Reporting on SDG
Content

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Facilitating data comparability
Facilitating data availability
SDG Review processes

- National and subnational
- Voluntary national reviews
  - Regional reviews
  - Thematic reviews
- SDG Global Progress report
- Financing for Development Forum and Inter-agency Task Force report
- High-level Political Forum will take a holistic view of implementation
Regional reviews

- Share lessons and best practices;
- Focus on regional public goods
- Tackle regional concerns

regional sustainable development forums

regional inputs for the High-level Political Forum
What is a national/regional SDG report?

National reports on the SDGs are key elements of the national review process.

describe trends in indicators
gaps in implementation
gaps in data
gaps in strategies
policy challenges, trade-offs,
emerging global, regional and national issues.

- analyse underlying causes behind the trends
- offer policy suggestions to overcome obstacles and deal with emerging challenges
Structure of the report

Introduction
Tracking progress
Assessing means of implementation
Analysing thematic issues
Evaluating policies and strategies
Concluding with recommendations
Statistical annex

Statistics Division
# Elements of Statistical Reporting

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**Means of Implementation**

- Assessment of data:
  - availability
  - quality
  - discrepancy
- Assessment of institutional capacity
Elements of Statistical Reporting

Tracking Progress

Means of Implementation

Statistical Annex

Database
Excel sheets
Communication, dissemination and advocacy

Core components of national SDG review and reporting processes help ensure that country-led national SDG reports and reviews are undertaken in an open, participatory and transparent manner.

- Encourages multistakeholder engagement and inclusive policy dialogue.
- Disseminating knowledge around the SDGs and awareness on progress made.
- Ensuring continuity in national dialogues around the SDGs throughout the full 15-year SDG implementation period.
- Advocating evidence-based change, and providing a platform fostering informed, evidence-based policy-making for sustainable development.
lack of coordination within the NSS can be a major source of problems with data availability

Although the 2030 Agenda is country-led and oriented around diverse national contexts, UN Member States have developed a common indicator framework for reviewing progress towards the SDGs.

Statistical comparability of these indicators across countries is vital for regional and global reviews, and national reviews can provide room to lay a foundation for this, even as countries develop indicators more suitable to their circumstances.

Tracking progress on the SDGs will require substantive improvements in national statistical capacity, aimed at a data revolution upon which SDG success depends. High-quality, high-frequency, timely and reliable data will help to direct resources, prioritize investments and ensure effective service delivery.
Differences between national and international data sets were mainly due to:

- need to harmonize data for comparability, based on international standards and definitions;
- use of estimates produced by international agencies that at times were not communicated effectively and in a timely fashion to national authorities;
- deficiencies in reporting from national to international systems;
- existence of multiple data sources at the national level.
Facilitating comparability

NSO need to validate data from different sources for consistency, accuracy and reliability

NSO ensure guidelines are in place to assure quality of data being collected & disseminated.

Assign independent office to coordinate across the official NSS
Assign NSO as coordinator between international organizations and NSS
Improve cooperation between old and new data producers
Ensure the engagement of data users
Develop global ethical, legal statistical standards on quality, privacy & integrity
Facilitating availability

• High-quality, high-frequency, timely and reliable data will help to direct resources, prioritize investments and ensure effective service delivery.

• stronger and more systematic production and use of administrative data to improve government performance and encourage evidence-based decision-making.

• household surveys and censuses will continue to play important roles in providing statistics for several output, outcome and impact level indicators required for policy-making and programme delivery.

• When data are not confidential, they should be available and useable as open data for exchange of data and metadata.

• Open data, especially microdatasets, are particularly important for data disaggregation and the principle of leaving no one behind.