



DRAFT NOTE OF THE CCSA Principles and Practices of Global Data Reporting and Data Sharing for the 2030 Agenda

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KEY QUESTIONS TO BE ADDRESSED IN THIS MEETING



Relationship between the national and global indicator frameworks: do we need to monitor both?

Both global and national indicators should be monitored (UN resolution on the 2030 Agenda, para 75). Efforts should be made to maximize the alignment between national and global indicators, as this is in countries' best interest

Role of International Organizations in global reporting. Should data be reported directly to UNSD?

The IAEG-SDG report adopted by the 48th UNSC recognized the role of IOs as custodian agencies

How international estimates should be compiled and reported? How should the validation of methods and data be organized?

- Guidelines for global reporting of SDG indicators to be produced by the IAEG-SD
- **Proposed contribution from the CCSA:** Principles and Practices of global data reporting and data sharing for the 2030 Agenda



PREAMBLE: REASONS FOR THE DOCUMENT

- Proposed contribution to the development by the IAEG of the guidelines for global reporting of SDG indicators, as requested by the 48th UN Stat. Commission
- Recognized role of ISSAs in global SDG reporting and indicator development
- Concerns over discrepancies between international & national estimates of similar indicators (reputational risk for NSOs)
- Need to establish common principles and novel arrangements for managing the global reporting of SDG indicators: dialogue between NSOs and ISSAs based on open communication and common trust
- Principles proposed are not limited to the SDGs and could be applied to other statistics produced at the international level
- Document inspired by the FPOS and the Principle Governing International

DISTINCT & COMPLEMENTARY ROLES OF NSOs & ISSAs IN GLOBAL SDG MONITORING



- NSO is the main source of data for informing policy analyses and decision-making at country level
- ISSAs is the main source of regional and global estimates, and cross-country comparisons, informing global policy analyses and decision-making
- ISSAs have been assigned their global monitoring role by Member States:
 - example Art. 1 FAO Constitution: “The Organization shall collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate information relating to food, nutrition and agriculture”
 - Mandate of UN agencies and other IOs member of the CCSA can be found at:
 - <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/unsystem/unsystem.htm>
 - <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/accsub-public/members.htm>
 - Decision 1 (k) 48th Session of the UNSC: ISSAs as custodian agency of SDG indicators
- Division of labour among UN agencies: MOU between UNSD and many specialized UN Agencies that delegates them the work in specific statistical

DISTINCT & COMPLEMENTARY ROLES OF NSOS & ISSAS IN GLOBAL SDG MONITORING



- The modalities of global data reporting vary across ISSAs; usually they obtain data from NSOs and other national authorities responsible for collecting the primary data
- ISSAs typically add value to country data by verifying compliance with global statistical standards, harmonizing data to ensure international comparability
- Specification of cases when international estimates of ISSAs may differ from those published by national authorities
- As for NSOs, ISSAs' work guided by quality standards:
 - Principle Governing International Statistical Activities (https://unstats.un.org/unsd/acsub-public/principles_stat_activities.htm)
 - A number of CCSA members have adopted corporate quality frameworks
 - Committee of the Chief Statisticians of the UN system recently endorsed a common

PROPOSED PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE TO GUIDE THE PRODUCTION OF INTERNATIONAL ESTIMATES FOR SDG INDICATORS



1. Estimates of the SDG indicators produced by ISSAs shall be based on national data.
2. ISSAs shall only publish data not known to be classified as restricted or confidential.
3. If ISSAs need to estimate country data, they commit to:
 - a. Select statistical methods & data sources exclusively on the basis of professional statistical standards
 - b. Consult NSOs on the methodologies used to calculate country estimates
 - c. Provide an opportunity for NSOs to review country-specific estimates prior to their release
 - d. In cases where an agreement cannot be reached, publish national official estimates alongside international estimates, with an explanation of the reasons for the discrepancy
 - e. Document fully and make publicly available the estimation methods and data

PROPOSED PRINCIPLES & PRACTICES GUIDE GLOBAL DATA REPORTING & DATA SHARING FOR SDG INDICATORS



1. ISSAs are committed to reduce national & international reporting burdens by:
 - a. Using already existing reporting mechanisms for data flows from NSS to ISSAs
 - b. Promoting the use of appropriate data transmission standards, such as SDMX, and API services
 - c. Using National Reporting Platforms on SDG indicator, when available
 - d. Coordinating data collection work & establishing efficient data sharing arrangements among ISSAs
2. ISSAs will always copy NSOs in their SDG data requests and

PROPOSED PRINCIPLES & PRACTICES GUIDE GLOBAL DATA REPORTING & DATA SHARING FOR SDG INDICATORS



3. Only designated custodian agency will send data requests to countries. Once collected, data shall be released publically and shared at no cost with other ISSAs
4. Estimates of SDG indicators published in databases maintained by ISSAs shall be consistent with the UN SDG global database.
5. Estimates of SDG indicators published in databases maintained by ISSAs shall be properly documented & sourced, with clear and comprehensive metadata



THANK YOU!