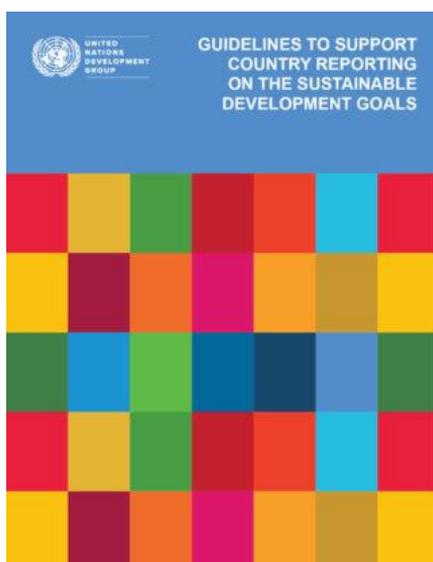




Guidelines for the United Nations Country Teams to support SDG country reporting

UN Statistics Division

Workshop on statistics for SDGs, 12-13 April 2017, ECE, Geneva



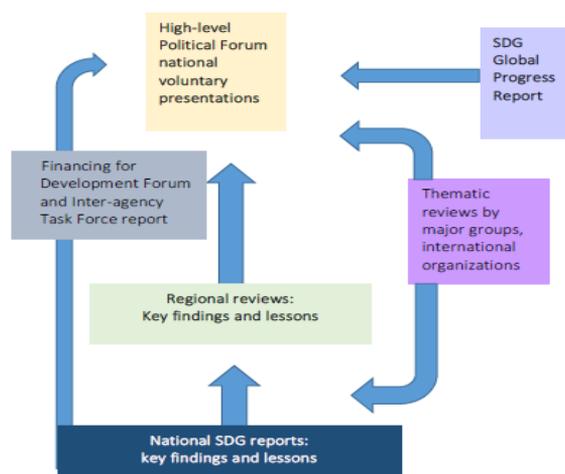


SDG country reporting guidelines

- 4 chapters
 - The 2030 Agenda and country-led national SDG reporting
 - Elements for inclusive, country-led national SDG reviews and reporting
 - SDG indicators, data and progress reviews
 - Who and how to engage
- 4 annexes (encouraging analytical reporting, communications, dissemination advocacy, production process, and resources)



Chapter 1: 2030 Agenda and country-led national SDG reporting





Chapter 2: Elements for inclusive, country-led national reviews and reporting

Building blocks of a national SDG review



Chapter 3: SDG indicators, data and progress reviews

The national indicator framework is expected to incorporate many or most of the agreed indicators for global monitoring.

The **national statistics office** should initiate and lead a process of consultation with all stakeholders

A **mapping exercise** is the crucial starting point to help ensure a more systematic, inclusive and integrated approach to the implementation of national SDG indicators



Chapter 3 cont'd

Setting baselines for monitoring and evaluation

- Since the SDGs are built on the MDGs, the most recent available data on MDG indicators should be used as baseline data. In the absence of historical data, current position/status can be used as a starting point

Criteria for Progress assessment

- The following criteria may be applied by countries to illustrate their progress towards the SDGs:
 - ✓ Its declared intentions;
 - ✓ The benchmark of earlier performance;
 - ✓ Recorded achievements of other countries in comparable situations; and
 - ✓ Global targets under the SDGs
- A SDG country report **should identify bottlenecks**, and analyse policies and strategies to ensure no one is left behind
- The use of **scorecards** used to assess progress on the MDGs could be extended to SDG reporting



Chapter 4: Who and how to engage

- Engagement calls for equal treatment of all individuals and active measures to engage marginalized groups, including **people living in poverty, women, indigenous communities and other minorities, persons with disabilities, forcibly displaced and stateless persons, children and young people, migrants, and LGBT people**
- Logical starting points for engagement arise where **national multi-stakeholder bodies** exist, or where planning commissions operate in collaboration with multi-stakeholder forums
- **Tripartite social dialogue structures** between governments, businesses and workers can serve as platforms for more comprehensive implementation and accountability mechanisms.
- **National human rights institutions** could play a crucial role in promoting transparent and inclusive processes for participation and consultation with rights-holders and civil society
- Where formal bodies or fora do not already exist, governments could convene a **consultative forum** for the purpose of SDG reviews and implementation.



