



# Reporting from National to International Statistical System

4th Meeting of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable  
Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)

17-18 November 2016, Geneva, Switzerland

# Annual Global Progress Report on the Sustainable Development Goals

- *GA resolution 70/1: “83. Follow-up and review at the high-level political forum will be informed by an annual progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals to be prepared by the Secretary-General in cooperation with the United Nations system, based on the global indicator framework and data produced by national statistical systems and information collected at the regional level”*
- *The Secretary-General’s progress report on the SDGs, “Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals 2016”*
- *GA Resolution 70/299: “13. Reaffirms that the meetings of the high-level political forum will be informed by an annual progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals ... “*

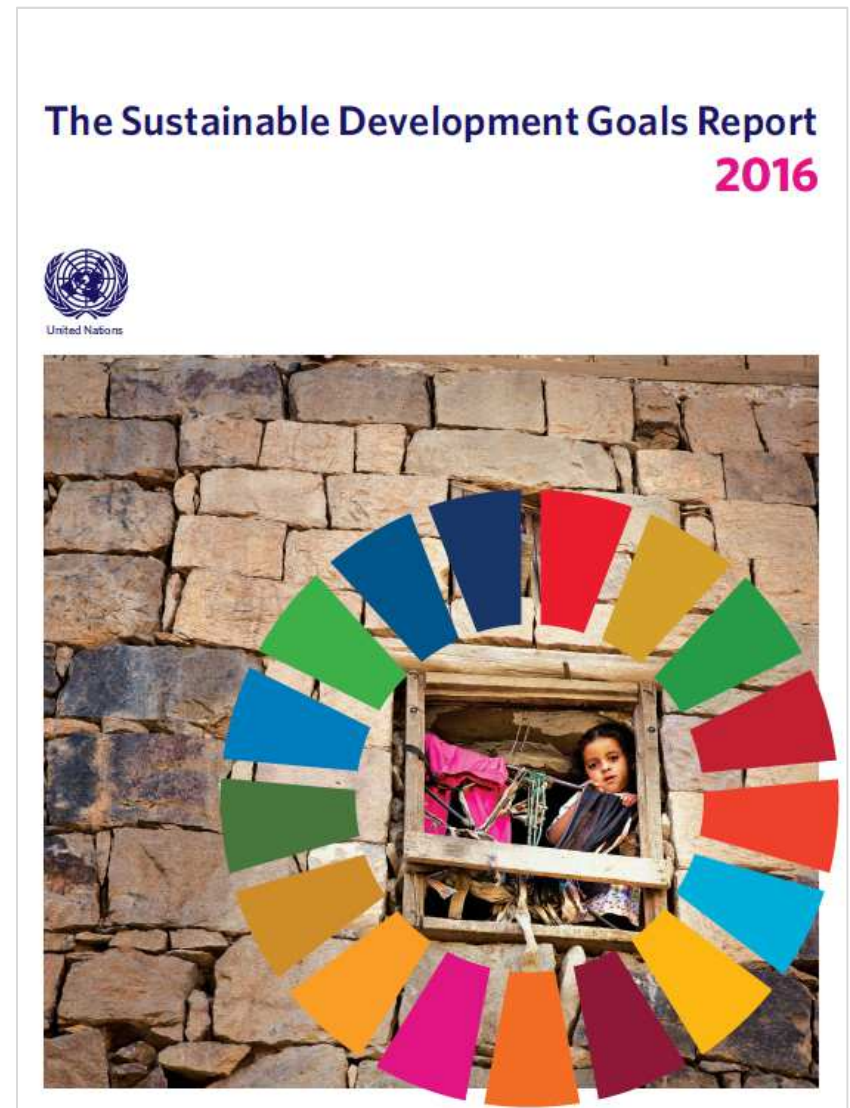
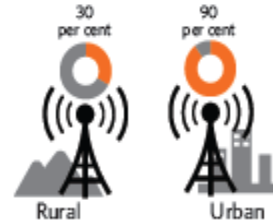


Photo: © UNICEF/Yarim Shamsan

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



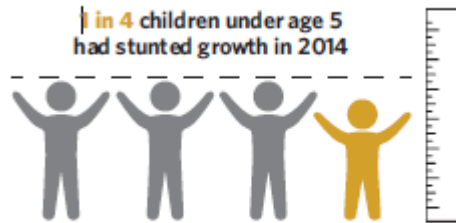
**59 million** children of primary-school age were out of school in 2013



