


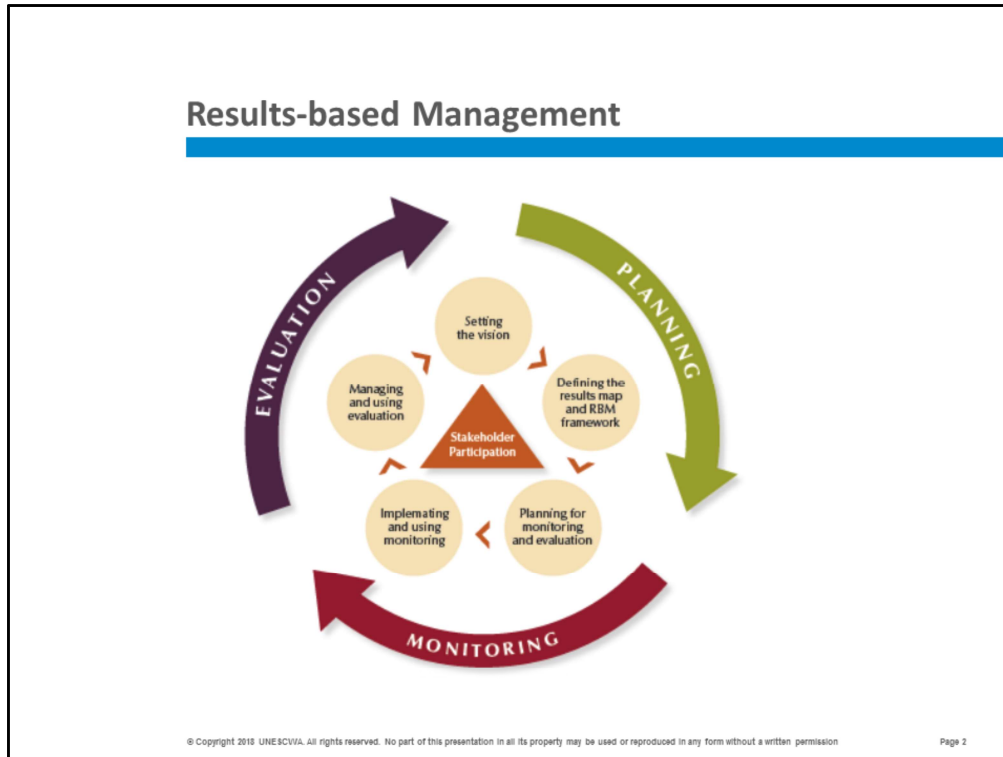
**MONITORING, EVALUATION AND DASH BOARDING FOR NATIONAL PLANNING**

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Economic Development and Integration Division



Good morning Ladies and Gentlemen.....

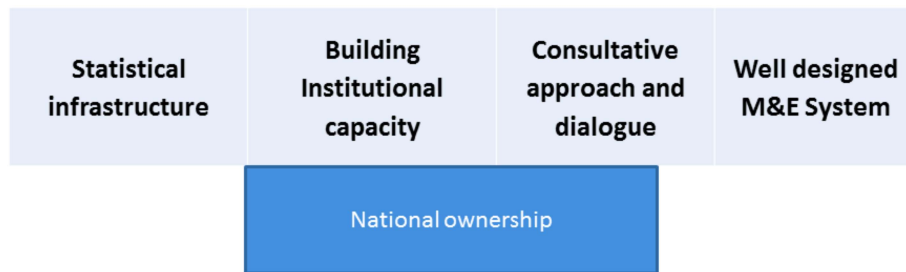
Content:



- Governments and organizations may successfully implement programs or policies, but have they produced the actual, intended *results*.
- Have governments and organizations truly delivered on promises made to their stakeholders?
- The introduction of a results-based M&E system takes decision makers one step further in assessing whether and how goals are being achieved over time.
- These systems help to answer the all important “so what” question, and respond to stakeholders’ growing demands for results.
- Availability of data
- Coordination of efforts of different departments
- Provide early opportunity for corrective action
- An eye on progress to begin to make results more comparable within the Region
  
