

2nd edition of *Conference of European Statisticians Road map on statistics for SDGs*

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Primary audience is NSO staff and national statistical systems in general
- Secondary audience is anyone who has a deeper interest in the practical aspects of providing statistics for SDGs (e.g. donors and international agencies)
- Indirect audience is policy makers and other main stakeholders – road map should provide examples and support in how issues from the road map can be communicated to policy makers and other stakeholders (make a separate part with key messages to policy makers and other stakeholders; this part can be read by policy makers, or by official statisticians to get inspiration what to tell policy makers)
- Keep the main gist from the 1st Edition (as much as still valid) and add new developments and experience gained
- Lessons learned to be included in texts
- Go further than 1st Edition and explore what we still do not know how to do
- Have both a printed and online version, in printed version mainly the ‘what’ and ‘how’; in online version links to country case studies
- Add links to other reference material (such as guidelines on data flows; outcomes of IAEG-SDG working groups on geospatial, disaggregation, interlinkages; UNSD planned handbook on disaggregation; UNECE capacity development strategy; value of official statistics; SG reports, etc.) – so that all necessary information can be accessed from one place; some kind of map or structure of such material will be useful
- Update case studies and add new ones
- Improve wording

PROPOSED TIMELINE

Note: the process of preparation will be as important as the final result, the core information should be available already at the end of 2019

- April 2019 – Discussion of draft outline at the Expert Meeting on statistics for SDGs (15-16 April 2019)
- September 2019 – 1st draft of text to be discussed at the meeting of Steering Group
- end of 2019 – 2nd draft
- February 2020 – wide consultation with CES countries
- April 2020 – discussion at the Expert Meeting
- June 2020 – presentation of the draft at the CES plenary session 2020
- End of 2020 – final draft
- Spring 2020 – wide consultation with CES countries
- June 2021 – adoption at the CES plenary session 2021

Proposed structure of the 2nd edition of the CES Road Map for statistics on SDGs

(Proposed new chapters/sections are presented in red font).

| Chapters/sections | What is covered/Comments |
|--|---|
| I. Key messages | Main messages and important information/foreword for policy-makers and other stakeholders. Essential messages pulled from road map. |
| II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (Lead: UNECE - Tiina Luige; Stela Derivolcov) | Update based on new text in RM |
| III. INTRODUCTION (Lead: Poland – Renata Bielak) | Light revision of 1 st edition including context, mandate, objective and approach; Highlight new elements on 2 nd edition (why and how) - why a second edition is needed, differences with the first edition of RM. |
| IV. USE OF STATISTICS FOR SDGs (Lead: Sweden – Sara Frankl) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How official statistics is used in the context of SDGs; the value and role of official statistics. - Practical examples of SDG data use - Main obstacles/challenges why data are not used more |
| V. ESTABLISHING NATIONAL MECHANISMS (Lead: Canada – Cara Williams) | <p>Revision and extending the chapter from 1st edition, focusing on the mechanisms that NSOs do not have full control of, mechanisms that policy makers set up and where NSOs may/should have a role.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mechanisms set by policy makers that influence the activity of an NSO <p>NOTE: This is linked with Chapter VII “Coordination within a national statistical system” that focuses on tasks where NSO has a leading role. Which issues will go into Chapter V and into Chapter VII, and whether there should be two separate chapters, can be reconsidered when the text is prepared.</p> |
| A. The role of NSOs | <p>Extend current text to cover other roles than data reporting (promotion of SDGs, provide knowledge - give evidence for decisions)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Different countries have different setup of the national statistical system, thus the role of an NSO would be different in the context of SDG - Coordination role is more complicated in case of non-statistical indicators, in some countries NSO is not involved in this - Reference could be made to statistical laws – different in different countries |
| B. Essential dialogue with policy makers | <p>Identify groups of policymakers and their needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Could go into more details on the aspects where NSO have control, as opposite to those where an NSO does not have control |