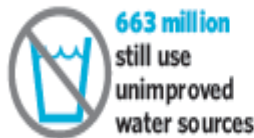
3G technology coverage in 2015 worldwide



Over **23,000** species face extinction across the globe



**1 in 2** children have not been registered by their fifth birthday in LDCs



**663 million** still use unimproved water sources



**2.4 billion** without improved sanitation

Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels





# SDG Website: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/>

Explore the Report:

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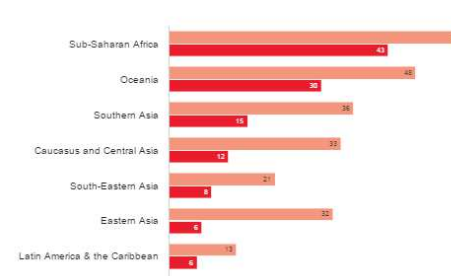
## Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

In signing Agenda 2030, governments around the world committed to ending poverty in all its manifestations, including its most extreme forms, over the next 15 years. They resolved that all people, everywhere, should enjoy a basic standard of living. This includes social protection benefits for the poor and most vulnerable and ensuring that people harmed by conflict and natural hazards receive adequate support, including access to basic services.

Poverty was halved over a decade, but one in eight people around the world still lived in extreme poverty in 2012

The international poverty line is currently defined as \$1.90 per person per day using 2011 purchasing power parity. In the decade from 2002 to 2012, the proportion of the global population living below the poverty line dropped by half, from 26 to 13 per cent. If economic growth rates observed during those 10 years prevail for the next 15, the global rate for extreme poverty will likely fall to 4 per cent by 2030, assuming that growth benefits all income groups equally. Poverty remains widespread in sub-Saharan Africa, where more than 40 per cent of people lived on less than \$1.90 a day in 2012.

Proportion of population living below \$1.9 a day, 2002 and 2012 (percentage)



➤ Explore the Report with interactive charts and graphs for every Goal

➤ Charts and graphs link to data for direct download



# SDG Website: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/>

## SDG Indicators

### Global Database

Explore the data:

[By SDG indicator](#) [By country or area](#)

▼ World

Area : World

[Go](#) [Clear](#) [Back](#)

[CSV](#) [Excel](#)

Search:

Indicator	Series Description
1.1.1	SD Proportion of population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day
1.1.1	SD Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day (the working poor)
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1.1.1	SD Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day (the working poor)
2.1.1	SD Prevalence of undernourishment
2.1.2	SD Estimated prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the adult population
2.1.2	SD Estimated prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population (lower bound)
2.1.2	SD Estimated prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population (upper bound)
2.1.2	SD Estimated prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population

Showing 1 to 152 of 152 entries

### Footnotes

Type of series:

[SD](#) SDG indicator series [Additional](#) Additional indicator series

Please note that the list of SDG indicator series is subject to refinement by the United Nations Statistical Commission.

Data type:

[Country Data \(C\)](#) [Country Adjusted \(CA\)](#) [Estimated \(E\)](#) [Global monitoring data \(G\)](#) [Modeled \(M\)](#) [Non-relevant \(N\)](#) [Not available \(NA\)](#)

➤ **SDG Indicators Global Database**  
with country-level data

## SDG Indicators

### Metadata repository

Search

Select Goal ▼

Select Target ▼

[Filter](#) [Clear](#) [Back](#)

#### Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

- Indicator 1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) [See metadata](#)

Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

- Indicator 1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable [See metadata](#)

#### Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

- Indicator 2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment [See metadata](#)
- Indicator 2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) [See metadata](#)

