

# Defining and Implementing the SDG Global and Thematic Education Indicator Frameworks

Technical Cooperation Group  
Madrid, Spain October 2016



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

UNESCO  
INSTITUTE  
*for*  
STATISTICS



# Outline

1. Objectives of the second meeting
2. Implementation of the SDG4-Education 2030 indicators
3. Data Governance for SDG4
4. Reporting to SDG4

# 1. Objectives of Second Meeting

# Objectives of Second meeting

- Discuss and agree the list of thematic indicators (including necessary placeholders) to be recommended by the TCG for adoption by the Education 2030 SC.
- Update participants on the implementation process regarding the SDG global indicators led by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs).
- Clarify the Data Governance Structure for SDG 4

# Objectives of Second meeting

- ▣ Identify the steps needed to operationalize the thematic indicators and establish working groups for this purpose
- ▣ Agree on the terms of reference and the main elements of the TCG's work plan in 2017-2018.
- ▣ Walking through the agenda: informative sessions, core sessions with technical discussion based on surveys results and a group of sessions related to the operational plan of TCG (Structure, governance, Task forces, membership)

## 2. Implementation of Indicators Framework

# Global and thematic indicator frameworks include different tracks of development and many players

**Global track:** Led by UN Member States

**Technical lead:** Interagency expert group for the Sustainable Development Goals (IAEG-SDGs)

**Meets next:** Nov 15-18, Geneva

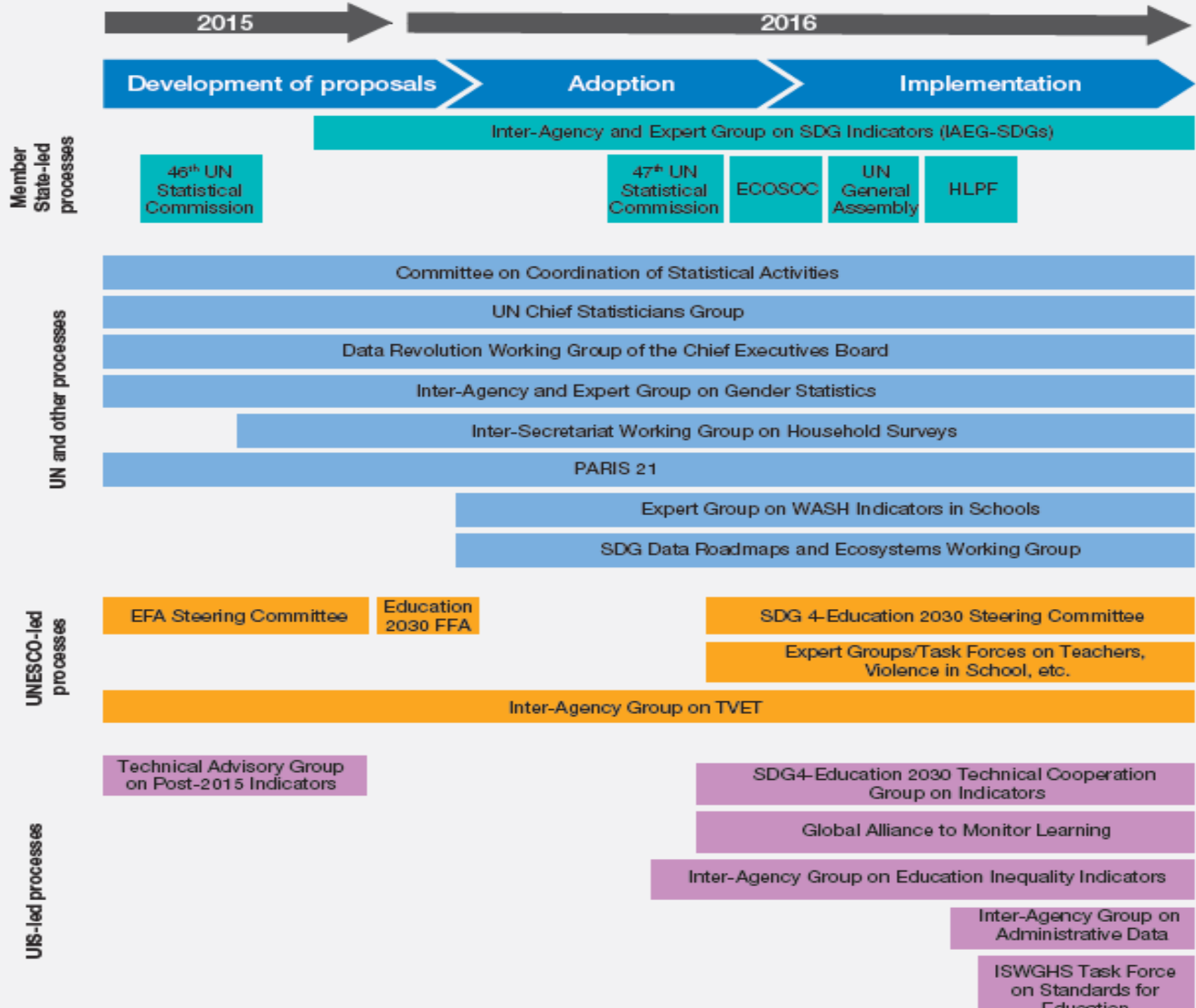
*Adoption of global indicator framework*

