable Development Goals, Agenda 2063 and RISDP indicators is underdevelopment.
- It will be web based linking the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development with the different sectors.
- Economists in the various line Ministries will be responsible for updating SDGs indicators.
- The system will enable ease of data collection and report consolidation.

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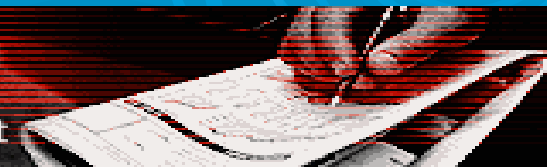


Main Objectives of the M&E System

- To ensure availability and use of accurate, timely, and relevant data to monitor and evaluate the National development programmes and to informed policy decision.
- To promote creation of M&E partnership and linkages between sectors, partners and stakeholders at various levels to enable information sharing, dissemination and use of data in planning interventions and reprogramming.
- To promote management performance through evidence-based planning, policy making, budgeting and development interventions implementation

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Way forward

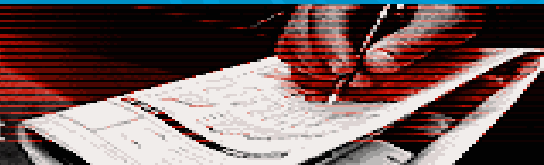
Revive the Sector wide approach through the SDGs lens.

- Sectors will be strengthened to produce sector development action plans and report implementation.



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