Session 2: Indicator Landscape

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What do we mean by an indicator landscape?

An illustration of how different indicator frameworks relate and communicate to each other.

▪ It has at least four broad levels;
  - Global, National, Sectoral, Sub-national

▪ It describes ...
  - **How** each level interacts with other levels
  - **Who** is involved in development and use of each framework
  - **What** indicators are included in each framework
  - **Which** indicators are in common (establish linkage)
How does it look like?

- Global commitments (e.g., SDGs)
  - Regional commitments
    - National Development Plan (indicators)
      - Sector Plan 1 (inds)
      - Sector Plan 2 (inds)
      - Sec 3, 4...
      - Sub-national 1 (inds)
      - Sub-national 1 (inds)
      - Sub-national 2 (inds)
      - Sub-national 2 (inds)
      - Sec 2, 3...
      - Sec 2, 3...
      - Sec 2, 3...
      - Sec 2, 3...
    - Sub-national 2 (inds)
How do we use it in this workshop series?

To identify who, how, what, which?

Global commitments (e.g. SDGs)

Regional commitments

National Development Plan (indicators)

Sector Plan 1 (inds)

Sector Plan 2 (inds)

Sub-national 1 (inds)

Sub-national 2 (inds)

Sec 2, 3...

Sec 2, 3...

Sec 3, 4...
Why is it important to have a sound indicator landscape?

*Provide clarity to overall indicator requirements in the NSS*

- Increase policy relevance of indicator frameworks
- Establish linkage between plans & avoid inconsistencies
- Inform data needs from surveys (questionnaires)
- Improve stakeholder coordination
- Ensure adhering to regional and global commitments