**Thematic track:** Led by Education 2030 Steering Committee

**Technical lead:** Technical Cooperation Group (TCG)

**Meets next:** Oct 26-28, Madrid

*Aligns work to results of the global track and further develops thematic indicators*



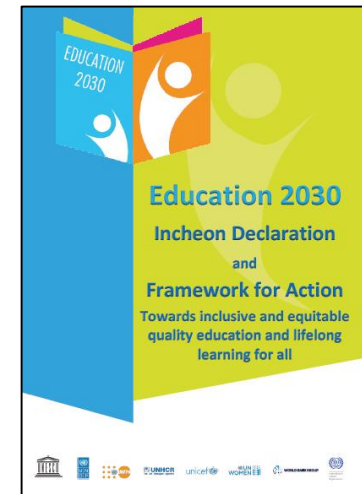
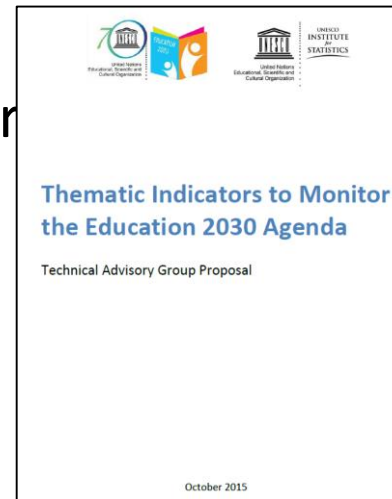


# Defining SDG4 indicators: the global track

- IAEG-SDG submitted proposal for **11 global indicators** to UN statistical Commission (UNSC) (February 2016)
- 47th Session of UNSC approved IAEG report and so adopted the indicators (March 2016)
- ECOSOC noted the decisions regarding the indicator framework made by UNSC (June 2016)
- United National General Assembly (UNGA) – September 2016
- Open consultation on refining indicators – SDG 4 not changed
- Adoption of refined global indicators in 2017

# Defining SDG4 indicators: the thematic track

- March 2014-May 2015: proposal for the **43 thematic indicators** developed and incorporated in the Framework for Action at the World Education Forum
- TAG expanded in 2015 to Member States and CSOs to further refine the framework
- New thematic indicators incorporated in Annex II of the E2030 FFA as *working draft*
- Education 2030 Steering Committee to consider proposal



# Implementing the SDG4 framework: defining the Tiers based on methodology and data coverage

	Tiers		
	I	II	III
Global indicators	3	4	4
Thematic indicators	17	8	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>

