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SDG Monitoring During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Webinar for UNSD-DFID countries

10 June 2020



1. Introduction

Objectives:

- Refocus on the SDGs and the long-term view of the 2030 Agenda
- Look at the potential impacts of the pandemic on the achievement of the SDGs
- Share country experiences with SDG monitoring and VNR preparation during the crisis
- Update on the global SDG indicator framework, outcomes of the most recent IAEG-SDGs meeting and the upcoming 2020 HLPF
- Discuss how the UNSD-DFID project can better tailor technical assistance to project countries in support of ongoing SDG monitoring, also linking up to COVID-19 response



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1. Agenda

1	Introduction	Vibeke Oestreich Nielsen, UNSD-DFID Project Coordinator, UNSD
2	Potential effects of COVID-19 on the SDGs – emerging evidence <ul style="list-style-type: none">SDG Progress Report and updates on the work of the IAEG-SDGsHow COVID-19 is changing the world: a statistical perspective	Heather Page, UNSD Elena De Jesús, UNSD
3	The effects of COVID-19 on the SDGs in Myanmar	Dr. Nyi Nyi Maung, Deputy Director, CSO Myanmar
4	Impact of COVID-19 on SDG 1	Richard Pearce Tonkin, UNSD
5	Experience in VNR 2020 preparation during the pandemic in Uganda	Mr. Joses Tegyeza, Commissioner, OPM, Uganda
6	Discussion	
7	Conclusion and next steps	



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Secretary-General Progress Report towards the SDGs

Key Messages from the SG's Report




- Five years into implementation of the 2030 Agenda, progress has been uneven and acceleration is needed in many areas. The world is **not on track** to deliver the SDGs by 2030.
- The COVID-19 pandemic **is further derailing the efforts to implement the SDGs** and threatening the achievements already made in many areas.
- **The poorest and the most vulnerable** people and countries are affected disproportionately by the pandemic.
- A truly **transformative recovery** from COVID-19 is needed, focusing on reducing risk in future crises and bringing much closer the inclusive and sustainable development required to meet the Goals of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement.



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	Progress made before COVID-19	Impact and implication of COVID-19
	<p>Poverty reduction slowed down and poverty rate was projected to reach 6% in 2030</p>	<p>40-60 million more people will be pushed back into extreme poverty -- first increase in global poverty in decades</p>
	<p>Number of people suffering from food insecurity is on the rise. 2 billion people were affected by moderate or severe food insecurity in 2018</p>	<p>More people will suffer from hunger and food insecurity. Some 370 million school children are missing the free school meals they rely on</p>
	<p>Progress in many health areas continues, but acceleration is needed to meet most of Goal 3 targets.</p>	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic is devastating health systems globally and threatens already achieved health outcomes.</p>



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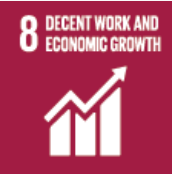

	Progress made before COVID-19	Impact and implication of COVID-19
	<p>258 million children, adolescents, and youth of age 6 to 17 were still out of school</p>	<p>90% of the world's student population—1.6 billion children and youth were out of school in early April</p>
	<p>Improvements have been made, but not sufficient. Women's representation in national parliaments reached 25% in 2020</p>	<p>Globally, women make up three quarters of medical doctors and nursing personnel. Women spent more time on unpaid care. Domestic violence against women increases</p>
	<p>2.2 billion people without safely managed drinking water; 4.2 billion without safely managed sanitation</p>	<p>One in four health care facilities around the world lacked basic water services, and one in five had no sanitation services.</p>



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	Progress made before COVID-19	Impact and implication of COVID-19
	<p>Access to electricity rose from 83% in 2010 to 90% by 2018. 2.8 billion people lack access to clean cooking fuels</p>	<p>1/4 health facilities in sub-Saharan Africa have no access to electricity, while only 28% of health facilities and 34% of hospitals have what could be called “reliable” access to electricity.</p>
	<p>Even before the current crisis, the global economy was growing at a slower rate.</p>	<p>A drop of around 10.5% in aggregate working hours in the second quarter of 2020, equivalent to 305 million full-time workers. Half of the global workforce are significantly impacted.</p>
	<p>The global manufacturing growth had already steadily declined even before the outbreak of the COVID-19.</p>	<p>The pandemic is hitting manufacturing industries hard and causing disruptions in global value chains and the supply of products. Airlines will have 1.5 billion fewer international air travelers in 2020</p>



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	Progress made before COVID-19	Impact and implication of COVID-19
	Inequality increases within and among countries	The COVID-19 crisis is hitting the poorest and most vulnerable people and countries hardest
	24% urban population live in slum condition	One billion slum dwellers suffer most.
   	Climate change was occurring much faster than anticipated and environment deterioration continues	GHGs are projected to drop 6% in 2020 and air quality has improved . But improvement is temporary .