- For example, it is not enough to simply implement health programs and assume that successful implementation is equivalent to actual improvements in public health. One must also examine *outcomes* and *impacts*. Think about it like a turtle. Traditional M&E tools can include for ex. An excel database with inputs an chart as outputs for reporting. IN RBM, the focus on the impact where each KPI is given a weighted average based on their importance and priority reflecting also impact on the outcome of the indicator

## Monitoring and Evaluation - Challenges

- Leadership
- Technical capabilities
- Commitment of resources
- Sustainability (Whole-of-government approach)



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- Powerful public management tool that can be used to help policymakers track progress and demonstrate the impact of a given project, program, or policy.
- Help decision makers identify weaknesses and take early action to correct them
- Conducted at local, national level of government and even regional levels (M&E can be done regionally)
- Provide continuous flow and reporting of information internally and externally
- Used to formulate and justify budget requests and allocations
- create atmosphere of transparency and openness
- Source of knowledge capital / knowledge base
- Monitoring evaluating of SDGs in relation to the policies and indicators of the strategic vision or separate
- Analysis and use of MIS to support decision making (Dashboard, interface)

### CHALLENGES

- Requires strong and consistent political leadership
- Technical side of the M & E – Capacity building component (Ability to construct indicators, means to collect them, aggregate, analyze and report on performance)
- requires continuous commitment, time, effort, and resources
- Once the system is built, the challenge is to sustain it.
- UNESWA can help diminish the technical barriers in this regard

### Recommendation

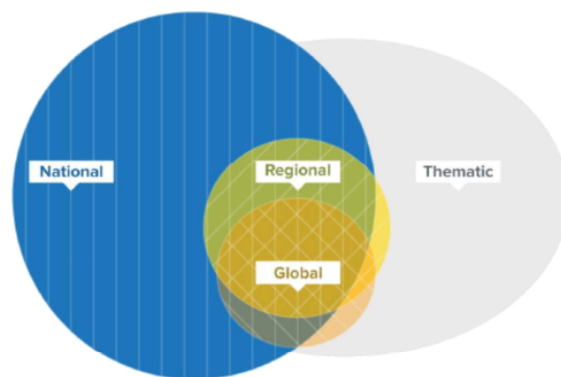
From Enclave-focused approach and Focus on particular issue or program (ex. women empowerment) to **Whole of government: Broad, comprehensive establishment of M&E across the government (Recommended)**

## Monitoring and Evaluation in National Planning

Requirement for a strong Monitoring and evaluation system to allow planners to:

- check if the implemented policies are on track with planned policies and objectives.
- ensure efficiency, effectiveness and transparency in the implementation of the plan.
- Requires Coordination of efforts undergone by different ministries and public institutions
- Consensus towards the vision of development
- Help policy makers to know where they stand and where they are headed in quantitative terms)
- Keep track of changes with the change of national and regional priorities. Also with the global conditions

## Monitoring Framework and Indicators to implement the SDGs



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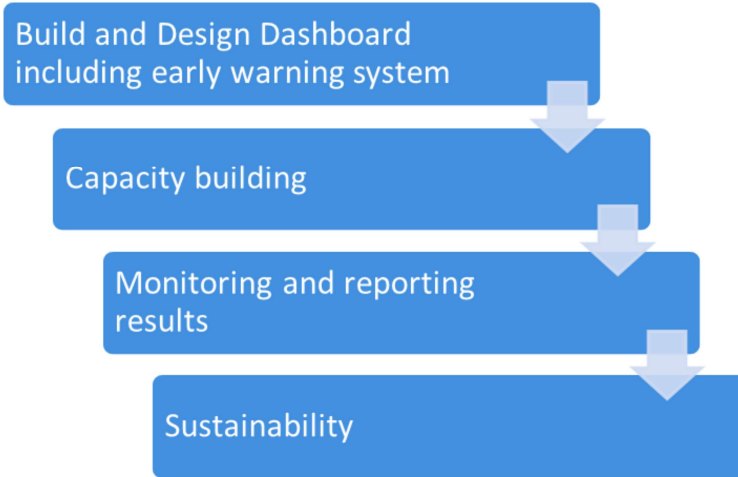
**National monitoring** is the most important level of monitoring and will rely on nationally defined sets of indicators. National ownership at all levels of the SDGs is critical, and national monitoring must respond to national priorities and needs. As recognized in *The Road the Dignity by 2030*, national monitoring of the SDGs should “build on existing national and local mechanisms and processes, with broad, multistakeholder participation.”<sup>6</sup> Countries can thus define the nature of the indicators, their specifications, timing, data collection methods, and disaggregation to suit their national needs and priorities. Each country needs to decide whether such indicators should comprise only official data collected and vetted by the respective NSO or whether other official and non-official indicators should also be considered.