# Next steps: what is required to improve thematic reporting for the SDGs

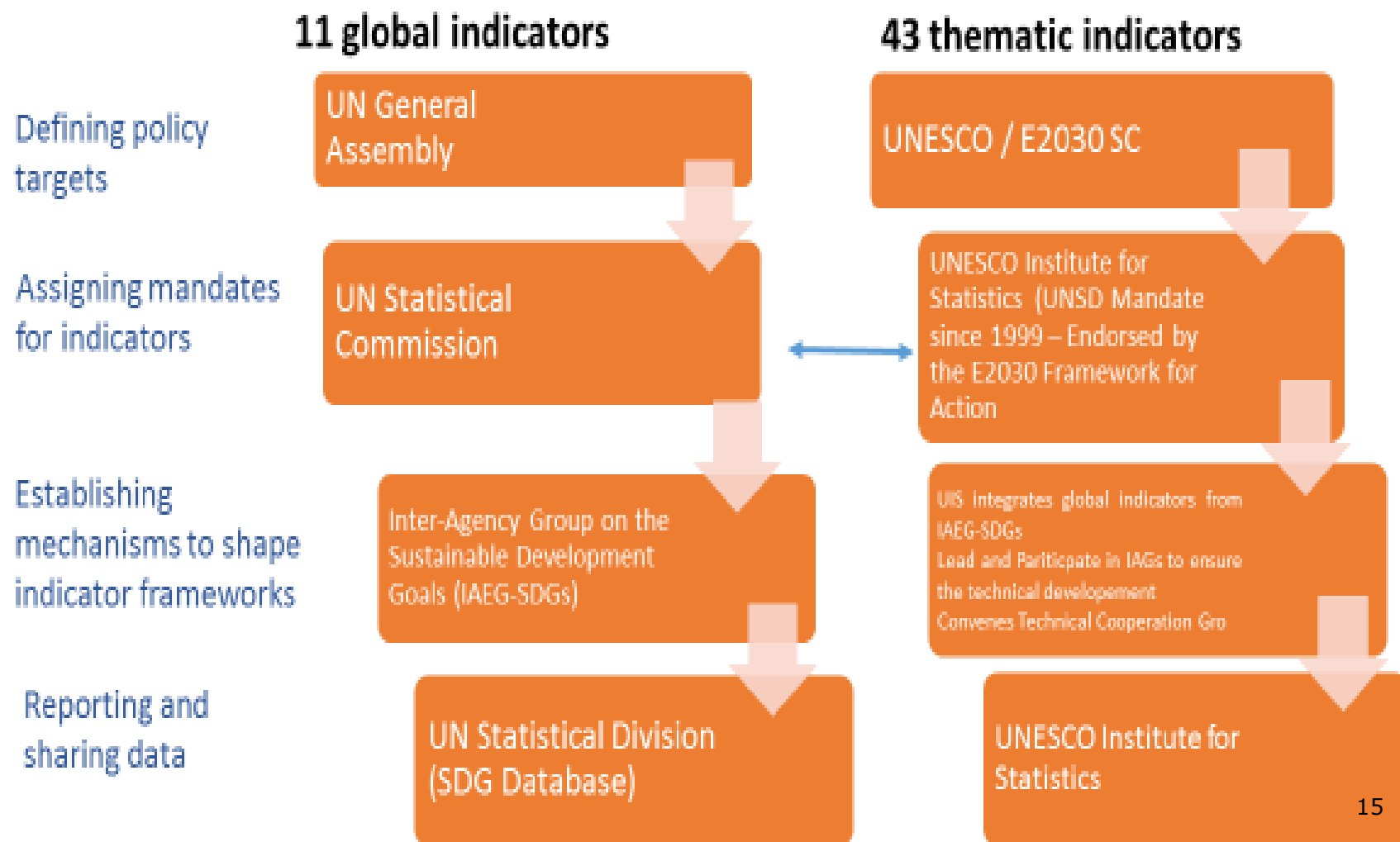
- ▣ Identify problems in data coverage of Tier I indicators - take actions to improve national reporting
- ▣ Improve data coverage for Tier II indicators - move to Tier I in 2017 where possible (should be the rule not the exception)
- ▣ Develop methodologies for Tier III indicators
- ▣ UIS to discuss SDG4 work plans with countries that start from regional survey results and link into the country guidelines and a set of tools for working with countries