Target 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

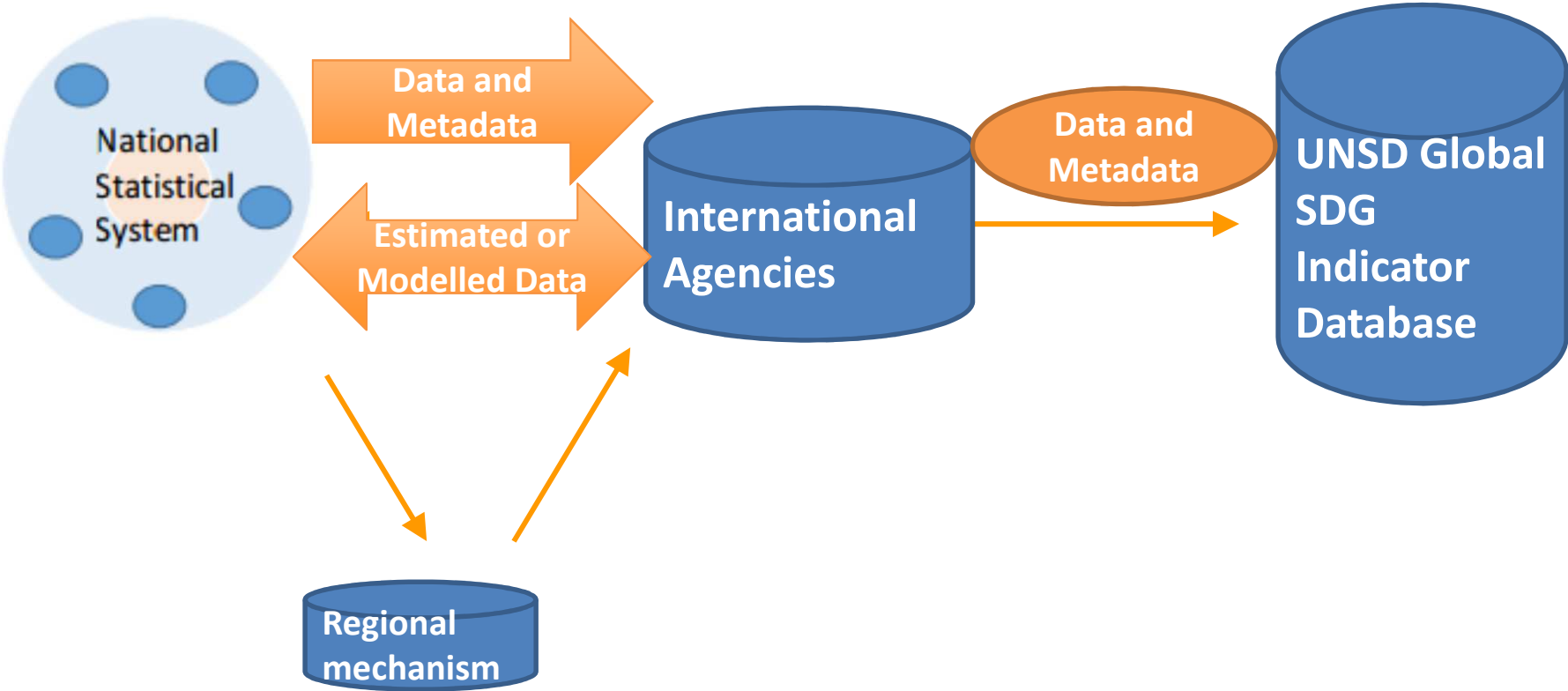
- Indicator 2.5.2: Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction [See metadata](#)