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	Progress made before COVID-19	Impact and implication of COVID-19
	<p>Millions of people have been deprived of their security, human rights and access to justice</p>	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic potentially is leading to an increase in social unrest and violence that would greatly undermine our ability to fight the disease.</p>
	<p>Implementation for the SDGs has remained challenging due to scarce financial resources, trade tensions, technological obstacles, and lack of data.</p>	<p>World trade is expected to plunge between 13% and 32% in 2020. FDI will shrink by 30% to 40% during 2020-2022. Global remittances are projected to fall by 20% in 2020.</p>

- Report of the Secretary-General on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals can be found at <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/2020#docs>



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The Sustainable Development Goal Report 2020

- The SDG Report 2020 will be launched on **7 July 2020** (first day of HLPF)
 - Focusing on SDGs progress on selected indicators and implications and impacts of COVID-19 for all 17 Goals
 - Infographics on 17 Goals and Leave No One Behind
 - Progress of 17 Goals
 - Possible review of targets with 2020 deadlines
- The SDG Progress Chart 2020 will be launched
- The SDG Report 2020 and Progress Chart 2020 will be available at:
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/>



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Updates to SDG global indicator framework

- IAEG-SDG Report to UNSC 51 described the 2020 Comprehensive Review:
 - Engaged with countries, international and regional organizations, civil society, academia and the private sector for the comprehensive review of the global indicator framework.
 - 36 major changes to the current framework in the form of replacements, revisions, additions and deletions. No Tier III indicators remaining in the framework.
 - Total number of unique indicators in the revised framework is 231.
 - Revised global indicator list (pdf and Excel file) available [here](#)
 - Updated tier classification will be available around September once review of data availability is complete.



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Thank you



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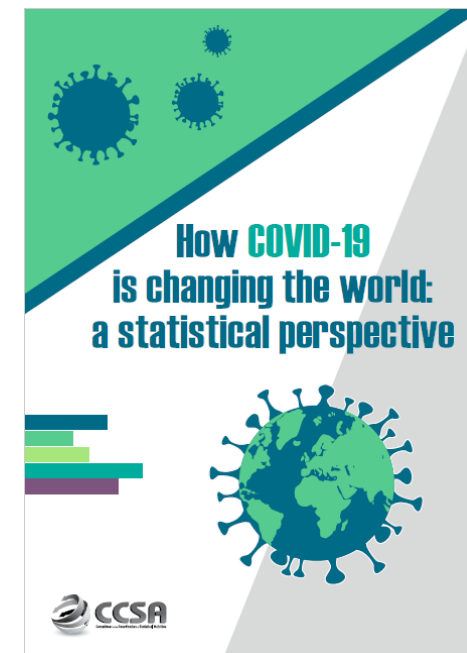
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2. Potential effects of COVID-19 on the SDGs – emerging evidence

How COVID-19 is changing the world: a statistical perspective

- Report compiled jointly by 36 international organizations, under the aegis of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA)
<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/ccsa/documents/covid19-report-ccsa.pdf>
- Snapshot (as of end-April) of available information on how COVID-19 is affecting economies and societies. Also highlights the impact on specific groups such as women and children, as well as geographical regions.



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How COVID-19 is changing the world: a statistical perspective (overview)

- Expected 9% year-on-year fall in global production and manufacturing output
- Nowcasts that the value of global merchandise trade will fall by almost 27% in Q2 2020
- Shocking loss of employment – a decline of almost 10.7% in total working hours in Q2, the equivalent of 310 million full-time workers
- Some 1.6 billion students affected by school closures
- An additional 40 – 60 million people pushed into extreme poverty by the crisis
- The impact is being felt in every region.



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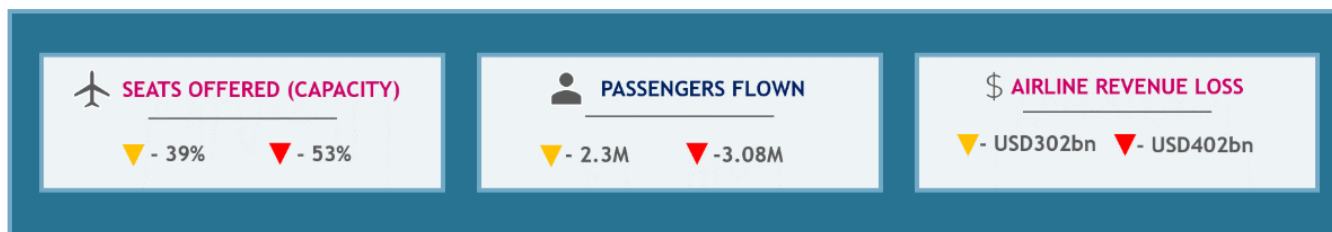
Economic impacts



Aviation industry, merchandise trade, supply chains

- Aviation industry (<https://www.icao.int/sustainability/Pages/Economic-Impacts-of-COVID-19.aspx>)
- Trade (<https://unctad.org/en/Pages/coronavirus.aspx>)

For 2020, two possible scenarios: V-curve (yellow) and U-curve (red), as compared to baseline