## 3. Data Governance at a Glance

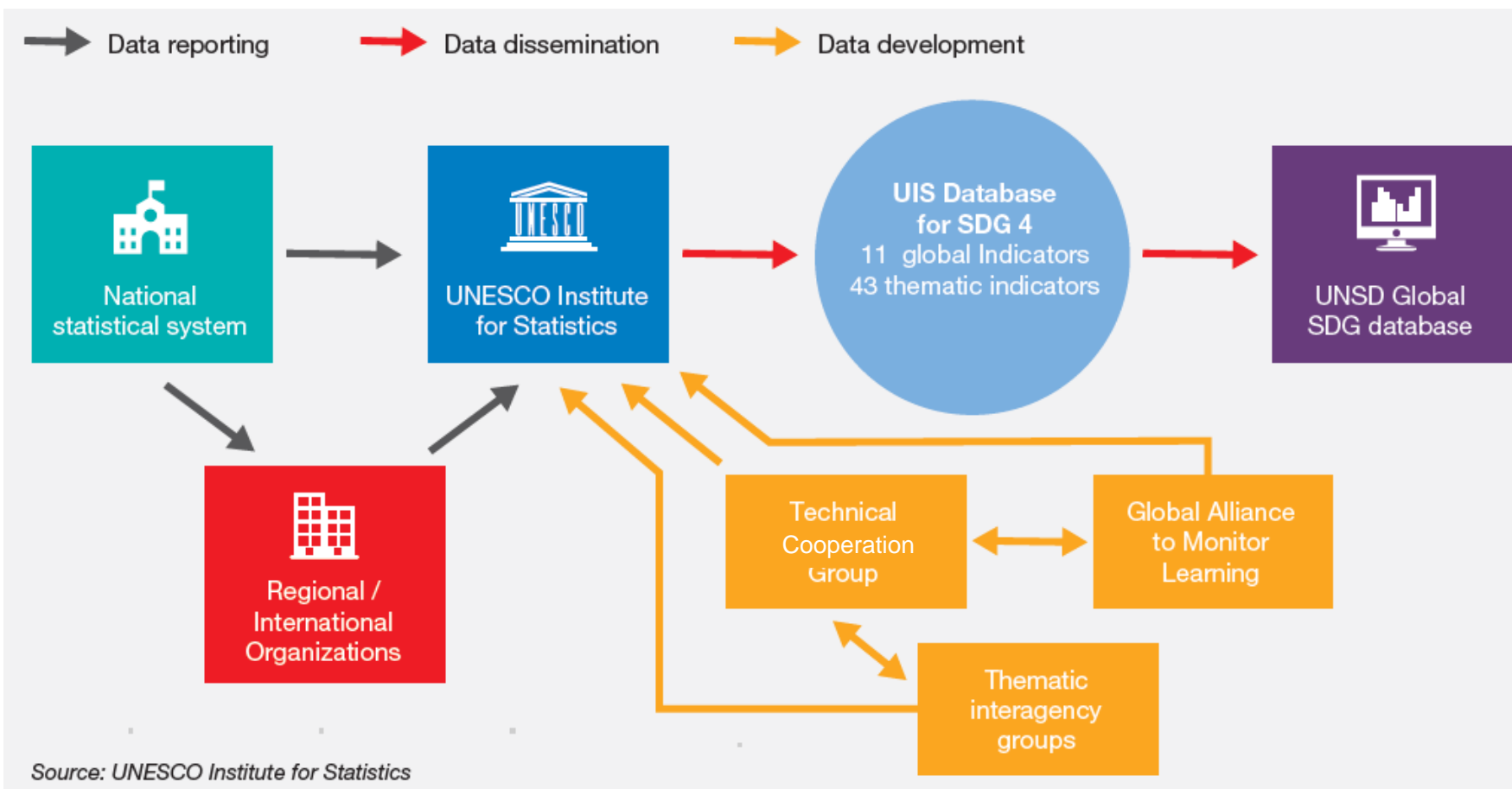
# Three main functions to generate globally comparable data

- Agenda - Setting
- Collecting Global Comparable Data
  - Methodology development
  - Standards and Quality Assurance
  - Data production
  - Data collection
  - Data reporting and sharing
- Monitoring: track progress

# Advancing the data reporting and sharing



# Flows of data reporting, dissemination and development





## 4. Reporting for SDG4

# Background

- ❑ The SDG agenda represents an unprecedented demand for the statistical information systems, both at the national and international level
- ❑ Insufficient statistics with some problems of quality in almost all sectors (education is not the exception)
- ❑ Emergence of new sources for global monitoring
- ❑ Different sources of information
- ❑ Less discussion (and thinking about how to support national statistical systems); the key building block of global monitoring

