



Expert Group Meeting 2015 and 2016 ECOSOC Cycles

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DATA for the post-2015 development agenda

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Transitioning towards a New Development Framework

- 1) **Universal agenda** – applicable to all countries but with adaptations, responsive to the complexities, needs and capacities of **individual** countries.
- 2) **Broader range** of issues with important inter-linkages
- 3) **Integration** of different policy areas



New data requirements

- 1) **Expanded scope**: New dimensions, areas. Need to cover economic, social and environmental dimensions in an integrated way.
- 2) **Increased disaggregation**: data gathered will need to be disaggregated by sex, geographical areas, income group, disability, and other categories, to ensure that nobody is left behind.
- 3) **New focus**: Increased focus on people's well-being, including all dimensions of sustainable development.



What is needed?

- **Ensure that data are available for effective policy making and make data open** (improve transparency and accountability, facilitate data exchange, create effective coordination mechanisms, develop new tools and establish new standards – role of UNSC?)
- **Consider national requirements and priorities in monitoring** (common but differentiated responsibilities)
- **Make strengthening statistical capacity a priority (to fill existing data gaps and to satisfy at the same time the new requirements)**



Two work streams to meet the data requirements

Data for evidence-based policy making necessary to achieve the goals

Challenges:

Strengthening national capacities for data production and for monitoring at the sub-national/local level

Integrating different sources (new and traditional, official and non-official)

Addressing issues of governance for statistics, protection of confidentiality, need for new standards to be applied by national statistical systems

Creating statistical literacy (policy makers, wide public, media, etc.)

Developing concepts and measures for new areas/topics in SDGs



Two work streams for data requirements (continued)

Data to produce monitoring indicators (global, national and local)

Challenges:

Improving reporting mechanisms from national to international statistical systems

Eliminating inconsistencies between national and global monitoring

Establishing a framework for global monitoring suitable for global reporting (informing the global political discussion – consistent with national/regional reporting)



Some key elements of the data revolution

- New 'data literacy'
- Enhanced national and international statistical capacities - scale up investments and support/funding to countries and national statistical systems
- Timely data sets, new and non-traditional data sources
- Use new data technology and innovations
- Broader and systematic disaggregation
- Public transparency and information sharing
- Open data, while never compromising on the obligation to protect the right to privacy



WORK OF THE STATISTICAL COMMUNITY

Institutional dimension

- 1) The UN Statistical Commission will lead the implementation of the “data revolution” .
- 2) The UN Statistical Commission will also guide the process of setting up a monitoring system at global level and propose mechanisms and frameworks for national monitoring.
- 3) Strong coordination and partnerships will be needed at the global level for monitoring and for assisting with statistical capacity building processes.
- 4) National Governments will need to establish strong coordination mechanisms for data production and use at the national level.



Learning from the MDG experience

Much has been achieved with the MDGs:

- 1. Increased attention to the importance of statistics for policy making and monitoring**
- 2. Mechanisms of coordination at the national level**
- 3. Better reporting to international systems**
- 4. Increased transparency**
- 5. Improved data availability and comparability**
- 6. Increased country ownership**
- 7. Success stories: gender indicators, household surveys, targets on statistics and statistical capacity in the SDGs**

Thank you