Source: ICAO

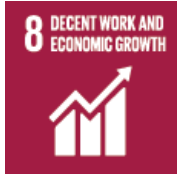


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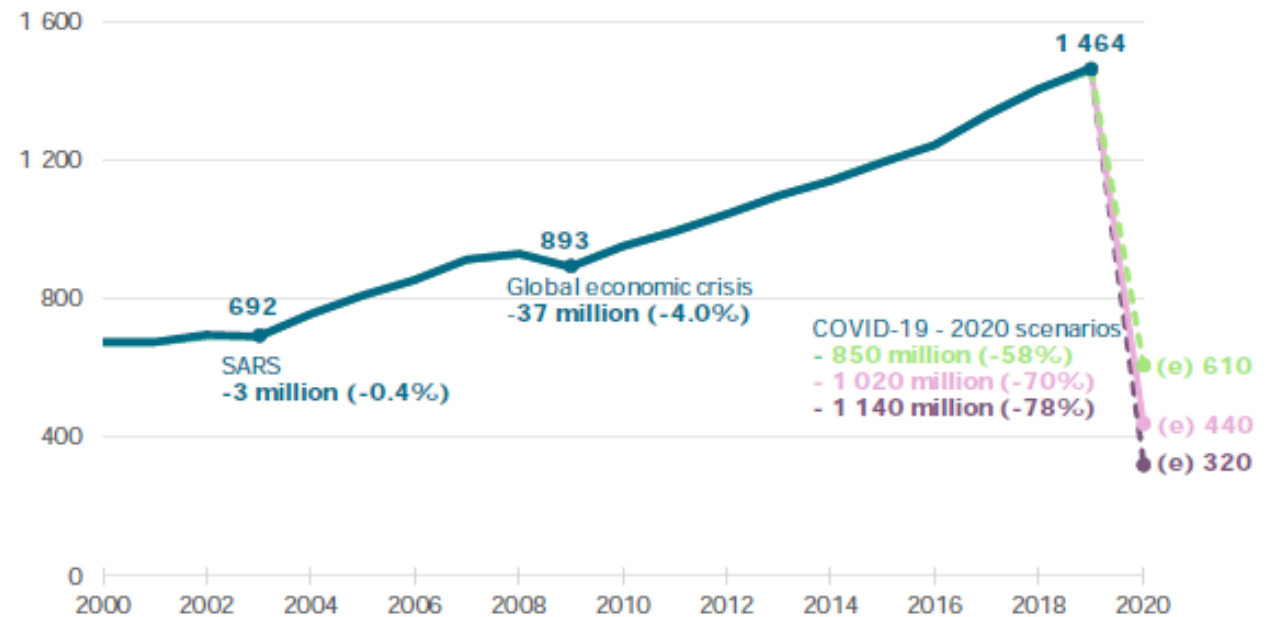
Economic impacts

Tourism (<https://www.unwto.org/covid-19-highlights>)



Declines of 60% to 80% in international tourist arrivals expected for the year, depending on the speed of the containment and the duration of travel restrictions, for a loss of close to \$1 trillion. Tourism-related statistical data availability for 2020 will likely also be impacted.

Figure 1 - 2020 forecast - international tourist arrivals (million)



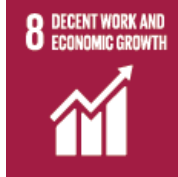
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Source: UNWTO

