

# Programme 23 March 2018



12.45-12.55	Welcome & Overview	Beris Gwynn Director, Incitare Coppet, VD
12.55-13.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2030 Agenda Review &amp; Monitoring SDG Principles of Participation, Transparency &amp; Inclusiveness (P.T.I.)</li> <li>▪ Text Analyses 6 Major Agreements on Monitoring: Results</li> <li>▪ CSEND Advocacy: Monitoring by P.T.I.!</li> </ul>	Raymond Saner Co-Founder, Centre for Socio-Eco-Nomic Development, GE
13.10-13.25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An introduction to ground-truthing</li> <li>▪ The opportunities of ground-truthing for the SDGs</li> <li>▪ The challenges of putting ground-truthing into practice</li> <li>▪ Suggested solutions to make ground-truthing work</li> </ul>	Barbara Rosen Jacobson; Programme Manager DiploFoundation, GE
13.25-13.40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Introduction to IFRC's approach to Community Engagement and Accountability</li> <li>▪ How increased access to ICTs by communities can be leveraged for better community engagement. Ex: social media, hotlines, etc.</li> <li>▪ Quick case studies (Kenya Red Cross &amp; others)</li> </ul>	Alexandra Sicotte-Lévesque <i>Manager, Community Engagement</i> International Federation of Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies, GE
13.40-13.50	Questions & Answers	Moderator, B. Gwynn
13.50-14.00	Take-Aways and Closure	Beris Gwynn



*“Organising the Monitoring of SDGs based on the three SDG principles (transparency, inclusiveness, participation) and following example of Wikipedia using ground truth ICT methods & tools*

**Prof. Raymond Saner**  
**Centre for Socio-Eco-Nomic Development**

**WSIS Conference, Geneva - Friday, 23 March 2018**

# Opening Messages of WSIS 2018



❖ “WSIS- about giving people a voice-  
connect the unconnected

(UN SG **António Guterres**)

❖ WSIS – about more information sharing

(UN Deputy SG ***Amina J. Mohammed***)

# SDGs and Data



- ❖ **SDGs consist of 17 Goals, 169 Targets and 230 Indicators**
- ❖ **SDGs are interdependent (Multi-causalities)**
- ❖ **SDG strategy is left to the government**
- ❖ **Not all 17 Goals & Targets can be pursued at the same time- need for priorities and 18 year implementation plans.**
- ❖ **WHO WILL DO THIS AND HOW?**

# Challenge & Risks



- ❖ **Big Data challenge (what data to collect by whom and when?)**
- ❖ **Big Data means complex data processing (algorithms)**
- ❖ **Results: Reports produced by experts vetted by the governments**
- ❖ **Risk: People will not understand what was done, why and by whom and why not something else- risk of apathy, deception and de-motivation**

# Accountability of SDGs through Reviewing & Monitoring



## ❖ Reviewing

1. Every 4 years (2019 first review pending!)
- ❖ 2. Voluntary (but if no review, Shadow SDG groups could cause difficulties for a non-performing Government)
- ❖ 3. What method to choose? Examples often cited as source for inspiration are TPR, UPR and APRM)

# Definitions of Monitoring



- ❖ **Synonyms** (observe, watch, keep an eye on, keep track of, track, keep under observation, keep watch on, keep under surveillance, surveil, check, keep a check on, scan, examine, study, record, note, oversee, supervise, superintend)
- ❖ **By whom and for whom?**

And...there are the 3 SDG principles



❖ PARTICIPATION

❖ TRANSPARENCY

❖ INCLUSIVENESS

❖ IF TAKEN SERIOUSLY, the 3 Principles collide with a purely expert driven approach





# Why not a complementary approach to Monitoring of the SDGs?

- ❖ National Science for physical realities (e.g. climate warming, drought through satellite imagery etc)
- ❖ Social Science for socio-economic realities (e.g. inequalities, violence, education, health etc)
- ❖ Assumption: if not based on three principles (participation, transparency and inclusiveness) – SDGs implementation will not be sustained nor be sustainable.



# **“Monitoring” As Mentioned in 7 International Documents**

**CSEND Research, 2018**



# Total Word Count

Document	Mentions of M <sup>E</sup>	Mentions of M <sup>PTI</sup>
Agenda 21 (1992)	102	4
Programme for Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (1997)	3	0
Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002)	27	5
The Future We Want (2012)	9	0
Addis Ababa Action Agenda (2015)	8	0
Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)	5	0
Paris Agreement (2015)	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>9</b>

## Legend:

M<sup>E</sup> : Monitoring as mini-evaluation

M<sup>PTI</sup> : Monitoring based on Participation, Transparency, and Inclusiveness



## Agenda 21 (1992)

- ❖ M<sup>E</sup>: 12.12. b. Develop integrated information systems for environmental **monitoring**, accounting and impact assessment; International bodies should cooperate with national Governments to facilitate the acquisition and development of appropriate technology for **monitoring** and combating drought and desertification.



# Agenda 21

- ❖ M<sup>PTI</sup>: 27.11 Non-governmental organizations will also require additional funding in support of their establishment of, improvement of or contributions to Agenda 21 **monitoring** systems. These costs will be significant but cannot be reliably estimated on the basis of existing information.



# World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002

- ❖ M<sup>PTI</sup>: 66. (a) ...encourage public and private investment in water supply and sanitation that give priority to the needs of the poor within stable and transparent national regulatory frameworks provided by Governments, while respecting local conditions involving all concerned stakeholders and **monitoring** the performance and improving the accountability of public institutions and private companies; and develop critical water supply, reticulation and treatment infrastructure, and build capacity...



# World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002

- ❖ M<sup>PTI</sup>: 53. “6. Bullet 1. The empowerment of women, indigenous people and other vulnerable groups to take part in policy dialogues and in decision-making is essential in this regard. For example, a newly created women’s action agenda in line with the Millennium development goals will empower women from each region to monitor actions for implementation.

# Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)



- ❖ M<sup>E</sup>:10.5 Improve the regulation and **monitoring** of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
- ❖ M<sup>E</sup>: 12.b Develop and implement tools to **monitor** sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products





# Addis Ababa Action Agenda (2015)

- ❖ ME: 92. We will also enhance capacity for **monitoring**, control and surveillance of fishing vessels so as to effectively prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, including through institutional capacity-building.

# Trend since 2012



- ❖ Monitoring as expert driven control mechanism (scientific driven, indicator based, quantitative methods)
- ❖ Monitoring as process of integration disappearing (Participation, Transparency, Inclusion)
- ❖ Time to balance the two forms of Monitoring to ensure a sustainable and equitable implementation of the SDGs.



BUSINESS & INDUSTRY



AGEING



NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS



FARMERS



PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES



CHILDREN & YOUTH



WOMEN



LOCAL AUTHORITIES



INDIGENOUS PEOPLES



SCIENTIFIC & TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY



WORKERS & TRADE UNIONS



VOLUNTEERS



EDUCATION AND ACADEMIA

# Implementing the SDGs



- ❖ 2030 Agenda states “at national and **sub-national level**” (provinces, cities)
- ❖ Requiring **Horizontal & Vertical Policy Integration**
- ❖ Horizontal: **Inter-ministerial policy coordination**
- ❖ Vertical: **Policy Consultation of stakeholders**  
(Private sector and Civil Society Organisations)
- ❖ Requiring mechanisms and competence in managing Multistake-Holder **Dialogue**



# Methods of monitoring based on the three principles:

- ❖ Ground Truth ICT based Monitoring
- ❖ Community based ICT Monitoring
- ❖ Wikipedia type local monitoring of SDG implementation



**Thank you**