Chapter 4: cont'd

Encouraging inclusive approaches

- **Inclusive national SDG reporting** begins at the conceptualization stage, extending through the analysis of issues, the validation of findings and recommendations, and their dissemination
- Practical steps to make reporting inclusive include:
 - ✓ **Setting up a stakeholder steering committee/taskforce** as the first step in preparing an inclusive country-led SDG report
 - ✓ **Outsourcing background research to local researchers** who understand local needs and challenges, and can design local solutions
 - ✓ **Establishing a multi-stakeholder review group** to synthesize research findings in a balanced way and produce a coherent first draft of the national SDG review report
 - ✓ **Organizing multi-stakeholder consultations and workshops** to obtain feedback on the draft report and validate its findings, as well as to design the best dissemination strategy



Chapter 4: cont't

Developing an advocacy plan

- An advocacy plan is a core component of an inclusive national SDG review process and should support three stages:
 - ✓ Promoting the consultations leading to the development of the report;
 - ✓ Disseminating the report's results;
 - ✓ Backing implementation of key recommendations

Leveraging different forms of media

- Diverse forms of media, from radio stations to online forums, can broaden engagement in the SDG review and follow-up process
- Core considerations, within a broader advocacy plan, are to:
 - ✓ Identify media engagement goals;
 - ✓ Define major audiences and media channels most likely to reach them;
 - ✓ Engage with leading media personalities willing to expand coverage on SDG issues they feel strongly about;
 - ✓ Include media associations in multi-stakeholder steering committees and consultations



Annexes

- Annex 1** outlines analytical approaches that could support the preparation of SDG country reports, including **trend analysis, MDG acceleration framework and similar approaches, environment impact assessments, and budget analysis**
- Annex 2** discusses the value of communication, dissemination and advocacy, developing an advocacy plan, defining and reaching target audiences, selecting the right channels to reach audiences, and implementing the advocacy plan
- Annex 3** provides a checklist for preparing an SDG Report
- Annex 4** provides a sample of sources, guidance and tools available to support SDG reporting

Annex III – Checklist for preparing a SDG Report

Steps	Actions
1. Getting started	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Government's decision to produce a SDGR communicated to the UNRC Office <input type="checkbox"/> Estimation of cost of preparing, producing and disseminating the SDGR <input type="checkbox"/> Identification of funding and resource mobilisation <input type="checkbox"/> Establishment of institutional arrangements – government-led process in partnerships with civil society, including employers' and workers' organizations, the private sector and donors, with facilitation from the UN Country Team <input type="checkbox"/> In close collaboration with national offices of statistics, identification of data sources and assessment of quality
2. Consulting with key stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Consultations with government to engage them in the process <input type="checkbox"/> Selection of coordinator and drafting team, based on qualification, experience, credibility and impartiality <input type="checkbox"/> Appointment of small Advisory Group led by government and integrated by civil society, media, UN Country Team and other relevant partners <input type="checkbox"/> Broad public debate about tailoring the targets to country-specific circumstances <input type="checkbox"/> Drafting of preliminary outline <input type="checkbox"/> Decision on numerical targets, intermediate targets and their contextualisation within the specific situation of the country <input type="checkbox"/> Decisions on length and structure <input type="checkbox"/> Formulation of work plan and agreement on time-frame <input type="checkbox"/> Strategic consultations with all stakeholders
3. Drafting process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Review of inputs and identification of main messages – especially with members of drafting team and Advisory Group <input type="checkbox"/> Agreement on relevant material – including boxes, maps, charts, photos, and success stories <input type="checkbox"/> Draw on existing UN Thematic Groups or national working groups for specific sectoral inputs (it may be necessary to re-align existing thematic groups around the SDGs) <input type="checkbox"/> Drafting of report/review <input type="checkbox"/> Highlighting of key indicators, trends and findings with proper reference
4. Review process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Quality control and technical review <input type="checkbox"/> Sharing of draft with relevant colleagues in government and civil society and relevant UN Agency Headquarters <input type="checkbox"/> Review for coherence of content and style <input type="checkbox"/> Qualitative and quantitative review of boxes and stories <input type="checkbox"/> Quality check of data and statistics, including full references and assessment of data quality <input type="checkbox"/> Technical editing
5. Communicating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Identify key target audiences <input type="checkbox"/> Draft a plan to reach the media <input type="checkbox"/> Plan/hold outreach events: campaigns, seminars, workshops, data hackaton etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Plan/hold pre-launch activities <input type="checkbox"/> Plan launch <input type="checkbox"/> Consultation with selected stakeholders on main messages <input type="checkbox"/> Incorporation of various comments and suggestions <input type="checkbox"/> Translation in main local language(s) (if different than official language) <input type="checkbox"/> Press kits and dissemination material <input type="checkbox"/> Printing and publishing <input type="checkbox"/> Media launch and other presentations for information and debate <input type="checkbox"/> Decision on the dissemination <input type="checkbox"/> Dissemination of report/review, including media launch <input type="checkbox"/> Production of visual materials (brochures, posters, etc) to help draw public attention to the SDGs

Thank you

SDGs website:

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