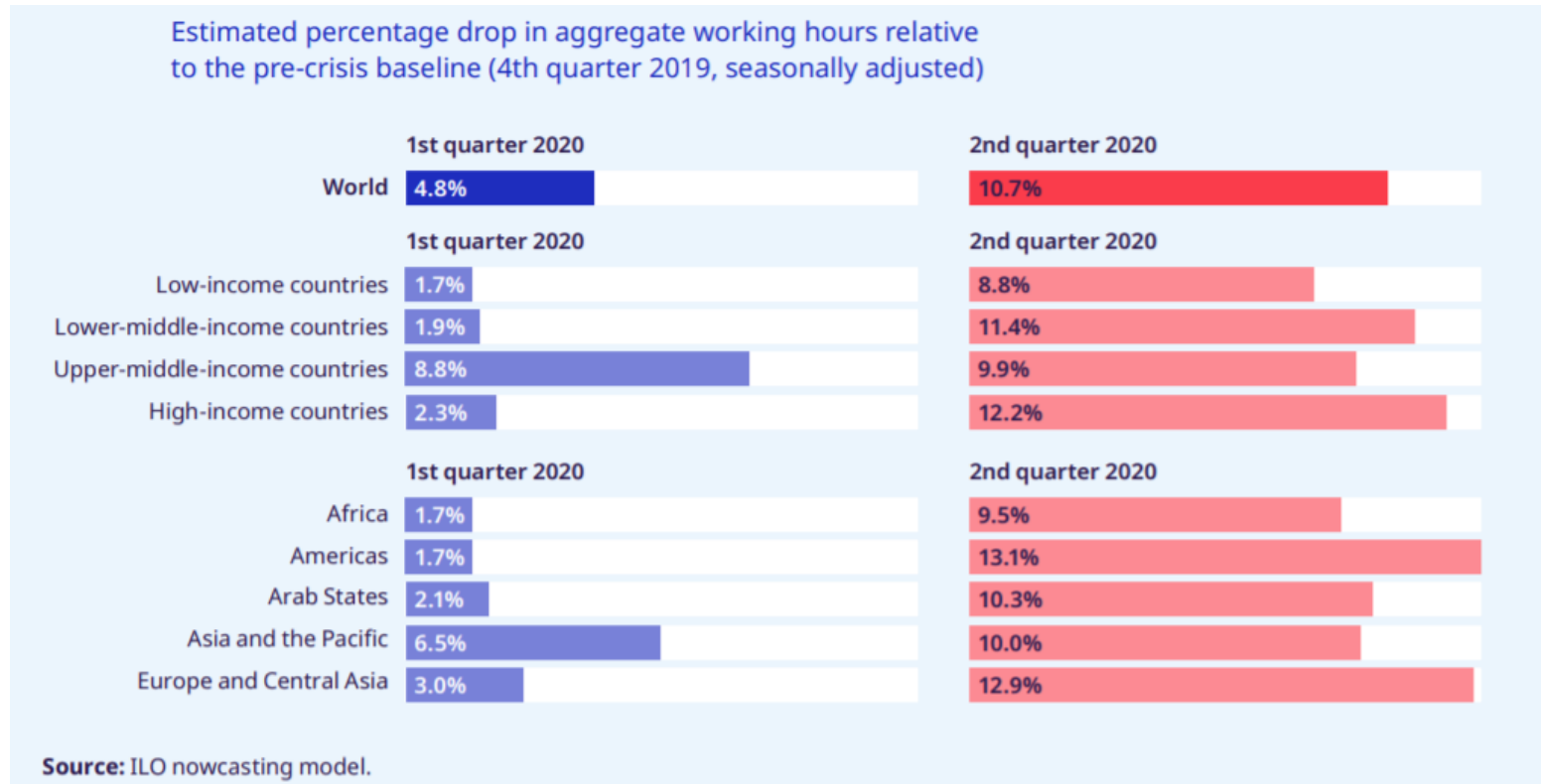


Economic impacts



Labor (<https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/coronavirus/lang--en/index.htm>)

Halt in activity due to the COVID-19 pandemic had an immediate and sweeping impact on employment. ILO nowcasts that global hours worked could drop by 10.7 per cent in Q2 2020. Youth employment is particularly affected.



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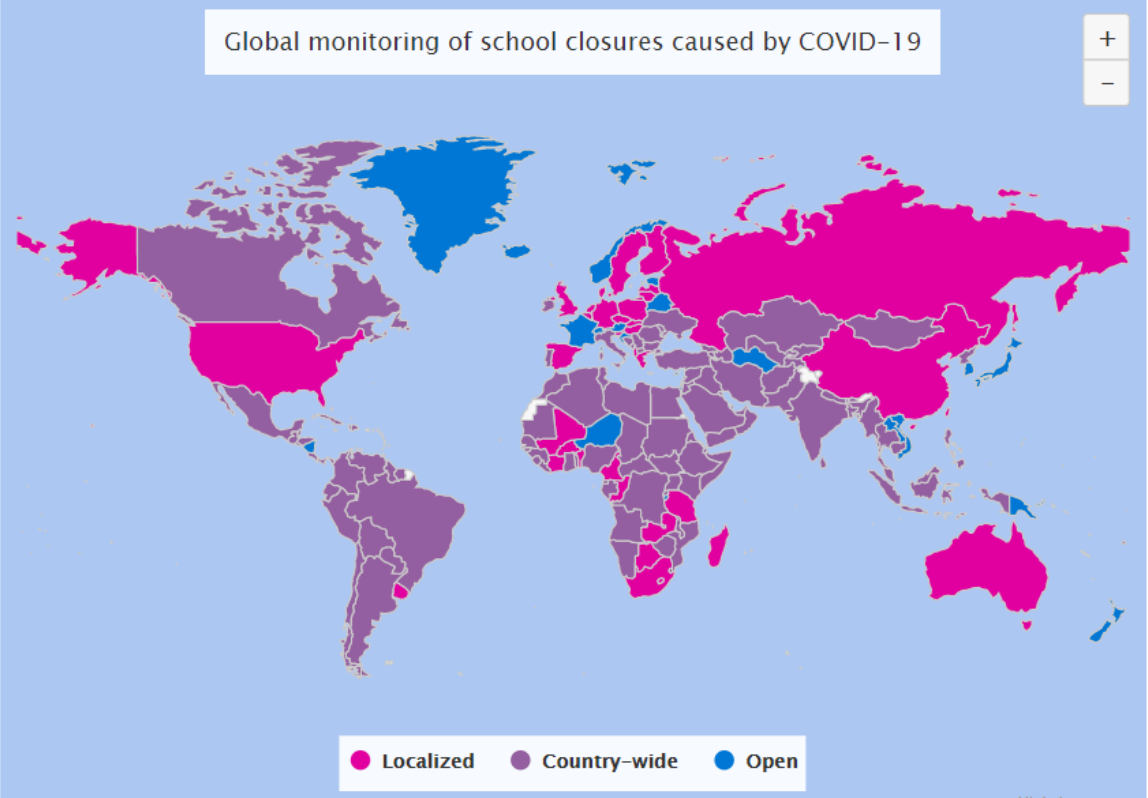
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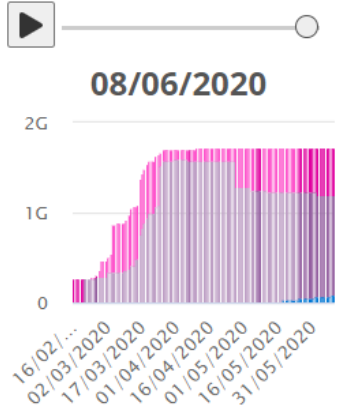
Social impacts

Education (<https://en.unesco.org/covid19/educationresponse/>)

School closures are impacting over 60% of the world’s student population – over 1 billion students.



