



# Reporting on SDG

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# 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

2016  
Egypt  
Morocco

2017  
Jordan  
Qatar



# *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

## Regional

### Regional commissions

- Regional fora on sustainable development
- Regional SDG reports

# 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**

The diagram illustrates the role of the Statistics Division in the report's structure. On the right, the text 'Statistics Division' is written in a bold, black font. Three teal arrows originate from a single point to the left of this text and point towards three specific sections of the report: 'Tracking progress', 'Assessing means of implementation', and 'Statistical annex'. The other sections ('Introduction', 'Analysing thematic issues', 'Evaluating policies and strategies', and 'Concluding with recommendations') are listed in black text but do not have arrows pointing to them from the Statistics Division.

# Elements of Statistical Reporting

## Tracking Progress

Goal/target/indicator  
Setting baseline  
Country perspective  
Regional perspective  
Analytical tools  
Descriptive analysis

## Means of Implementation

Assessment of data:  
- availability  
- quality  
- discrepancy  
Assessment of institutional capacity

## Statistical Annex

Definition  
Source  
Year  
Master tables  
Technical notes

# Elements of Statistical Reporting

Tracking Progress



Means of Implementation

UNITED NATIONS



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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Item 5 (a) of the provisional agenda

## Role of official statistics in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Arab region Data availability on the Sustainable Development Goals

### Summary

In accordance with Goal 17 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on strengthening the means of implementation, the present paper provides an analytical assessment of data availability in the Arab region for monitoring and reporting on the 17 SDGs, according to the Global SDG Indicators Database. It also establishes a baseline for tracking indicators to monitor progress made in data availability, dissemination, and communication practices.

The paper also sets out recommendations and a work plan at the national and regional levels to support increasing demand for data in the Global SDG Indicators Database, in line with the commitment made by countries at the forty-seventh session of the United Nations Statistical Commission to monitor and report on the Goals.

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.