REPORTING SDG INDICATORS USING NATIONAL REPORTING PLATFORMS

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Task Force on reporting SDG indicators

- Terms of Reference approved by the CES Bureau in October 2016
- Members: Poland (chair), Canada, Germany, Mexico, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States and UNECE (Secretariat)
- The objective – to facilitate the country decision about the national reporting mechanism on global SDG indicators, specifically about the development of National Reporting Platform (NRP)
- Created for 2016-2018 to work in two stages:
  I. Documentation of NRPs key features and recognition of conditions for developing NRPs - by October 2017
  II. Assisting CES countries in replicating best practices on NRPs – by October 2018
Basic assumptions

- TF work focused on national organisation of reporting mechanisms
  - implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as well as the follow-up and review processes at all levels will be country-led and based on data provided by national statistical systems
- NSOs choose the model of reporting indicators best suited to their circumstances and capabilities
- Special attention given to NRPs (as one of several possible approaches towards reporting of SDG indicators)

What is a National Reporting Platform?

- A NRP is a tool to report national statistics for the global SDG indicators
- Wider meaning considered by the TF – a NRP as a channel for disseminating national data for SDG indicators
  - data serve various users (policymakers, custodian agencies, general public)
  - many practical solutions possible (integrated website, dedicated database, separated data file etc.)
Possible objectives of NRPs

- Disseminating of national data (collecting, processing and validation also possible)
- Reporting of SDG indicators (to regional or global level)
- Monitoring of national priorities
- Promoting the 2030 Agenda
- Communicating the role of NSOs

Experience from countries having NRPs gathered (dedicated questionnaire, completed by Germany, Mexico, Poland, US)

Draft documents prepared:

- Description of NRPs
  The document presents information about NRPs; it is intended to help countries when selecting a mechanism for reporting national statistics for global SDG indicators
- Guidelines for national SDG indicators reporting mechanisms
  The document discusses the reporting of the global SDG indicators from countries to global level; it aims to assist countries in choosing the most suitable reporting model
Description of NRPs - content

- Key features of NRPs (considering various possibilities)
  - when a NRP could be suitable,
  - what features determine that a NRP reaches the goals set
- Existing national experiences (summary of practical cases, based on the questionnaire)
- Two case studies (complementary to those included in the Road Map)
  - German Genesis database,
  - setting up the UK version of NRP basing on US experience
- Benefits of NRPs and areas to be improved (strengths and weaknesses of NRPs)

Country experience with NRPs

- Different approaches for developing NRPs
  - Germany – to combine all reporting needs in Genesis Online database
  - Mexico – to develop a NRP for SDGs on the pattern of MDGs platform
  - Poland – to modernise a NRP and extend it from SDIs to SDGs
  - US – to develop a reporting solution for highly decentralised statistical system
- Similar general framework (e.g. using open source licences, presentation of data and metadata)
- Differences in detailed solutions (e.g. specific facilities for users)
- Considerable advantages of NRPs
The suitability of NRPs

- Do we need a NRP?
- What kind of NRP we need?
  - goals to be reached
  - target users
  - nature and number of indicators to be covered
  - statistical capacity (current and planned)

- Make use of other countries’ experience and best practices

Guidelines - content

- Actors of data flows’ – the role of NSOs and international organisations
- Types of data in data flows – from official statistics to non-statistical data
- Models for national reporting on global SDG indicators – considering possible options for data flows (centralised reporting, decentralised or „mixed” one)
- Determinants and arguments to be considered (how to take the decision about the reporting model?)
National reporting model

- Why the decision is important?
  - The role of NSOs in data flows is clearly defined
  - All stakeholders know their responsibilities
  - Well-organised reporting model is crucial for effective monitoring of SDGs

- What should be taken into consideration?
  - The role of NSO (the NSO as a country coordinator for SDG indicators)
  - Organisational model of the statistical system
  - National reporting mechanisms within the statistical system
  - Existence (or developing) of national action plan regarding SDGs
  - Quality assurance mechanisms
  - Resources available, technical capabilities, …

Next steps of the TF

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<th>Task</th>
<th>Deadline</th>
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<tr>
<td>Further work on draft documents</td>
<td>Mid May 2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>Present the results achieved to the CES plenary session</td>
<td>June 2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prepare the final report from the 1st phase</td>
<td>September 2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>Report to the CES Bureau</td>
<td>October 2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>Develop a work plan for the 2nd stage of work</td>
<td>October 2017</td>
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Issues for discussion

- Are the TF foregoing results helpful?
- What other elements should be considered in the documents?
- What else could be relevant to the TF work?
- Share your country experience/plans re national reporting mechanism