Visualize evolution over time.



1,109,020,109 affected learners
63.3% of total enrolled learners
129 country-wide closures



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Social impacts

Children's health

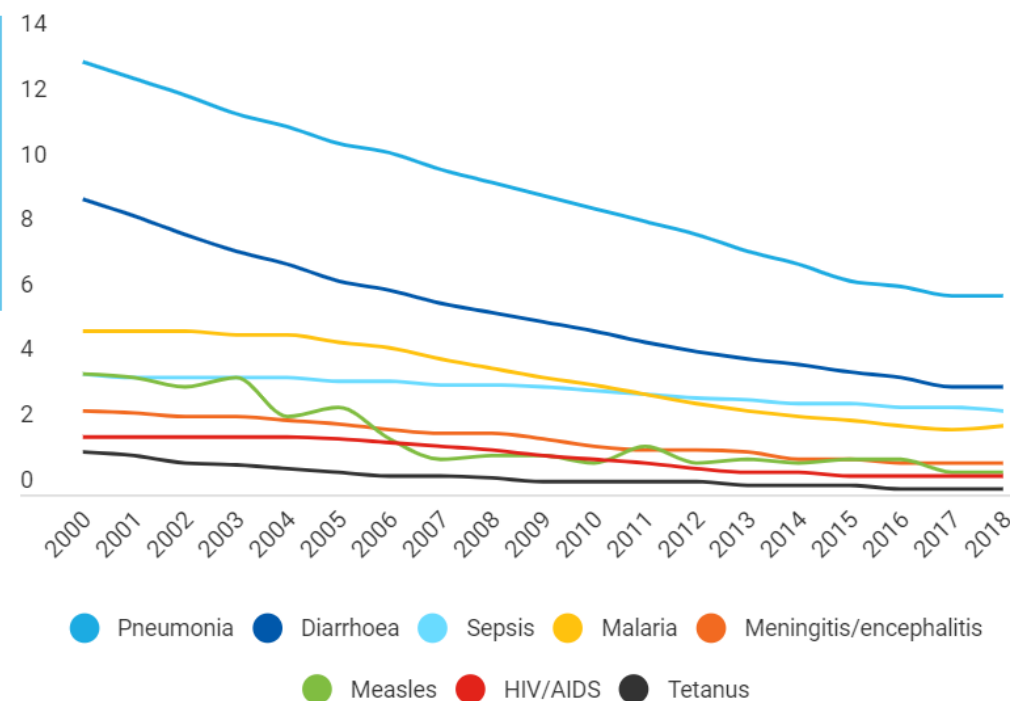
The COVID-19 pandemic is disrupting immunization campaigns and the delivery of medical services to the most vulnerable children, likely impacting achievements in reducing under-five mortality rates.



Global trends in under-five mortality from main infectious diseases

Cause-specific under-five mortality rates (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000-2018

Sources: WHO and Maternal and Child Epidemiology Estimation Group (MCEG) interim estimates, applying cause fractions for the year 2017 to UN IGME estimates for the year 2018