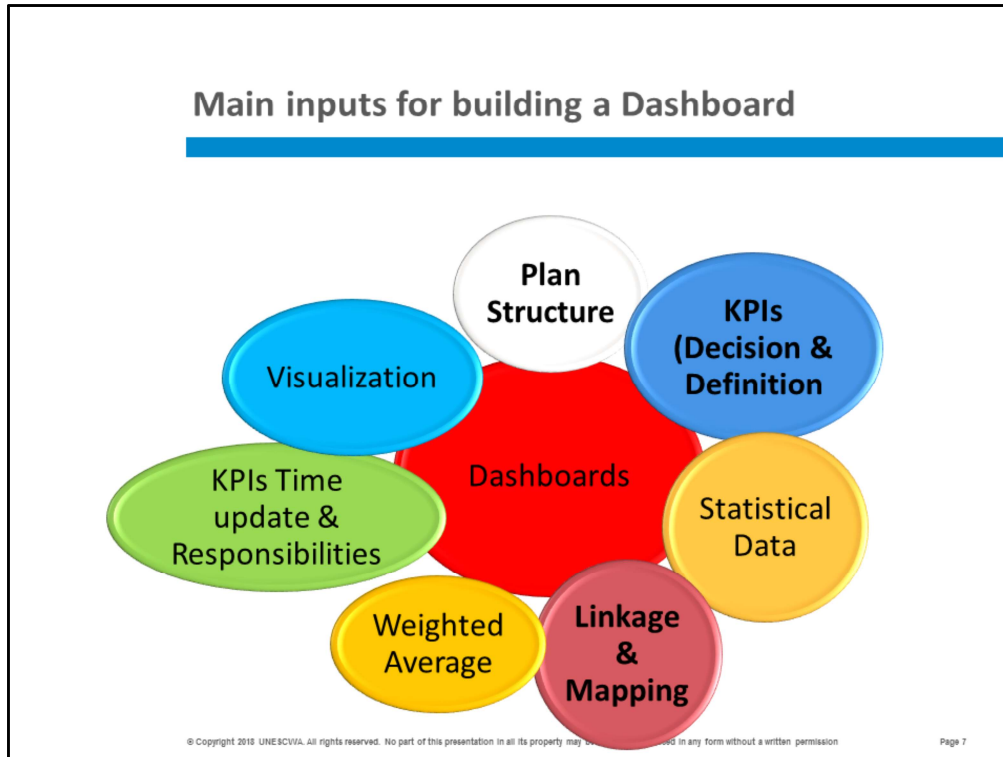
**regional monitoring** and accountability will play a critical role in fostering the regional collaboration and coherence in strategies to pursue the SDGs.

**Global monitoring** is a vital complement to national monitoring to ensure global coordination, support strategies for managing global public goods, and to indicate which countries and thematic areas are in need of greatest assistance. A global dialogue on SDG progress will also encourage knowledge-sharing and reciprocal learning. To this end, a set of Global Monitoring Indicators for the SDGs is required, and should be reported to the HLPF.