Target 2.c: Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

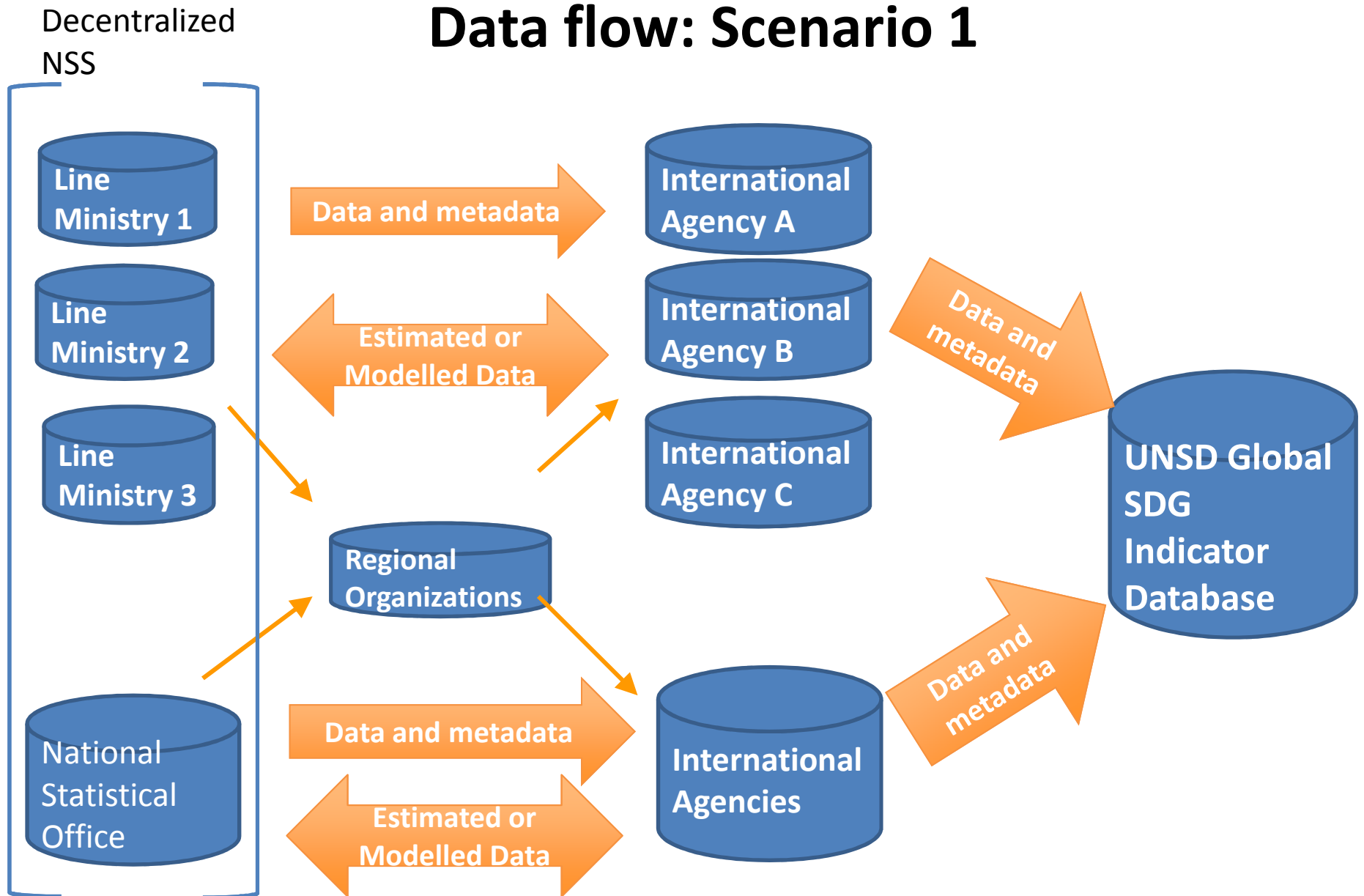
- Indicator 2.c.1: Indicator of food price anomalies [See metadata](#)