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Social impacts

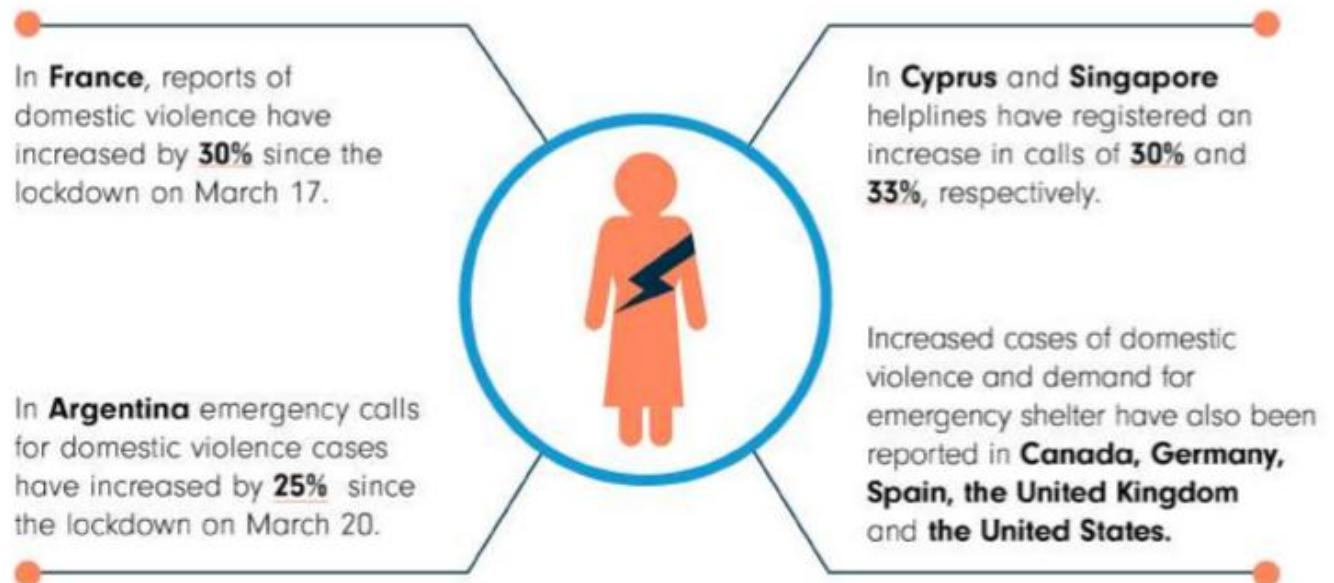
Gender equality

Unpaid care work, largely performed by women, has increased, with children out-of-school, heightened care needs of older persons and overwhelmed health services.

Violence against women and girls has intensified.

Emerging data shows that since the outbreak of COVID-19, violence against women and girls (VAWG), and particularly domestic violence, has INTENSIFIED.

Below are just a few of the dozens of countries reporting an increase in violence against women



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Social impacts

Inequalities within and between countries



Inequalities are deepening for vulnerable populations in countries with weaker health systems and those facing existing humanitarian crises. Refugees and migrants, as well as indigenous peoples, older persons, people with disabilities and children are particularly at risk of being left behind.

Human Development vulnerability of countries to COVID-19 crisis

Vulnerability Highest (Orange) to Lowest (Green)	Population in multidimensional poverty, (%), 2007-18	Population vulnerable to multidimensional poverty, (%), 2007-18	Population living below income poverty line		Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day, (% of total employment, 2018)	Social protection and labour programs, (% of population without any, 2006-)	Immediate economic vulnerability		
			PPP \$1.90 a day, (%), 2010-18	National poverty line, (%), 2010-18			Remittances, inflows (% of GDP), 2018	Net official development assistance received, (% of GNI), 2017	Inbound tourism expenditure, (% of GDP), 2016-18
Human development groups									
Very high human development						31.3	0.29		2.3
High human development	4.5	12.5	2.1	10.4	8.5	39.3	1.03	0.1	1.5
Medium human development	29.4	18.4	17.7	23.0	40.0	31.9	4.11	0.8	1.4
Low human development	62.3	16.2	45.1	44.0	68.4	86.1	4.63	4.7	1.7
Developing countries	23.1	15.3	12.6	19.3	25.9	43.2	1.51	0.3	1.8
Regions									
Arab States	15.7	9.4	4.7	23.0	14.9	52.8	2.70	1.7	3.6
East Asia and the Pacific	5.6	14.9	1.5	5.1	10.1	41.7	0.62	0.0	1.4
Europe and Central Asia	1.1	3.6		11.5	9.2	42.6	2.75	0.7	4.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.5	7.7	3.8		6.8	42.7	1.59	0.1	1.6
South Asia	31.0	18.8	17.4	22.9	43.0	25.1	3.39	0.4	1.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.5	17.2	43.5	43.0	63.1	79.4	2.89	2.8	2.0
Least developed countries	59.0	17.8	36.7	38.1	59.7	84.5	4.57	4.9	2.4
SIDS	22.7	13.1			17.7	75.6	6.89	1.5	8.3
OECD			0.7			36.0	0.33		2.1
World			10.5	19.1	25.0	42.5	0.74	0.3	1.9



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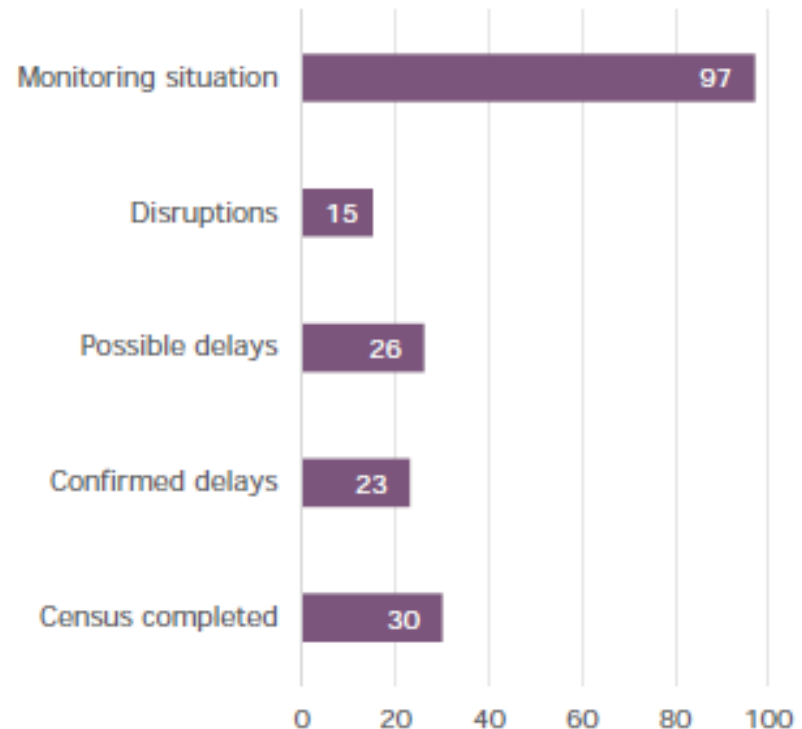
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Statistical impacts

