Data and Statistics for Monitoring Development Plans in Sri Lanka

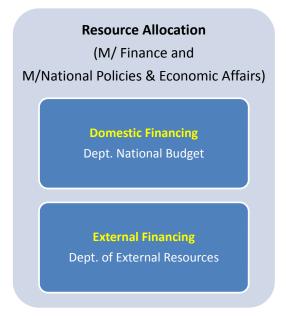
Department of National Planning & Department of Census and Statistics

Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs September 2016

Development Plan

Monitoring National Development Plans





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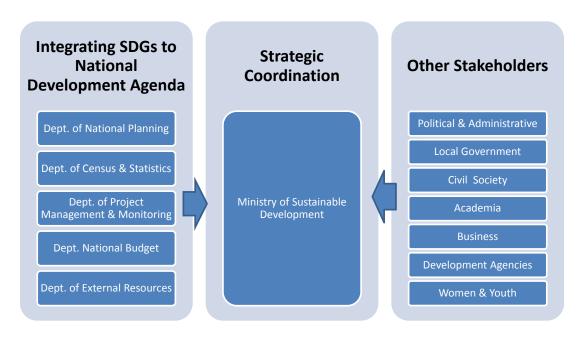
Organizational Arrangement for Agenda 2030

- Ministry of Sustainable Development & Wildlife (MoSDW) was established in 2015.
- National Sustainable Development Act and the National Sustainable Development Roadmap are being formulated.
- Regional Sustainability Plans will be initiated to provide inputs to the Roadmap.
- SDGs will be prioritized and implemented in three phases:

Phase I: 2017-2020Phase II: 2020-2025Phase III: 2025-2030

 Sustainability of development projects is to assess using Sustainability Compliance Standards Framework (SCSF)

Organizational Arrangement contd...



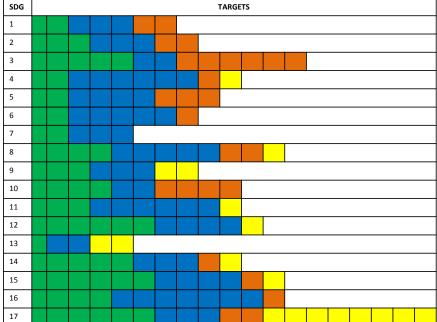
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Organizational Arrangement contd...

Activity	Key Responsible Agency
Strategic Coordination and supervision	Ministry of Sustainable Development & Wildlife
Mapping SDGs to the National Development Framework	Dept. of National Planning
Indicator development and data collection	Dept. of Census & Statistics
Monitoring and evaluation	Dept. of Project Management and Monitoring
Reporting	Ministry of Sustainable Development & Wildlife and Dept. of National Planning

Aligning SDGs to the National Development Framework





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Gap Analysis

- Preliminary mapping of Agenda 2030 with the National Development Agenda indicates that SDGs and targets;
 - Fully aligned: 36%
 - Moderately aligned: 38%
 - Slightly aligned: 15%
 - Not relevant: 11%
- Some of the SDGs and targets are already integrated into the Public Investment Programme (2017-2020)

Future Plan of Actions

- HE the President pledged to achieve SDGs by 2030 at UNGA in 2015 with special focus on SDG 1, 4, 7, 10 and 11.
- Ensure full alignment/achievement of SDGs into the national development agenda.
- Enhance awareness at all levels including national and provincial.
- Provide financial assistance through domestic and external sources in line with the national development framework.
- Strengthen existing mechanisms on policy formulation, monitoring, evaluation and data collection for effective follow-up and review of SDGs.

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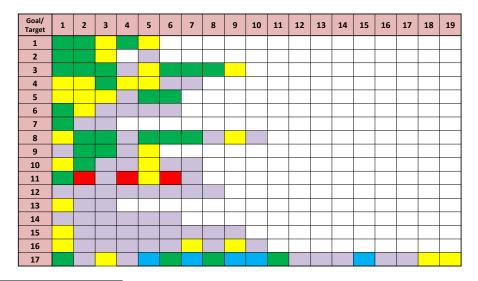
Role of NSO in Data and Statistics for SDGs

Role of NSO in Data and Statistics for SDGs Organizational arrangements

- Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) formed an internal committee consisting of members with relevant experiences
 - Subject matter divisions
 - Statistics units of other departments and ministries
- Committee is currently critically reviewing the SDGs to identify data gaps

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Role of NSO in Data and Statistics for SDGs Gap Analysis



Data Availability	
Fully	
Partially	
Being verified	
Not available	
Not relavent	

Role of NSO in Data and Statistics for SDGs Gap Analysis

- Critical review is yet to be completed
- According to initial findings, indicator gap is about 65%
- According to initial investigations, availability of indicators are as follows:

- Fully: 25%

- Partially: 10%

- Being verified: 55%

- Not relevant: 4%

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Role of NSO in Data and Statistics for SDGs Data availability from 2016 round of surveys for bench marking

Household and Income and Expenditure Survey

1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 5 b 7.1 10.1, 10.2

Labour Force Survey

2.1, 2.2, 2.3 3.1, 3.7 5 b, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5, 5.6.1 6.2 8.3, 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.6 9.2

Child Activity Survey

8.7, 8.8.1

Demographic and Health Survey

2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.2 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.7.1, 3.7.2 5.2, 5.3.1, 5.6.1 6.2.1

Annual Survey of Industries

2.3.2 9.3.1, 9.3.2

Role of NSO in Data and Statistics for SDGs Future plan of actions

- Involvement in the discussions in the country level (Ministry of Health already completed reviewing health indicators of SDG)
- Identification, discussion and resolutions of statistical issues
 Establishment/identification of focal persons on SDGs in various data source agencies
- Improving data dissemination on SDGs (e.g. Development of a SDG Webpage)
- Information built in existing surveys (e.g. indicator 1.4.2: percentage of adult population with tenure rights to lands)
- Exploring possibility of using Big Data to bridge data gaps
- Optimal use of information technology for wider utilization and dissemination of the SDG indicators (USE of Tablet computers to improve timeliness of statistics)
- Further coordination, collaboration within and among countries

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