

# GUIDELINES ON DATA FLOWS AND GLOBAL DATA REPORTING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



#### Aim & scope

- Lessons learned from the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) process
  - Importance of robust and reliable data
  - Strengthened statistical capacities
  - Increased availability of more and better data
  - Concepts of cooperation, coordination and transparency of utmost importance
- -> it is crucial to understand the data flows and reporting structures between national and international organisations
- -> find a common ground on how to work together
- -> Aim: submit guidelines to 49<sup>th</sup> UN Statistical Commission



#### **Provisions**

- Member states play the central role in the Agenda 2030
  - Global review is to be primarily based on national official data sources
  - Coordinating role of National Statistical Offices in the National Statistical Systems (A/RES/71/313 para. 6)
- "all activities of the global statistical system must be conducted in full adherence to the FPOS" (A/RES/71/313 para. 8)
- Adjustments or estimates of country data to be done in full consultation with the concerned country (StatCom 48/101 para. I) and methodologies used for harmonisation disclosed (A/RES/71/313 para. 7)



#### Work done

- Studying existing data delivery mechanisms and guidelines
- Suggesting first draft guidelines and best practices
- Consulting with different experts and NSOs
- Prepared the "Draft Guidelines and Best Practices"



# Content of guidelines and best practices I

- a. Introduction
  - I. Aim & scope
  - II. Provisions
- b. Guidelines for Global SDG Data Reporting
  - Principles to guide data reporting and data sharing for SDG indicators
  - II. Principles to guide the production of international data series for SDG indicators
    - (1) Concerning data
    - (2) Concerning metadata
  - III. Annex



# Content of guidelines and best practices II

- c. Description of Existing Practices for Global SDG Data Reporting
  - I. The complementary roles of national and international statistical institutions in the global monitoring
    - (1) NSS and the coordination role of NSOs
    - (2) Responsibilities of data CA and PA for the global SDG indicators
    - (3) Role of the Regional Commissions
  - II. Data reporting channels and data flow scenarios from national to global system
    - (1) Lessons learnt from the MDG reporting
    - (2) Existing data reporting mechanisms
  - III. Production of international data series



#### Some general principles in Guidelines

- ensure agencies use national data whenever possible and if any adjustments or estimates occur, countries are provided with the full methodology and these estimates are done in a fully transparent manner
- suggesting a common timetable with reasonable and workable timeframes
- treatment of non-response
- different options (eg.: NRP, using existing data flow mechanisms etc.)
  - -> offering a lot of flexibility to countries (and CA)



#### Indicative flow chart

#### Proposal of a flow chart on global SDG (meta-)data flow and (meta-)data reporting Disseminating Compiling Processing Analysing Disseminating National Custodian agency Custodian agency (CA) Custodian agency UN SD statistical system (NSS) Data available for each indicator? Utilisation of the data source? Utilisation of the data set? Decision to utilise official data\*\* to be taken consensual e.g. Prepare draft If data available, CA retrieves data If no errors found, utilise data set with national official data output Quality assessment provider (Ref.: Art. 4 para. c) Make regional Make official for official Decision to utilise official and/or country data If agreement found, utilise adjusted data g. Scrutinise and data (Ref.: If no official If after all official data statistics\*\*\* to be taken international available e.g. via set (Art. 6 para. g, Art. 8 para. n) explain Art. 4 para. c) Plausibility available, NSS supplies consensual with national aggregated data If errors in national Utilising official data statistical office (Ref.: Art. 4 check (Ref. data available available, the metadata e.g. Apply data: Yes reporting CA checks para. c) and/or data via SDG disclosure control platforms (NRP indicators back with Decision to utilise non-official found, If after all no Side by Side + explanation by Accreditation (Ref\*.: Art. 2 CA agreement [...]; if both parties wish / agree NSS (focal technical global official data data to be taken consensual procedure for para. h) retrieve database point) available, CA non-official with national statistical office consultation call upon regional commission e.g. Finalise (Ref\*.: Art. (Ref.: Art. 6ff) (Ref.: Art. 7, Art. 9) searches for data (Ref.: and possibly other national outputs official 2 para. h) non-official Art. 5 para. c focal points (Ref.: Art. 5 para. c data data e: Annex 1) e) Utilising data: No Blue colour means an involvement of the national statistical system \* references to the proposal of guidelines on global SDG data flow and reporting \*\* Proposed definition: 'official data', meaning that a set of values of qualitative or quantitive variables is disseminated by an official source \*\*\* Proposed definition: 'official statistics' means a part of official data, which is produced in compliance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics



# Conclusions from Members Meeting

- Splitting document into two separate documents:
  - Guidelines
    - needs some refinements especially to make it more "readable"
    - consultations with CA and additional NSOs
    - plan: background document for 49<sup>th</sup> UNSC
  - Best practices
    - "living document"
    - to be constantly updated when new experiences become available



# **THANK YOU!**

