- In crisis times there is even more a need for high-quality data to be available on a timely basis.
- The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic poses severe challenges to the collection and production of statistics necessary for SDG monitoring.

Impact of COVID-19 on census



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How COVID-19 is changing the world: a statistical perspective

- The statistics presented in the CCSA report are a snapshot in time and just the tip of the iceberg
- Visit the websites of the contributing organizations for detailed up-to-date data and analysis



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The Effects of COVID-19 Pandemic on SDGs Monitoring

Dr. Nyi Nyi Maung

Deputy Director

Central Statistical Organization (CSO)

Myanmar

Outlines

- Myanmar's SDGs Status
 - *SDG Data Assessment Report*
 - *Hand book for SDG awareness*
 - *SDG Indicator Baseline Report*
- COVID-19 Survey Plan
- COVID-19 Economic Relief Plan (CERP)
- The preparation of the 2020 VNRs
- UNSD-DFID Project on SDG Monitoring
- Challenges
- Ways Forward

Myanmar's SDGs Status

Myanmar Central Statistical Organization (CSO) is the coordinator in producing SDG indicators data.

- Publication (Hard copy)
 - 1) **SDG Data Assessment Report:** Readiness of Myanmar's Official Statistics for the Sustainable Development Goals (May, 2016);
 - 2) **Hand book for SDG awareness;**
 - 3) **SDG Indicator Baseline Report:** Measuring Myanmar's Starting Point for the Sustainable Development Goals (August, 2017)

Note: Jointly cooperation with UNDP

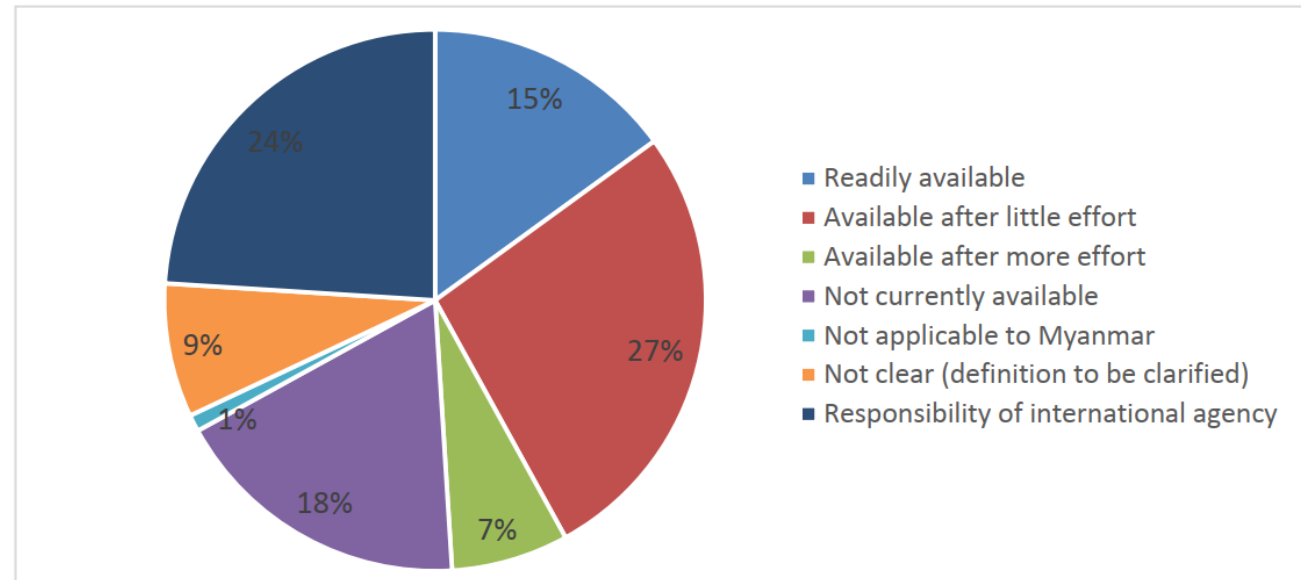
- Publication (Soft copy) on CSO website : www.mmsis.gov.mm
www.csostat.gov.mm

SDG Data Assessment Report

- The findings of the assessment make us very clear that how we can make the categories for improving our national data to calculate the SDGs indicators;
 - 1) Indicator is readily available : 15.3%
 - 2) Indicator is available after little effort : 27.1%
 - 3) Indicator is available after more effort : 6.6%
 - 4) Additional data collection required: 18.4%
 - 5) Indicator non applicable in the case of Myanmar: 0.3%
 - 6) Not clear: 8.7%
 - 7) Responsibility of international institutions: 23.6%

