



happening to them in real time through SMS, Twitter, and other social media. Other examples and niche tools abound.

### **Action #3: Linking existing datasets**

With appropriate governance, open-sourced data that are generated from multiple sources and at multiple levels of operation can be fully linked: from the local/city level, to country level, to regional level, and ultimately to the global level. Data platforms and standards are needed that ensure inter-operability of both quantitative and qualitative data from multiple sources and institutions across the SDG agenda. A unified hub of static and dynamic data can be created that layers major categories of data needed are:

- global reporting systems and surveys;
- country reporting systems and surveys;
- open data from governments, the private sector, and institutions on “commitments to action”;
- dynamic social data;
- citizen-generated data;
- environmental and geospatial data;
- global indices, such as the Human Development Index, the Open Budget Index, etc.; and
- private corporate datasets connected to MNCs’ social responsibility and global compact programme.

### **Action # 4: Shared Communication and Data Collective Template through A Global Monitoring Standard**

Based on the best cases and lessons learnt from different sectors, a standard reference template needs to be developed. For monitoring and cross-sector data integration and analysis, as well as “cross-practice” collaboration, there is a need for a standard data coding processes to share and integrate data. Datasets derived from across the global spectrum of key actors, including national ministries, NGO’s and commercial entities need to be comparable. Presently different local, national, regional and global actors, mandated to collaborate on SDG related issues, *have no common tool or standard to share data. There is no commonly agreed upon mechanism to bring all the diverse datasets together.*

#### Ingredients of a Monitoring Standard

The proposed monitoring standard could encompass the following ingredients:

1. Data Definition that is based on stakeholder participation to ensure inclusive policy priorities and criteria.
2. Data collection and dissemination procedures for tracking the entire SDG implementation process.
3. Reporting format for collecting, sorting, storing and retrieving data for statistical analysis.
4. Participatory approach to micro-foundational monitoring in order to capture the sub-national diversity and disparities in terms of multidimensional poverty and varied pathways in attaining sustainable development.
5. Visualisation at subnational level for whole system mapping and “at-a-glance” reporting for easy comprehension and priority setting
6. Periods for management review against agreed evaluation criteria.

These ingredients should be streamlined into a monitoring architecture in order to capture the practice and progress of SDG implementation at two levels: global and national.

### **ABOUT THE CENTRE FOR SOCIO-ECO-NOMIC DEVELOPMENT (CSEND)**

The Centre, governed by its Articles of Incorporation and by the Swiss Civil Code, is registered in Geneva, Switzerland since 1993. Its operational budget comes from project funding (bilateral, multilateral or multi-bilateral technical cooperation contracts), donations and legacies.

The Centre for Socio-Eco-Nomic Development (CSEND) promotes equitable, sustainable and integrated development through dialogue and institutional learning. CSEND provides consulting services based on research on development policy especially in the area of trade, human capital development, training and educational quality, aid effectiveness and international negotiations. ([www.csend.org](http://www.csend.org), [www.diplomacydialogue.org](http://www.diplomacydialogue.org))

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For the full text of this action proposal, please access at

[http://www.csend.org/images/articles/files/Monitoring\\_SDG\\_Infrastructure\\_Methodology.pdf](http://www.csend.org/images/articles/files/Monitoring_SDG_Infrastructure_Methodology.pdf)