| Chapters/sections | What is covered/Comments |
|--|---|
| C. Other stakeholders | Describe other stakeholders both as producers and users of data, including civil society, private sector, academia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civil society: user and potential data/information source - Private sector: potential data provider; source of Big Data; communicator; measuring their own sustainability - Providers of data on non-statistical indicators - Holders of administrative registers/ data - Reference to statistical legislation and how to coordinate with entities outside NSS |
| D. Institutional arrangements for providing data on SDG indicators | Extend with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How NSO can contribute or be involved in discussions on implementation of SDGs (to bring in the measurement viewpoint) - Need for an entry point for civil society, private sector, academia, media for working together with official statistics |
| E. Recommendations for NSOs | Revise as appropriate |
| VI. REPORTING ON GLOBAL SDG INDICATORS (Lead: UK – Ann Corp, Germany – Miriam Blumers, France – Claire Plateau, Turkey - Övünç Uysal) | Heavily revised chapter ‘Providing data on global SGD indicators’ from 1 st edition |
| A. Global data flows | Heavy revision of 1 st edition section ‘Data flows model’ describing how data from national to global level are provided, including CAs mandates, lessons learned from the pilot surveys |
| B. Disaggregation | Only concerning global indicators in this section; explain different disaggregation needs and possibilities for harmonization at global/national/regional level. Based on outcomes of the IAEG SDG Task Team on Disaggregation. Chapter focuses more on data management than data content which is covered in new chapter “No one left behind” |
| C. National reporting mechanisms | Heavy revisions of section on ‘National mechanisms for providing data on SDGs’ including experiences with using NRPs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focus on process and management of the process - Automatization of data flows - Possible tools from Custodian Agencies (CA) to assist countries in data provision. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An incentive message to Custodian Agencies to use NRP and explain why it is important both for them and NSOs. The message should leave enough flexibility, in the same time pushing the automatization of the process - CA to become more visible in the development NRPs not just methodologies of SDG indicators under their custodianship - Good practice of cooperation with CA and NSO in the context of NRP |
| D. Validation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Role of NSOs and CA in validation of indicators and what validation is in this context. - Details on process of validation and the different roles |
| E. Related pre-existing and new data flows | <p>Flows that existed pre-SDGs can sometimes complicate things. NSOs do not know about them, who is in charge nationally etc. (ODA, transport and some FAO stats are examples.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New related reporting obligations and data flows being set up that include some SDGs indicators but also other data (Sendai, Paris Agreement, etc.) - Lessons/example of cooperation between NSO and CA to understand better |
| F. Non-official data and non-statistical indicators | Using non-traditional data in the measurement of SDGs – based on section ‘Special situations’ from the 1 st edition. |
| G. Recommendations for NSOs | Revise as appropriate |
| VII. COORDINATION WITHIN A NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM (Lead: Denmark – Maciej Truszczynski and United States – Kali Kong) | Focussing on the dimensions that NSOs (often) are in control of or which are within their mandate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid overlaps with Chapter V ‘Establishing national mechanisms’ |
| A. Assessing readiness to report on global (and national?) SDG indicators | Revise chapter ‘Assessing countries’ readiness to provide data on global SDG indicators’ from 1 st edition |
| B. Collaboration with data producers | Coordination within NSS/dimensions under the control of NSO |
| C. Collaboration with users | Stakeholders under the control of NSO via targeted products, trainings and actions (working groups, consultation of statistical programmes, etc.) |
| D. Recommendations for National Statistical Offices | |
| VIII. DEVELOPING REGIONAL, NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL INDICATORS | Revise and expand the chapter from 1 st edition |

