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

Development Initiatives – Africa Hub
Shelter Afrique building
4th Floor, Mamlaka Road
Nairobi
Kenya
Tel: +254 202 725 346
www.devinit.org