Secretary-General’s report on the SDGs: the global reporting system

DA 10 Opening Workshops
United Nations Statistics Division
Mandate for global reporting on the SDGs

Agenda 2030 (A/Res/70/1) mandate for the Secretary-General global SDG reporting:

Para 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”

In addition, the GA Resolution 70/299 states:
Para 13. “Reaffirms that the meetings of the high-level political forum will be informed by an annual progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals ...”
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.

• **International agencies:** Provide internationally comparable data in the different statistical domains.

• **Regional mechanisms:** may facilitate, as appropriate, the data and metadata transmission process from the national to the global level and/or compile data from countries (Eurostat)

• **UNSD:** make available the internationally comparable country data on each of the indicators and the regional and global aggregates in the SDG Indicator global database.
Data Flow in SDG Reporting

- CSOs
- Private Sector
- Academia
- National Statistical System
- Regional Organizations
- International Agencies
- Global SDG Indicator Database (UNSD)
- Country Data Lab (UNSD)

Data and Metadata

Adjusted, estimated or modelled data
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 are collected using a different methodology, data may be adjusted to ensure comparability
  - when data exist 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.
Some important issues

- International and regional entities should strengthen their data and metadata sharing 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.

- 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
Annual SDG Reports

- Based on the global indicator framework

- Two reports
  - An official Secretary-General’s report (available at the end of May 2017)
  - A glossy progress report (launched during the Ministerial Segment of the HLPF/17-19 July 2017)

- Translation into the other 5 official languages
2016 Secretary-General’s Report

Secretary-General’s SDG Progress Report 2016 (E/2016/75)


Statistical Annex:

Report Contents
I. Introduction;
II. Report on progress of all 17 Goals;
III. Interlinkages/cross-cutting section: Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world;
IV. Note on the data and indicators
2016 SDG Glossy Report

Annual Report

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2016

Report Overview Excerpts

Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
- 1974: 90%
- 2013: 69%

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

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

3G mobile-broadband coverage in 2015 worldwide
- Rural: 29%
- Urban: 89%

Over 23,000 species face extinction across the globe

Photo: © UNICEF/Yarim Shamsan

Objectives and Scope of the 2017 SDG Reports

- **Overarching theme** of the 2016 SDG reports: Providing a first account of where the world stands at the beginning of implementation of the 2030 Agenda

- **Overarching theme** of the 2017 SDG reports: to be aligned with the 2017 theme of HLPF: *Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world*

- **Scope**: Overview of all 17 Goals using data currently available to highlight the most significant gaps and challenges. Review in depth on Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 14 and 17 and their interlinkages
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.

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

SDG Indicators Metadata repository

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target 1.1: By 2030, end extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.90 a day
- Indicator 1.1.9: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)

Target 1.2: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including for the elderly, the残疾人, the poor, and the vulnerable
- Indicator 1.2.9: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, working-age victims and the poor and the vulnerable

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, in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food at all times throughout the year
- Indicator 2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment
- Indicator 2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

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 sound management of biodiversity for food and agriculture purposes
- Indicator 2.5.2: Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, near the level of extinction

Target 2.7: Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility
- Indicator 2.7.1: Indicator of food price anomalies

Footnotes

Type of series:
- SDG indicators series
- Additional indicator series

Please note that the list of SDG indicators series is subject to refinement by the United Nations Statistics Divisions.

Data type:
- Country Data
- Country Adjusted
- Estimated
- Global monitoring data
- Modelled
- Not relevant
- Not available NA

SDG Indicators Global Database with country-level data

SDG Indicator Metadata
Thank you

SDGs website:
https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/