➤ **SDG Indicator Metadata**

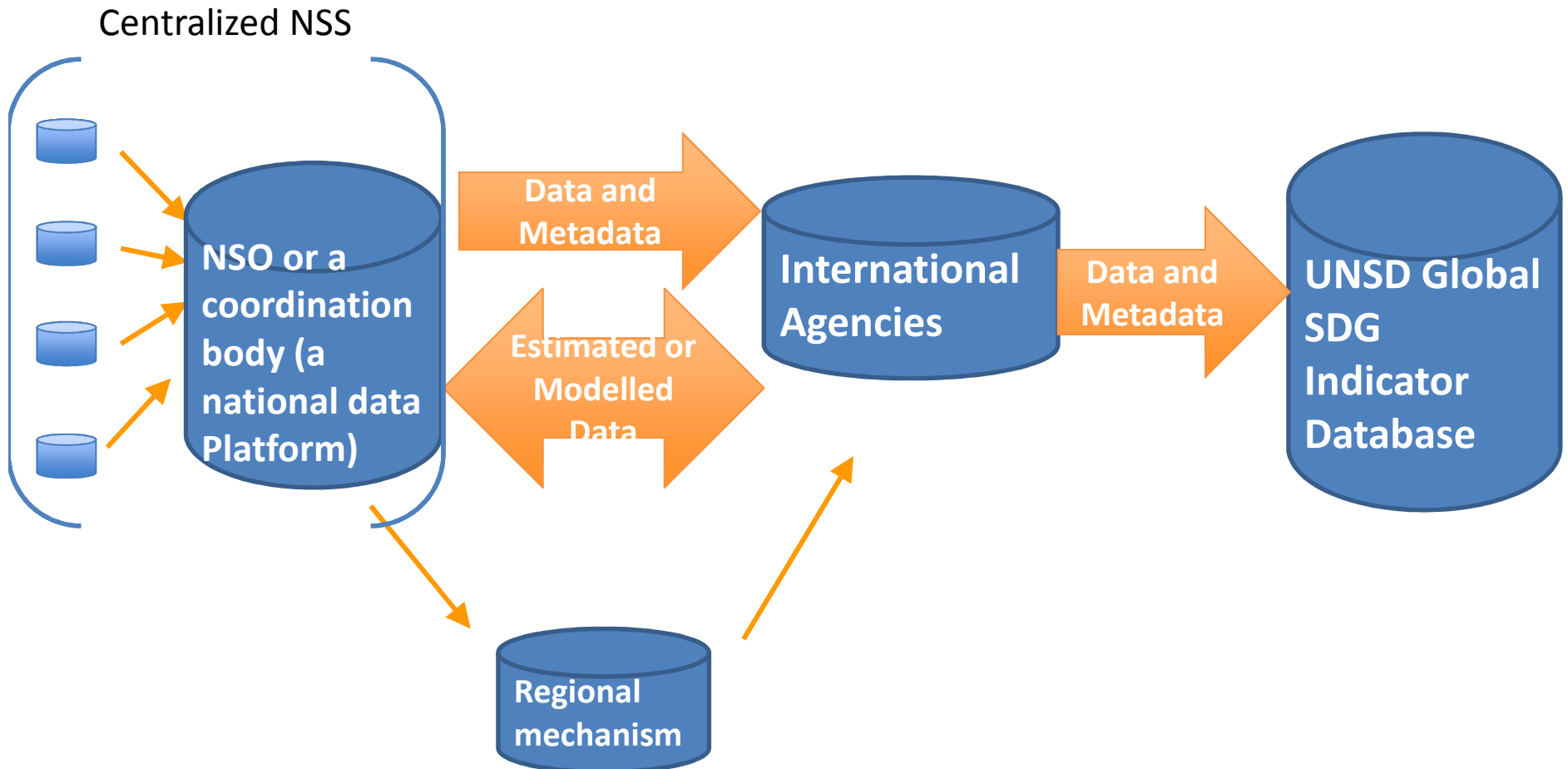
# Data flow from national to global level



