

## SDGs and SDG Monitoring GROUP DISCUSSION

### **GROUP 1: Monitoring SDG 6: collecting and managing data**

**Moderator:** Rick Johnston, WHO

**Reporting:** Lorenz Indermühle

1. Ideas on how current processes for collecting data can be improved

#### **New Technologies**

- RAMP- Rapid Assessment with mobile (KOBO Toolbox, magpie etc.
- Crowd sourcing
- Serious games
- ESA tool for water quality
- South-south exchange
- Water shed meeting

#### **Challenges**

- Quality of data- macro level quality due to local level quality
- Ideas on how to monitor initiatives of private households in improving access and quality of services under the SDG 6 monitoring framework
- Micro utility schemes without regulation
- Gov. doesn't include in data collection

Ideas on how to support national/regional/local governments to manage data: storage, analysis, quality check (bad data or “?” ones)?

#### **Good examples**

- Peru-local government utilities managing data collection for WASH together
- Lebanon- water utility organisation interested in water data for income reasons – impact= data collection

#### **Challenges:**

- Quality of data collection

Ideas on how to communicate on the process and the results?

Communication needs:

- -not judging with monitoring, but helping
- compared to MDG, SDG % will look lower

What are the implications of this discussion for SDC and its partners (to be reflected within the group)

- Advocacy to use SDG standards
- Support provision of national guidelines on how to collect data
- Investing in water utility firms will provide data as impact
- Provision of tech. assistant and/or mentoring for data collection
- Training new technologies
- Training in Quality

## **SDGs and SDG Monitoring**

### **GROUP 2: Monitoring SDG with a HRWS lens**

**Moderators:** Amanda Loeffen and Rose Alabaster, Waterlex

1. Ideas shared on how does the SDG monitoring framework take account of the Human Rights Monitoring Framework?
  - The SDG focus on “for all” reinforce the human right universality of access to all populations without discrimination.
  - SDG promises to “leave no one behind”
  - SDGs advances progressive monitoring (ladder approach) to reach basic level of service (progressive realization).
2. Ideas on how and by whom will human rights sensitive indicators be developed?

First of all states have the obligation to implement and monitor HRWS. Human rights sensitive indicators can be defined by international, regional and national human rights monitoring bodies (including national human rights institutions). Working in cooperation with relevant government departments responsible for monitoring including national statistical offices.

3. Ideas on how will human rights sensitive indicators be monitored? Along with the overall SDG indicators or aside?

### **International level**

UN Human Rights monitoring mechanism including Human Rights Council-social,..

Role of office of the UN High Commission for HR (OHCHR) and universal peer review – Role of special Rapporteur.

### **Regional**

e.g. Africa Commission of Human Rights (ACPHR)

European Court

Inta American Commission to Human Rights

### **National Level**

Government M& E framework

Results based frameworks

National statistical offices

4. Ideas on how to communicate on the process and the results?
  - Benchmarking- indicator sector reporting framework
  - Existing monitoring mechanism
  - Establish Baseline (country mapping)
  - National plan & Action (time bound)
  - Engagement with state actors- local government- transpose to guidelines for local action
  - Through NHR Platforms
5. Other ideas shared during the discussion

How to access existing data from Human Rights monitoring bodies for SDG monitoring

Emphasize on integration of SDG 6 and how realization of HRWS may impact realization of other rights- same for SDG 6 targets (multiple- purpose indicators)

6. What are the implications of this discussion for SDC and its partners (to be reflected within the group)
  - Articulate HRWDD in SDC Water Policy comprehensively- not just HRBA elements
  - Mainstream HRWS in SDC programmes (institutionalize + capacity enhancement for country managers and the SDC)
  - Government processes may not prioritize reaching the SDG6 but the programmatic mainstreaming of HRWD can be immediate.

## SDGs and SDG Monitoring

### GROUP 3: monitoring capacities

Host. Kate Medicott

#### 1. What is the current status of capacities in the field for monitoring?

- Overall capacities are very different depending on:
  - Country and regional variation
  - Differences in country capacity between the 11 indicators under SDGs (eg more familiar indicators 6.1 and 6.2 linked to MDG have higher capacity)
  - Complexity of monitoring methods (eg some require new in-situ data (eg 6.3.2), other are self-assessment questionnaires (6.5.1))
  - Useful periodicity of data collection and reporting (ie longer timeframe may be sufficient for less variable indicators (eg 5yrs for 6.4) shorter timeframe may be appropriate for indicators that will change more rapidly (eg 6.1 and 6.2)
  - Capacity of custodian agency for each indicator
  - Ability of civil society to contribute to monitoring
- There is existing high levels of capacity in household surveys (eg DHS, MICS, national census) but household surveys are not a relevant data collection method for many indicators.
- All countries seem to need capacity assistance to develop baseline and interpret data into meaningful national targets for their priority indicators.
- There is capacity within academia and civil society but it is unclear what role they may play in global monitoring. This is exacerbated by a trust gap between civil society and governments in many places.

#### 2. What are training and coaching needs (shift from MDG- to SDG monitoring)? How to assess them?

- The priority areas of training and coaching support needs are:
  - understanding and applying monitoring methods in national monitoring processes
  - harmonizing definitions and methods to avoid duplication and confusion between global regional and national monitoring
  - setting appropriate national targets for each indicator
  - Building national ownership of data collection, use of data to inform programed and policy, and interfacing with regional and global for a with comparable data.
- Strengthening support to countries to ensure that results are used for context specific policy decisions.
- Increasing civil society capacity to support data collection and interpret result into programming.