## Monitoring and Evaluation – Dashboard Support

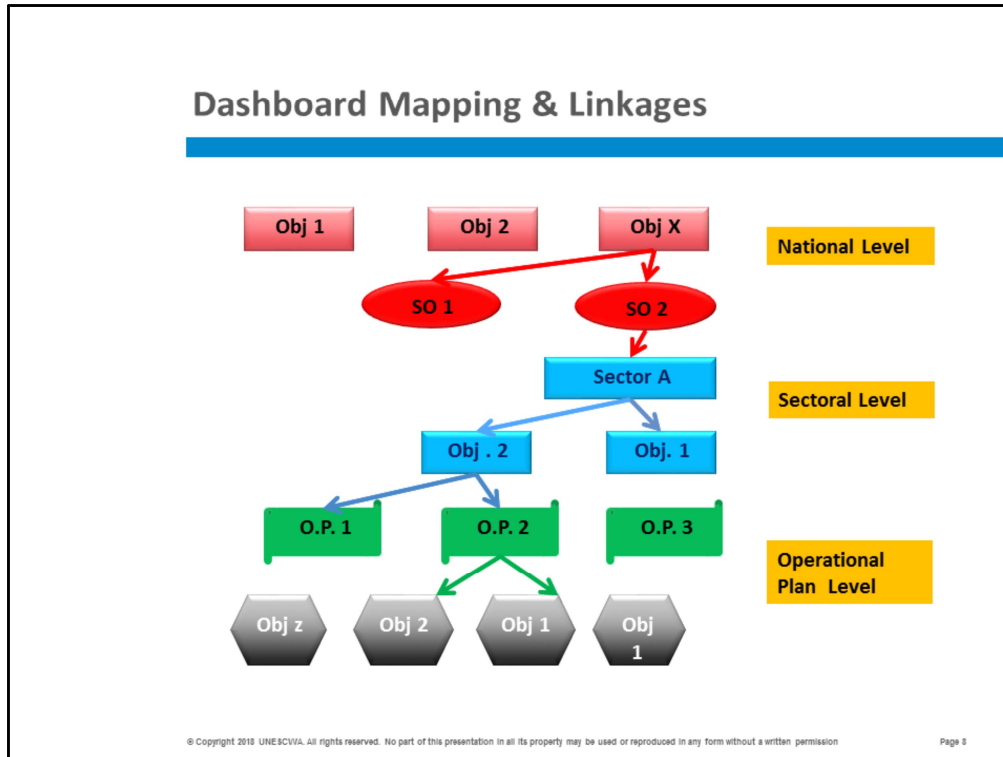
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Dashboard should be easy to understand so that users have immediate visibility of the KPIs relevant to their role and function and can assess instantly whether performance is on target or within an acceptable range.

When we talk about interface. This automatically entails that it will be user friendly and accessible everywhere and anytime. On your mobile phone, laptops, IPADs. All what you need is a user name and password to access and read all the information you need on the performance of you plan and the SDGs up to date



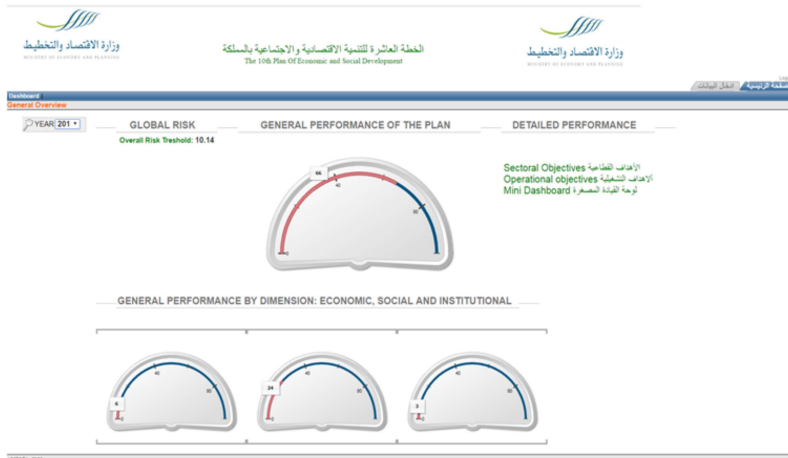
### methodology of calculating the Performance through the three levels

correlation and mapping between the objectives and policies of each level that enables the browser to move from level to level through more relevant and appropriate indicators and policies, noting that this alignment is not the standard weight of the index or policy at a given level and does not imply a requirement to verify the indicators consistent with the achievement of the objective or policy or indicator.