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| (Lead: Poland - Renata Bielak and UNECE – Tiina Luige) | |
| A. Deciding on national indicators | Updates based on countries' experience (many countries have established national lists) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Why we need national data sets on SDGs - Information about national indicators/national lists/ Case studies from EU |
| B. Considerations on regional indicators in the UNECE region | Updates from Eurostat, OECD, CIS-Stat Decision of ECE Session with provisions for an annual report on the progress of ECE countries on the implementation of SDGs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What kind of statistics and data to be included in it |
| C. Recommendations for NSOs | Revise as appropriate |
| IX. LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND (Lead: Netherlands – Lieneke Hoeksma) | Different ways of tackling the principle of leaving no one behind – disaggregation, studies, methodological techniques, non-traditional data sources, collaboration with civil society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What “leave no one behind” means for monitoring - Explore adding information on use of geospatial data for SDGs. Leave no one behind – not just groups or persons but regions - Data mapping and story telling - A link to the legal situation in countries is needed. NSOs are not always allowed to produce disaggregated data for certain groups. |
| A. Target population groups | |
| B. Need for disaggregated indicators | |
| C. Separate studies of vulnerable groups | |
| D. Recommendations for NSOs | |
| X. QUALITY (Lead: Kyrgyzstan - Nazira Kerimalieva and tbc) | Adapt from NQAF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality is an issue to be mentioned not just at the national level, but as a whole, for the entire data flow - Validation of processes for global reporting – repeated or detailed in a special item - It is important to use the terminology on the newly adopted “United Nations National Quality Assurance Frameworks Manual for Official Statistics (UN NQAF Manual)” related to the different data sources. |
| A. Use of non-traditional sources | |

| Chapters/sections | What is covered/Comments |
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| B. Integration of different sources | |
| C. ... | |
| D. Recommendations for NSOs | |
| XI. COMMUNICATION OF STATISTICS FOR SDGs (Lead: Russian Federation - Natalia Ignatova and UK – Joanne Evans) | Heavy revisions of the communications chapter from the 1 st edition based on the work of Task Team on Communication under the CES Steering Group on statistics for SDGs |
| A. Communication with various users | Profile data users Relations and links with other (unofficial) providers of data on SDGs (e.g. the Sustainable Development Solutions Network report, NGOs, data hubs, SDG barometers, etc.) - Interlinkages and spill over/ transboundary effect How do we tell the stories based on interlinkages, how do we show them in communication |
| B. Statistics for VNRs | |
| C. Storytelling | - Reflect the initiatives going on at international level |
| D. Recommendations for NSOs | |
| XII. BUILDING STATISTICAL CAPACITY FOR INDICATORS (Lead: Italy – Marina Gandolfo and Montenegro – Jelena Markovic) | Heavy revisions of the section from the 1 st edition based on the work of Task Team on Capacity Development under the CES Steering Group on statistics for SDGs. Involve Paris21 in preparation of the chapter. - Reflect the initiatives going on at international level - How to harmonise approaches at international level - UNECE 'Regional strategy on statistical capacity development - Coordination of capacity development at national and international level - Provide links to useful materials related to capacity development |
| A. ... | |
| B. Recommendations for NSOs | |
| ANNEXES | |
| Tips on answering Frequently Asked Questions related to statistics for SDGs | Help to answering the often-upcoming questions from different stakeholders. For example: - Why global and national indicators are both needed |

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|---|--|
| (Lead: Poland - Renata Bielak and Sweden – Sara Frankl) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Why is it important to use official statistics to measure SDGs and just not any data you can find on internet (cost of wrong decisions) - Explain relationship between cost and disaggregation (possible but not reasonable) – and that there are other ways to get information on the groups left behind. - Why need to support capacity of official statistics wider than just focusing on SDG indicators - Why SDG monitoring should be based on country data (and not only estimations by custodian agencies) |
| AREAS FOR FUTURE WORK | Issues that we do not know how to tackle yet and that would require further work |
| COUNTRY CASE STUDIES | As needed and appropriate – could also be put on Wiki |
| OTHER INITIATIVES | Groups working on related issues |
| GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED | Key definitions and concepts explained |