# Data flow: Scenario 1

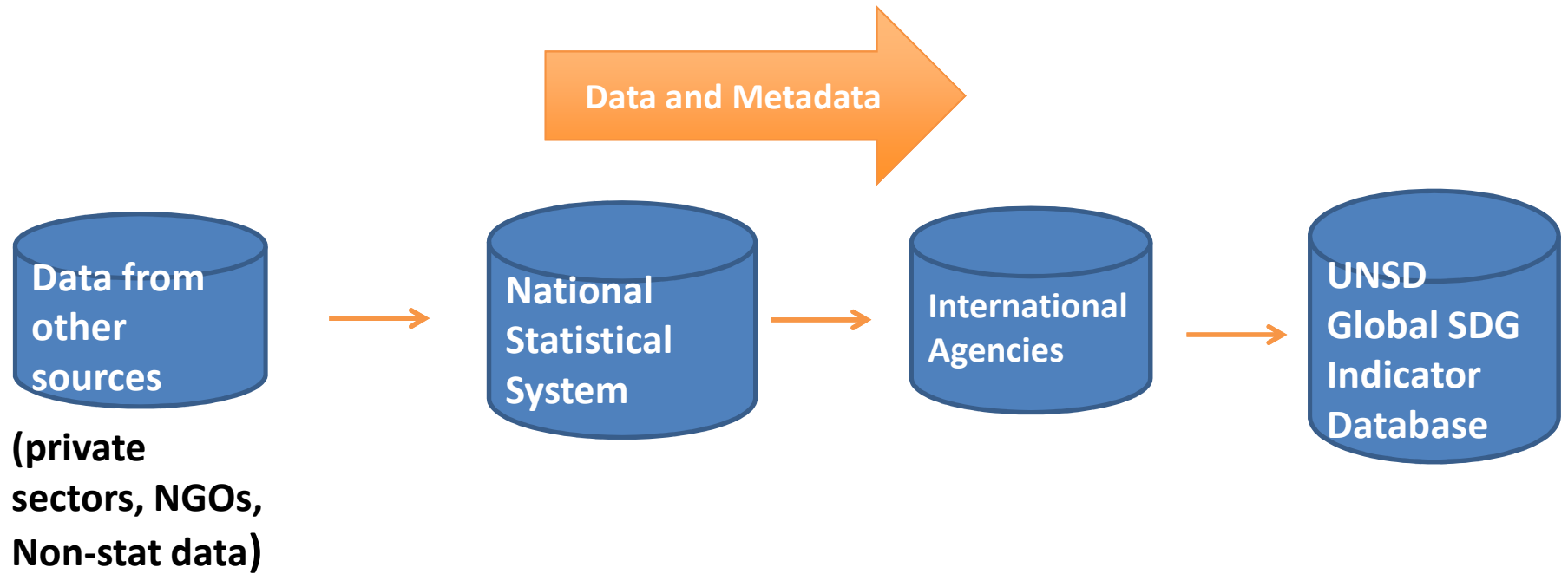


# Data Flow: Scenario 2





# Data Flow: Scenario 3



# Different roles in the global SDG reporting

- National statistical systems: collect data according to the **Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics** and provide data and metadata for global reporting.
- Regional mechanisms: facilitate, as appropriate, the data and metadata transmission process from the national to the global level
- International agencies: Provide internationally comparable data in the different statistical domains, calculate global and regional aggregates, and provide data and accompanying metadata to UNSD.
- UNSD: make available the internationally comparable country data on each of the indicators alongside the regional and global aggregates in the SDG Indicator global database. This fulfils the need for full transparency and allow data users, including the Member States to easily access all data on SDGs in one single place, together with the respective metadata

# Responsibilities of Specialized Agencies

- Collect data in their domain from countries (or regional organizations as appropriate) through **existing mandates and reporting mechanism** to provide **internationally comparable data** and calculate global and regional aggregates
  - ✓ when country data are missing, estimates may be needed to fill data gaps
  - ✓ when country data collected using different methodology, data may be adjusted to make them comparable
  - ✓ data reported from different sources from one country that are inconsistent, adjustment needs to be made
- Develop internationally agreed standards, coordinate on the indicator development, and **support increased adoption and compliance with internationally agreed standards at the national level**
- **Strengthen national statistical capacity** and improve reporting mechanisms.

# Implementation of SDMX

- The Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) will facilitate the standardization and efficient exchange of data and metadata from national to international level, which will contribute to the improvement of the international comparability of data.
- The SDMX working group of the IAEG-SDGs has been tasked to develop global Data Structure Definitions and global Metadata Structure Definitions for the SDG indicators.
- If countries adopt SDMX-SDGs for the dissemination of their data on the global indicators, national data and metadata can be easily exchanged to international level.
- This will allow producers and users to easily identify and analyse any discrepancies, and to understand the underlying reasons for such differences.

## Some important issues

- International and regional entities should harmonize their data collection to reduce reporting burden of countries. **Data for a particular indicator should be collected by one international agency**
- 47th SC Decision 1 (I): “Agreed that the compilation of global indicators will be based to the greatest extent possible on **comparable and standardized national official statistics**, provided by countries to the international statistical systems and that when other sources and methodologies are used, these will be **reviewed and agreed by national statistical authorities** and presented in a transparent manner;” (EOSOC resolution 2006/6 contains reference to the fact that estimates should always be carried out in full consultation with concerned countries and through transparent methodologies )
- Data and metadata should be disseminated in a **transparent manner** at national and international levels.
- **Quality assurance procedures** at national and international levels should be followed

# IAEG-SDGs Recommendations

- Invite agencies to share their data collection calendar
- National vs. International surveys: To the extent possible, use national official data
- Some countries volunteered to provide their country level data to UNSD to be included in the country data lab (DFID project) – the project aims at identifying discrepancies between the national and international data, in order to facilitate the dialogue between countries and agencies, and at building stronger coordination within NSSs

# IAEG-SDGs Recommendations

- Invite agencies to take into account the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics when they develop and undertake surveys and to follow the international agencies FPs
- Recommend a national data platform for SDG reporting as an important tool for countries to develop
- Recognize that the SDGs reporting provides an opportunity to improve the coordination amongst the international statistical community
- Agreed that countries should have opportunities to provide their expertise in indicators' development, especially for those indicators that are not yet fully developed and would benefit from best practices
- In particular, methodology development for some orphan indicators can be initiated by countries
- Encourage UN agencies to review and revise current regional groupings used in global reports