# The many ways Member States define SDG monitoring

- SDG Agenda Setting
  - Global Monitoring
    - Political Level: UNGA
    - Global Framework: IAEG-SDG (28 countries) define, refine and revise list of indicators
  - Thematic Monitoring
    - Participate in the ETAG (Extended Technical Advisory Group) in defining the thematic set
    - Member of the EFA SC and the Education 2030 SC
  - Regional Monitoring

# The many ways Member States define SDG monitoring

- SDG Implementation of data production, collection, reporting and sharing
  - All countries represent by the MS of the UNSC that approves principles and guidelines for the Statistical Activities
  - All countries represented by the MS in the HLPF
  - Produce, report and validate data to be published with UIS/ /UOE (OECD/Eurostat)
  - Produce data in the extended UN Statistical Programmes (OECD, UNICEF, WBG, etc.)
  - Participate in the Technical Cooperation group that define implementation issues related to the SDG agenda

# What a country needs to do for national statistical systems and global reporting for the SDGs

For national statistical systems	For global reporting on the SDGs
Establish national standards and protocols	Align relevant constructs/data collections to meet standards
Integrate regional recommendations	Fulfil minimum quality assurance related to data
Adopt international codes of practice and classifications	Harmonise data global reporting metrics

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2016

# Reporting Comparable data

- Countries are the primary source of data
- UN agencies “gather data for a range of countries and typically adds value by verifying the data, combining them, harmonizing them, aggregating them, analysing them across countries” .
- The reporting value at the national level could be changing when data is submitted for international reporting
  - Process of harmonization that might changed according to the global/international reporting
  - Might be changing across agencies due to different procedures of harmonization

# Country Reporting

- There are some cases there is not “official data”, there are two special ones.
  - The first one is when information is clearly implausible, also because lacking information on methodology (lack of metadata).
  - A second situations arises for international agencies using non-official data when national data are missing or not complying with int. standards or clearly implausible.
- Process of consultation and validation with countries is also needed in these cases

# Standards and Methods to harmonize data production

- ▣ Statistical Coordination in data reporting
  - ▣ Within countries
  - ▣ Within UN organizations
  - ▣ Across the systems
- ▣ Methodologies and transparency about when to input data, projections and other sources



# Typical issues in data reporting

- ▣ data accuracy: not compliance with international standards and thus lacking international comparability;
- ▣ the lack of coordination at national level, i.e. discrepancies between different national data sources and
- ▣ the lack of metadata and challenges in understanding data

# Coordination among statistical agencies

- ❑ Lack of coordination among international agencies (i.e. data on the same topic collected and disseminated by multiple agencies)
- ❑ Difficulties in data collection and dissemination (coverage issues, need to disseminate all collected data, etc.)
- ❑ Issues of data discrepancy or duplication within the same int. agency
- ❑ Lack of international standards in certain areas

# Ensuring the production of high quality data

Enabling environment

Data Quality should be at the center of data production process

Pre-requisite of quality

Integrity

Guidelines provided by the Statistical Quality Assessment Frameworks

Production

Methodological soundness

Accuracy and reliability

Looks at the overall production process and outputs, identify strengths and areas for improvement, according to identified best practices

Dissemination and use

Serviceability

Accessibility

Education Sector-Wide

# Agreeing on some principles and guidelines for country reporting

- ▣ Data for SDG indicators need to be primarily based on data produced by national statistical systems
- ▣ Need to maximise international comparability and time trends consistency in data produced at international level
- ▣ Need of national coordination to produce data reported from national to international level
- ▣ Data collection from national to international level should primarily be based on existing reporting mechanisms to avoid duplication
- ▣ International data need to be properly sourced

# Agreeing on some principles and guidelines for country reporting(2)

- All international data should comply with methodological international standards and with Fund. Principles of Official Statistics
- International agencies should ensure coordination so that only one data value is internationally reported for each data point
- National and international agencies need to report data jointly with clear and comprehensive metadata
- Guidelines need to be produced when national data can be adjusted or estimated, including on the technical consultation process with countries

**Thank you**

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