This is of course will be done through following a quantitative mathematical procedure usually in the database or input table template that we provide for maintaining the KPI's.



# Dashboard Visualisation



Please visit our website on:

<https://www.unescwa.org/our-work/economic-development-integration>



**Questions?**

## Back-up slides

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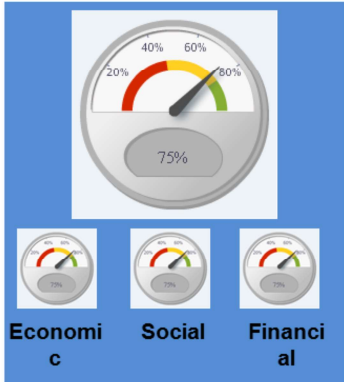
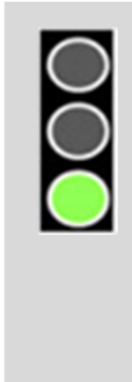
# Main menu

- 2015
- 2016
- 2017
- 2018
- 2019
- 2020
- 2021

Warning System

General Plan Performance

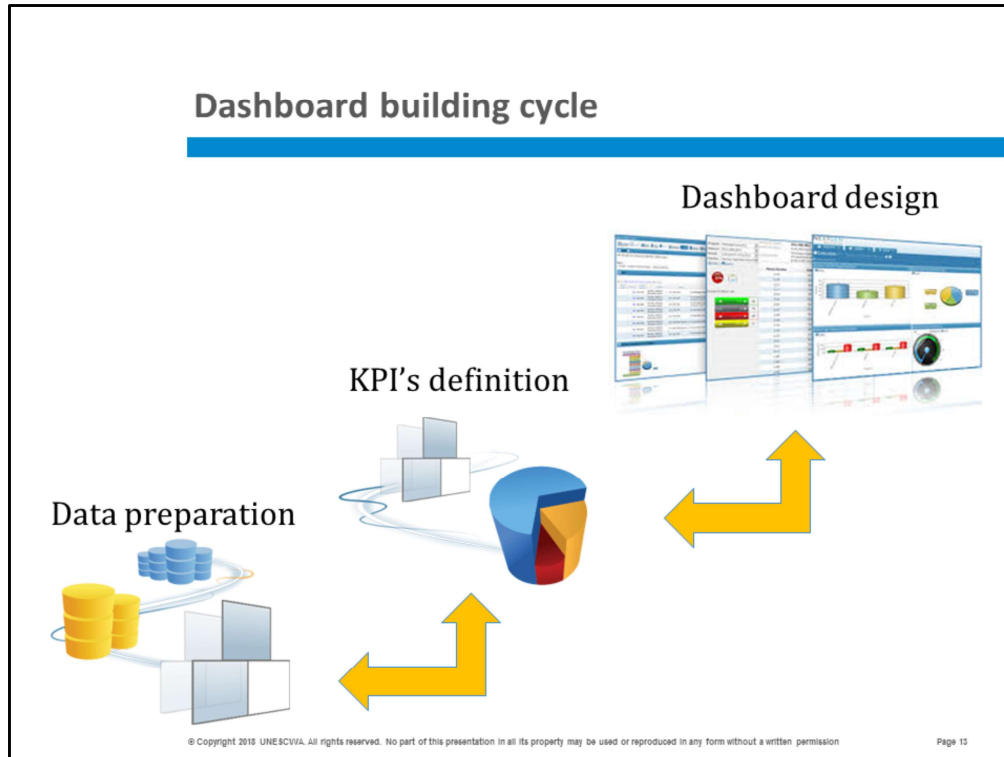
Detailed Performance



National Goals

Sectoral Goals

Operational Goals



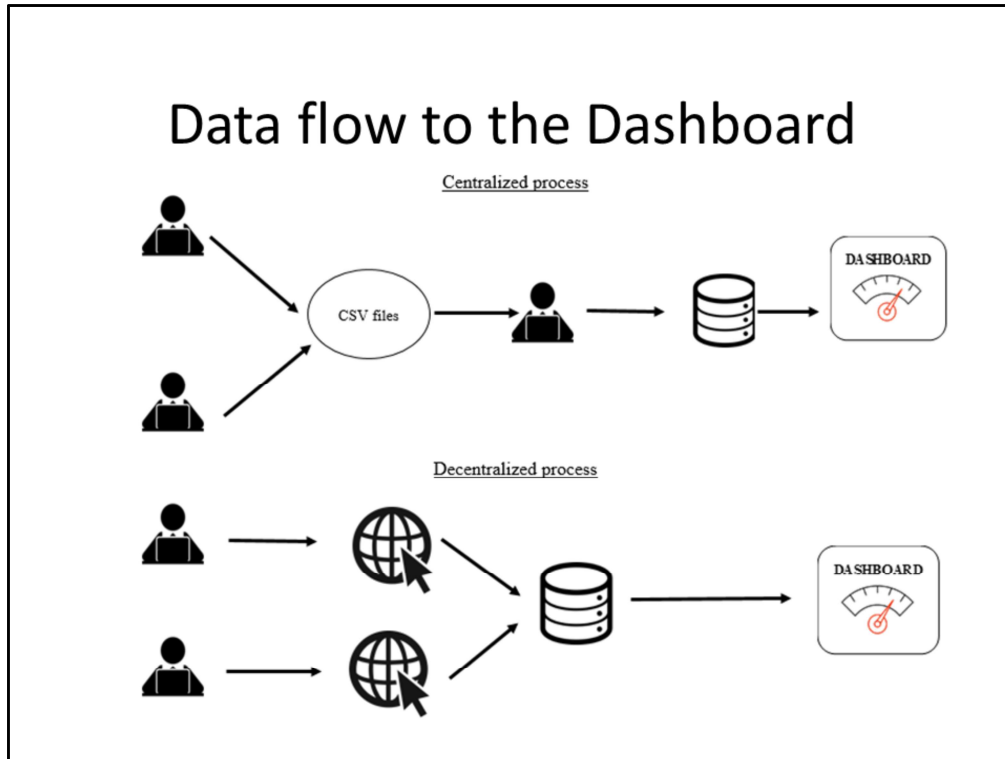
This process depending on the availability of data and the complexity or flexibility of the defined KPIs can up to 8-9 months

### Gathering information:

- Building the Matrices for collecting the needed data.
- Review the software application for the plan monitoring at the IT Department.
- Attending different selected meetings with experts and stakeholders for clear understanding of the users roles in the plan monitoring.
- Defining the cross cutting between the different sectors and sub-objectives.
- Ensure the statistical reading for each defined KPI.
- Standardizing the quality of the data and information delivered at the first draft.
- Visualizing, grouping and layering the plan levels and items according to the information collected.
- Unifying the monitoring plan structure and procedures within the different stakeholders.

### Design database:

- Defining Data Source and type for each KPI.
- Defining Responsibility Agency and Employee for each KPI.
- Defining Time of Update (Frequency) for each KPI.
- Eliminating data entry errors for the KPIs updating by defining the needed constraints for each KPI.
- Building data entry and update warning system for the users and power users to enhance the quality and accuracy of the KPIs. update.
- Harmonize the structure of the database to be aligned within the Plan Monitoring Database Application.



Centralized focal points from different departments (ministries, agencies...) provide data to single operator files with realized indicators in their concerned institution. Data then sent in a preset format CSV file for ex. To an operator who will enter it to the dashboard

Decentralized approach each focal point will feed the system directly using web or intranet applications the dataset will then automatically be generated and the dashboard will display all the calculations and main results.