

**Seoul International Seminar on
SDGs
Global Goals, Local Content**

**November
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**Development
Initiatives exists
to end absolute
poverty by 2030**

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Assessing data needs for the SDGs

**“The world we want is a
world that counts
(everyone) and (one) we
can build”**

Giovannini, Co-Chair, IAEG

Assessing data needs for the SDGs

Political Dimensions of the 2030 Agenda:

Data on people should be...

- Comprehensive**: counting everyone requires high-resolution data
- Needs-based**: capturing different categories of people and human situations
- Innovative**: use of modern technologies to improve quality and regularity

Assessing data Needs for the SDGs

Technical Dimensions of the 2030 Agenda

- Development of national capacities and global data literacy
- Support cooperation between all data producers
- Ensure engagement with data users
- Fostering and promoting innovations to fill data gaps – use of new technology

The P20 Concept – Relevance to the 2030 Goals

Aligning the 2030 Goals with the Data Revolution to deliver progress for the Global and National poorest 20%

- Focus on counting people - ensuring everyone is counted
- Focus on people's needs – three “bellwether” indicators to track progress of the poorest 20%
- Tracking progress over time – are the poorest 20% getting better-off, better nourished and counted in Government statistics

P20 national- Our work in Lanet Umoja

Relevance to technical recommendations of the IEAG

- ❑ Filling national data gaps – use of mobile technology to provide census data in a community setting
- ❑ Use of pilot data to support sub-national statistical system design
- ❑ Creating a partnership between old and new data users – enriching the eco-system.

P20 national – Pilot work

Key Challenges:

- Measurement issues – defining context relevant indicators and collecting the right data to track them
- Connecting the local to the national – joining-up data sets
- Attaining sustainability to scale up from local level to national
- The partnership conundrum – making data open to everyone whilst ensuring privacy

Useful lessons for data disaggregation

- ❑ Sub-national statistical systems, while useful for capturing better context relevant data, are not always a priority to Governments in developing countries.
- ❑ Significant data sources (Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data) where they do exist, are not integrated to National Statistical systems.
- ❑ Poor coverage and lags between surveys and censuses leave the most vulnerable people out of Government statistics.....

Your feedback and suggestions are most welcome

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