

# LOCALISATION AND ADOPTION OF URBAN MONITORING FRAMEWORK

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MEASURING PERFORMANCE AND BUILDING CAPACITY FOR DATA  
ASSESSMENT & COLLECTION

GLOBAL DATA TOOLS IN ACTION AT MASERU CITY, LESOTHO

# Why Urban Data Assessment

- Insufficient capacity to assess urban data in the context of localizing SDG and Implementing New Urban Agenda
- To strengthen capacity of local people to produce, assess, collect, analyse and report on rich urban data for reporting progress towards SDG Implementation & NUA.
- To accelerate action towards production of city data for voluntary local review for Maseru city.
- To localise the global tools and adapt them to local context for deep understanding and usage and generate data for the data users and producers.

# Importance of City Data in SDG & NUA Monitoring

- To monitor progress towards SDGs & NUA Implementation
- Develop Dialogue between data producers and data users
- To produce and compile data for local & urban monitoring for responsive policy action
- To pursue and deepen the production of timely, reliable & accurate and disaggregated SDG & Urban monitoring localized indicators - informing evidence based policy decisions that leaves no one behind while reporting at National & local level
- Production of significant wealth of data to achieve a common understanding of internationally recognized concepts, definitions for statistical indicators of ASDG & NUA and the Urban Monitoring Framework

# Why UMF Adoption?

- How are we performing towards the implementation of the New Urban Agenda?
- A correlated Relationship between UMF and NUA
- To strengthen data to monitor NUA Implementation
- Data report to inform policy development and action plans
- To improve capacities of local and city authorities to implement the NUA and monitor progress
- To have Lesotho Local Review

# Initiation – the genesis of UMF in Lesotho

- Identification and mapping of key Ministries and Institutions : ASDG 11, 1,6
- Scoping and Sampling
- Use of SDGs Indicators to identify data focal points
- Ky Ministries: Ministry of Development Planning - BOS as a custodian of data in Lesotho,( GDP, Household income; basic service, sanitation, drinking water, energy) the Ministry of Local Government –(land & housing indicators), Ministry of Home Affairs (NIR- Births & Deaths - Ministry of Labour and Employment (Employment & urban Jobs indicators), Ministry of Health (Health Indicators), Ministry of Police (Urban crime & safety indicators, Ministry of Education (, Ministry of Trade (Business Indicators), Ministry of Transport (access, traffic, & use of public transport)

# The Process – Review and Localisation

- Identification of existing NUA structures
- Introduction and acceptance of collaboration on the 2<sup>nd</sup> stage of the project by the NUA Coordinators: MOLGC & MODP
- Introduction of the project to the National & City Implementation Teams
- Identification of data focal points and sources
- Data assessment workshop, identifies what data is already present
- Compare indicators of UMF with the indicators already being used in Maseru city
- Need for localisation of the UMFs global indicators:
- Examples were: ?
- This localisation is being continued at a workshop currently taking place this week
- Implementation of the SDGs and the UMF and Voluntary Local Review

# Data Assessment and Collection

- Further mapping of key stakeholders and data sources
- Data collection:
  - happening from august until now
  - various departments involved
  - example of SDG 11.1: brought together different departments, checked who owned what data.
- The data experts reported, as did a focal point who was selected from each ministry

# LESSONS LEARNED

- Selection of appropriate indicators is essential
- Localization of the SDGs Indicators to the local context is critical
- Strengthen methods of implementation
- Engagement and effective participation and partnerships among all key stakeholders is critical –result in positive impact



# Conclusion

- Lesotho has successfully leveraged the use of UMF for data assessment , monitoring and reporting.
- Strengthened and improved capacity at both National and City level accountability and monitoring will be achieved.
- Embedding the SDGs into our strategic processes, policies and practices – by using measurable & reporting mechanisms as in UMF, and transparently disclose the performance towards achieving the SDGs
- Maseru VLR can assist bridge the gap between policy and practice