#### 3. How are these needs addressed? Especially how can capacity development for monitoring at country level be organized with synergies between support organizations (especially Swiss ones)?

- Support to SDG monitoring should be considered "support" rather than 'control' (KM: my interpretation of this is that they wanted to see flexible country driven approaches rather than top down inflexible SDG monitoring)
- Capacity development for monitoring should not only strengthen capacity for data collection and reporting but also strengthen institutions service delivery and regulatory capacity (e.g for sanitation and wastewater data in there is a need to strengthening utility and FSM service provider data collection and independent regulatory verification of data. But there is also a need for formalized service delivery and strengthened regulation in general for sanitation and wastewater. SDG monitoring can be a catalyst for this programmatic change)
- There is a need for data sharing agreements

#### 4. What are resources available and needed to monitor SDG 6?

- How much will this cost / who pays?
- If country ownership of the SDGs is high countries national institution (in developed, middle and some low income countries) can cover cost though regular budget. If not methodologies may be too complex.
- Custodian agencies have very limited capacity for in country capacity building so there is a role for all actors in capacity development

## SDGs and SDG Monitoring

### GROUP 4: Engagement of the private sector

**Moderator:** Eileen Hofstetter,

**Reporting:** Noura Kayal

1. Ideas shared regarding the obstacles to private sector engagement in SDG monitoring and how to overcome them?
  - The private sector is generating a lot of data. There is not enough enforcement for them to share that data-
  - Lack of enabling legal environment
  - Lack of incentives
  - Not the same language and culture
  - Human Rights vs service delivery
2. Ideas shared on concrete successful experiences of private sector engagement to achieve MDG/SDG?
  - Paraguay with small scale service delivery (start-ups)
  - Jordan- Samsa treatment plants and creation of hydroelectricity through turbine . BOT contract.
  - Water kiosks- start-ups & low cost
  - Peru Water and sanitation with big company
  - Helped in the perception change
3. Ideas on mechanisms to involve the private sector
  - Need to be transparent, competitive
  - Training of private sector
  - Financial incentives
  - Good contracts- to manage
  - Policies
  - PPPs- the price for entering (private sector) should not be too high
  - Investment for water infrastructures is needed.
4. Ideas on how these models can be replicated and scaled-up?

### Two models

Armenia: Drinking water with a french company

Vietnam: water foot-print for coffee production

5. Other ideas shared during the discussion

There are some places where engagement with the private sector is easier, because the country is poor and there is a gap that the private sector can fill. (example of Armenia)

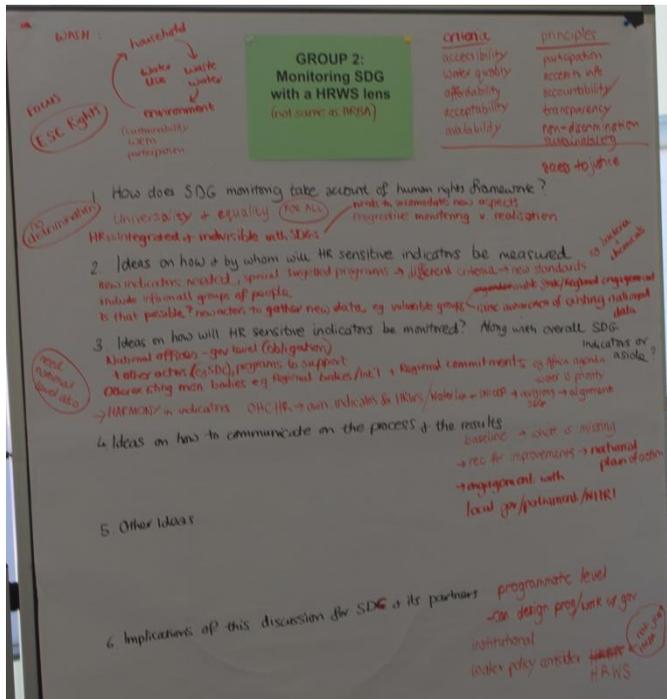
6. What are the implications of this discussion for SDC and its partners (to be reflected within the group)

We still need some good examples for means for scaling up.

## Group 1



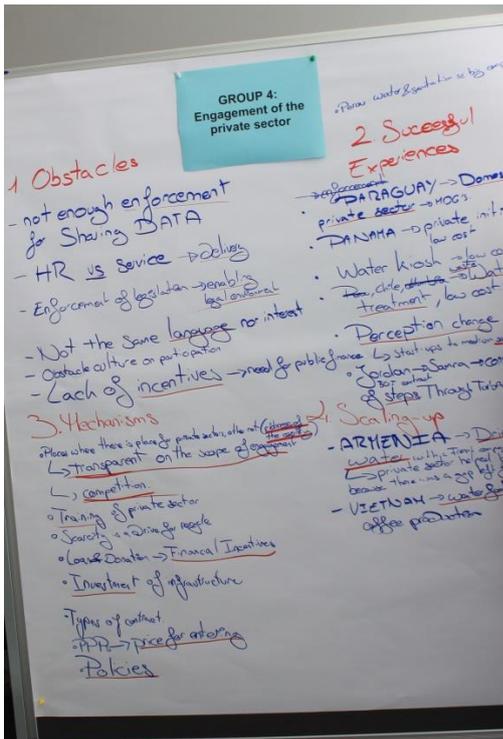
## Group 2



### Group 3



### Group 4



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