



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

**DA 10 Opening Workshops
United Nations Statistics Division**

Outline

- Mandate for global reporting on the SDGs
- Follow-up and reviews of the SDGs
- Different roles in global SDG reporting
 - Data flow in SDG reporting
 - Responsibilities of specialized agencies
 - Some important issues
- Annual SDG Reports
 - 2016 Secretary-Generals Report
 - 2016 SDG Glossy Report
 - Objectives and scope of 2017 SDG Reports
- SDG Report website and accompanying database



Mandate for global reporting on the SDGs

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

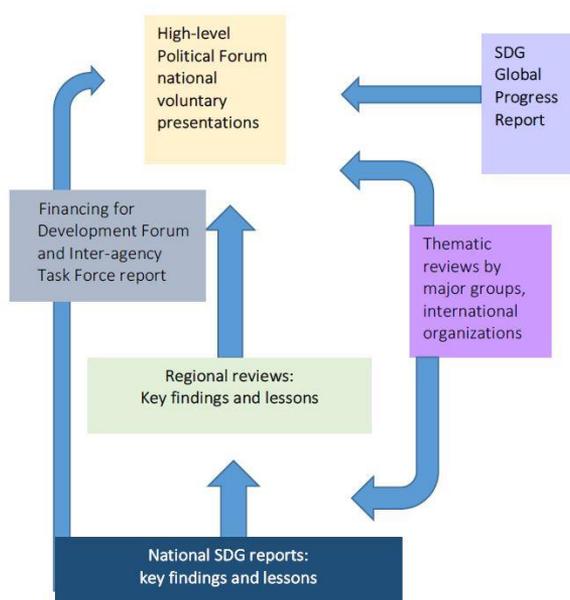
Para 83. Follow-up and review at the high-level political forum will be informed by an **annual progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals to be prepared by the Secretary-General in cooperation with the United Nations system**, based on the global indicator framework and data produced by national 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 ...”

Follow-up and Reviews

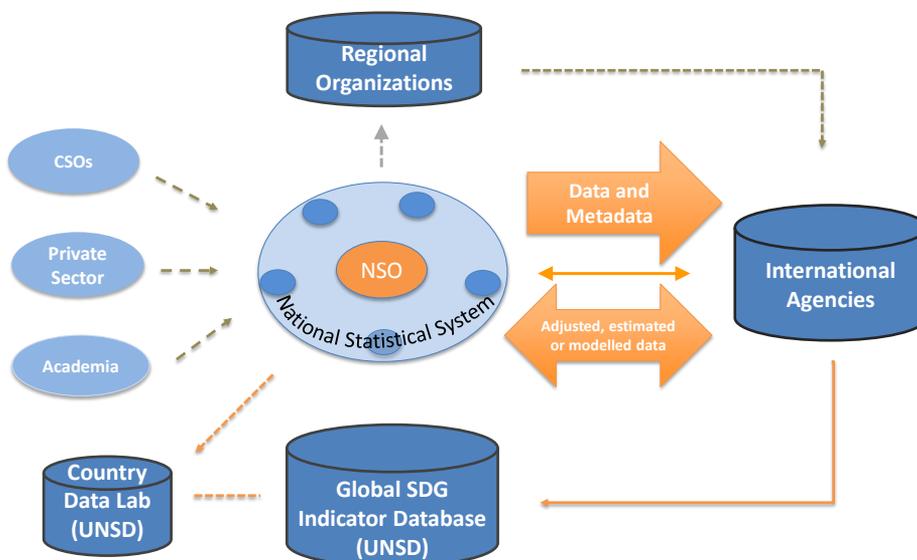
Source: UNDG, Guidelines to Support Country Reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals



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, calculate global and regional aggregates, and provide data and accompanying metadata to UNSD.
- *Regional mechanisms (regional offices of IOs, regional statistical systems such as Eurostat, SD of RCs, etc.)*: 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. This fulfils the need for full transparency and allow data users, including the Member States, to easily access all data on the SDGs in one single place, together with the respective metadata.

Data Flow in SDG Reporting



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;” (EOSOC resolution 2006/6 contains reference to the fact that estimates should always be carried out in full consultation with concerned countries and through transparent methodologies).
- 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)

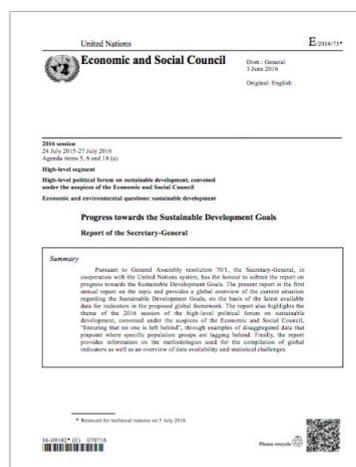
<http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2016/secretary-general-sdg-report-2016--EN.pdf>

Statistical Annex:

<http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2016/secretary-general-sdg-report-2016--Statistical-Annex.pdf>

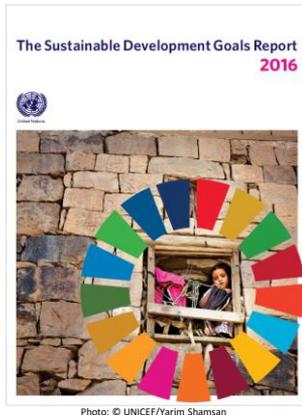
Report Contents

- 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



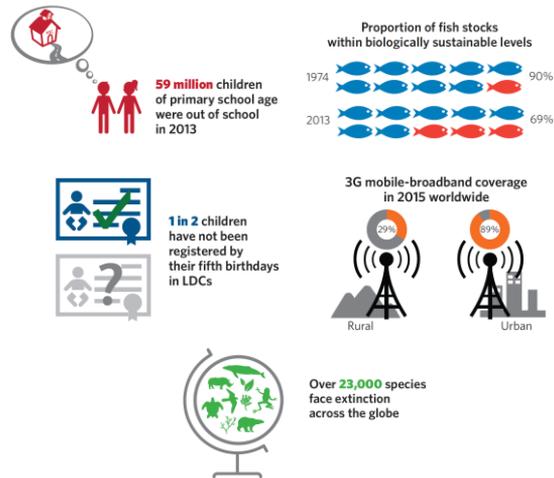
2016 SDG Glossy Report

Annual Report



<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2016/>

Report Overview Excerpts



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**

Thank you

SDGs website:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/>

