

SDG 16 NATIONAL MONITORING INITIATIVE

CASE STUDY

SENEGAL

CONTEXT

(e.g. opportunities or enabling factors, risks or constraining factors)

In 2016, Senegal produced a **report on the alignment of the SDGs** with the national framework for monitoring public policies and the progress of the implementation of the SDGs. The country also carried out a **Voluntary National Review** in 2018, presented to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development. These were good opportunities for Senegal to reflect on and pilot its SDG 16 monitoring system while learning from other countries' experiences.

ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN

Step 1 – Definition of Indicators and Data Collection:

UNDP supported a team of consultants (one international and one national) to lead, facilitate, and set up a **system for collecting, analyzing, formulating and monitoring SDG 16 data**.

Two **reports** in 2017 and 2018 focused on: Analyzing the alignment of the SDGs with public policies and their monitoring framework, according to the Rapid Integrated Assessment; establishing the progress of the implementation of the SDGs; and finally formulating recommendations for strategies to improve the national system for the production of official statistics in order to fill in the information gaps and the limitations, identified during the integration of the SDG 16 targets at the national level..

The analysis revealed that 3 targets (16.a; 16.5; 16.9) were fully aligned and 9 targets (16.1; 16.2; 16.3; 16.4; 16.6; 16.7; 16.8; 16.10 and 16.b) out of 12 were partially aligned with the targets selected for measuring SDG 16.

The national **indicators** were identified in close collaboration with line ministries and according to their links with relevant SDGs global targets. These indicators provide an exact or approximate measure of the SDG 16 indicators as well as the availability of data sources.

The national indicators have been specially coded as follows: i.e. 16.1.1.NI_1 is composed of the indicator code SDG 16.1.1 plus code NI indicating that it is a national indicator. However, the list is not exhaustive and could be updated on the basis of sector policy letters (SLP) as well as updating of administrative data sources. SLPs are comprehensive and integrated frameworks for the deployment of resources towards different sectors objectives and include the ministries, the actions and activities of which impact the progress towards SDG 16 (Justice, Defence/Armed Forces, Governance and Decentralisation, Family Child Protection and Gender, Finances, Home Affairs/Interior).

The participation of other UN agencies working in the areas related to SDG 16 (including UNICEF, UNESCO, OHCHR, UNWOMEN, UNODC, UNOWAS, IOM and UNCTAD) is being encouraged by the lead national institutions in order to ensure more synergy in SDG 16 efforts.

Step 2 – Stakeholder Engagement:

In the SDG 16 monitoring process, Senegal is involving the Study and Planning Units (SPU) of the relevant ministries, as the basic government structure in this process. These units are organized into five sub-groups with a lead for each sub-group, responsible for ensuring coordination within other members through monthly internal multi-stakeholder consultations and periodic monitoring of progress and formulation of specific policy recommendations for each target.

SPUs have a key role to play in grassroots and technical facilitation. They are in charge of making the necessary updates and involving the local authorities in order to ensure the actions and measurement data cover all territory.

Capacity building sessions for the SPUs are planned as well as the sharing of the report with the structures intervening in the field. The establishment of the monitoring mechanism will be effective at the end of these capacity building and information sharing activities.

Step 3 - Institutionalization / Scorecards:

A **coordination and monitoring mechanism** has been proposed to monitor the progress made in achieving SDG 16. This system will be articulated at the national and local (municipal and regional) levels. The coordination and monitoring-evaluation mechanism proposed aims to ensure better anchoring of SDG 16 in Senegal's planning system and to perpetuate the dynamics and initiatives of good governance.

The system is based on **two key structures**:

i) the General Directorate of Planning and Economic Policies (DGPPE) of the Senegalese Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Cooperation (MEPC) - the structure responsible for the national coordination of all the SDGs. It is responsible for the effective monitoring of SDG indicators with the Study and Planning Units (CPU).

ii) The Directorate for the Promotion of Good Governance (DPDG), which is part of the Ministry of Justice - the leading structure in terms of good governance, playing the main role in the coordination and implementation of initiatives related to SDG 16.

The DPBG will organize semi-annual reviews on the implementation of the priority SDG 16 targets. The review will be an opportunity for all stakeholders to present the flagship actions carried out, the challenges encountered and the prospects for reaching the targets.

Other structures involved in the system include:

- The Ministry of Women, Family, Gender and Child Protection, responsible for ensuring gender mainstreaming in the implementation and monitoring of good governance programs.
- Civil society, which will be involved at all levels during the review of the proposed indicators framework and indicator results, as well as the joint formulation of general policy recommendations.

- The National Agency for Statistics and Demography and the Ministry of the Digital Economy, responsible for the production of quality data disaggregated by sex and other sub-groups. They provide technical support to sectors in the production of administrative data and surveys. These two organizations will work with stakeholders to organize data collection.

RESULTS

(e.g. immediate effects, results after a year, observed effects on other policy areas)

The final report on the establishment of the SDG 16 collection, analysis and monitoring system is available and currently being edited; it will be used as the baseline for monitoring SDG 16 in Senegal.

LESSONS LEARNED, RECOMMENDATIONS & TIPS

(e.g. challenges and success factors, do's and don'ts)

- The SDG 16 monitoring process requires high-level commitment and institutional involvement from the start of the exercise, which facilitates the support and involvement of all structures, the action of which have an immediate impact on the measurement or improvement of SDG 16 indicators;
- A proactive commitment to the SDGs and SDG 16 and capacity building of technical units (SPUs) are also necessary;
- It may be wise to use a pool of consultants with proven expertise in the area of governance in order to establish the baseline for SDG 16 monitoring and involve the structures responsible for supporting the government in the production of data (National Agency Statistics and Demography).
- Establishing a digital system monitoring (platform) with the involvement of local government is also useful to ensure national coverage for SDGs monitoring. It is also a matter of promoting inclusiveness in the process and ensuring capacity building at all levels is a capital exercise.
- Having an SDG 16 baseline of indicators is very useful for initiating the process
- Monitoring and measuring the SDGs progress requires financial and technical resources as well as the implementation of the monitoring system at the local level to ensure a wider geographic coverage data. The main challenges identified in Senegal in the SDG 16 monitoring process include lack of financial resources and the weak capacity of the government structures and actors responsible for carrying out studies and regular surveys in order to obtain reliable data.

USEFUL RESOURCES

(e.g. recommended tools or experts, template ToR)

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