SDG Data Assessment in Myanmar

- Key output of assessment is a “readiness” status for each SDG indicator



Hand book for SDG awareness

- Showing SDGs: **17 goals, 169 targets and 230 indicators** defined at the global level by each to understand clearly name and to give rise to awareness (**Myanmar and English Version**)



SDG Indicator Baseline Report

- Central Statistical Organization (CSO) under the Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry is the **coordinator in producing SDG indicators data.**
- **Global SDG indicators adoption:** **196 indicators** are presented in this baseline report out of **the total 320 “split” indicators.** Hence, **61 % of SDG indicators are available for Myanmar.** Indicator **availability is lowest for goals 13 and 14 (30% and 37.5%, respectively).** Indicator availability is highest for goal 8 with 85%.

COVID-19 Survey Plan

- Myanmar currently has a confirmed case load of 228 patients as on 2nd June, 2020
- But continued risk of spread particularly in densely populated urban areas and on account of the return of an estimated up to 100,000 migrant workers returning from abroad.
- Even as the COVID-19 pandemic is a public health crisis, preliminary analysis has highlighted the sudden, unprecedented and prolonged negative and differentiated socio-economic impacts across sectors, vulnerable groups including elderly, women, Internally Displaced Persons, rural and urban poor, states and regions in Myanmar.

COVID-19 Survey Plan Cont'd...

- Myanmar has planned to do
 - ✓ High-Frequency monitoring survey of COVID-19 impacts on household welfare and firm activities and
 - ✓ Socio-economic Assessment of the Impact of COVID-19 in Myanmar.
- The household component of the high-frequency phone survey (HFPS) will focus on assessing the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 on households in urban and rural areas.
- Socio-economic Assessment of the impact of COVID-19 in Myanmar will include Assessment of the Impact of COVID-19 on Key Vulnerable Groups and Assessment of the Impact of COVID-19 on Entrepreneurs and Digital Transformation.

COVID-19 Survey Plan

Cont'd...

- Assessment of the Impact of COVID-19 on **Key Vulnerable Groups** will focus on identification and monitoring of the major socio-economic impacts need further iterative assessments at regular intervals but are known to be felt across the various economic sectors, states and regions but more particularly so in key vulnerable population groups who lack productive assets and savings, access to insurance and assured public health services.
- Assessment of the Impact of COVID-19 on Entrepreneurs and Digital Transformation will focus on the impact of COVID19 on entrepreneurs particularly young, women owned and led businesses as micro-small enterprises.
- Myanmar Central Statistical Organization (CSO) has been working with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to create **COVID-19 High Frequency Dashboard** and will publish during this month.

COVID-19 Economic Relief Plan (CERP)

- On 2020 April 27, Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry (MOPFI) released the COVID-19 Economic Relief Plan (CERP)(MOPFI 2020).
- CERP contains measures to mitigate the range of COVID-19 effects on our economy
- CERP consists of 7 Goals, 10 Strategies and 36 Action Plans, covering a broad range of extraordinary fiscal measures, combined with a set of human-focused and common-sense policy responses.
- These are aligned with the Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan which is firmly aligned with the SDGs.

COVID-19 Economic Relief Plan (CERP) Cont'd...

- CERP Goal: 1 “Improve macroeconomic environmental through monetary stimulus” and CERP Goal: 3 “Easing the impact on laborers and workers” are aligned with SDG Goal: 8 “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”.
 - Under goal 1, there are one strategy and five action plans
 - Under goal 3, there are one strategy and two action plans

COVID-19 Economic Relief Plan (CERP) Cont'd...

- **CERP Goal: 1 Improving macroeconomic environment through monetary stimulus:** Government plans to provide a monetary stimulus via several different pathways:
 - Lowering bank deposit and lending rates by 3 percent (completed by Central Bank in April),
 - Lowering minimum reserves requirements by banks (completed by Central Bank), and
 - Conducting credit auctions to inject more liquidity into the banking and financing sector.
- **CERP Goal: 3 Easing impact on laborers and workers:** The government plans to extend labor benefits to unemployed Social Security Board (SSB) members (completed by MoLIP on March 13) and implement labor-intensive community infrastructure projects for laid-off workers and returning migrants.

COVID-19 Economic Relief Plan (CERP) Cont'd...

- CERP Goal: 6 “Healthcare Systems Strengthening” is fully aligned with SDG Goal: 3 “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages”.
 - Under goal 6, there are one strategy and five action plans.
- CERP Goal: 6 Strengthening healthcare systems:
 - Under immediate plans, the government will improve quarantine facilities, import key medical products required for COVID-19, and improve preventive healthcare measures.
 - For long-term plans, government will improve capacity building for the health care sector and upgrade existing health and medical facilities.

COVID-19 Economic Relief Plan (CERP) Cont'd...

- Ministry of Education is striving to reopen all primary school with the aim of improving the quality of education for all school-aged children based on SDG Goal: 4 “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all”.
- The basic education high school will be reopened on July 21 and two weeks later the primary and secondary schools will continue to open. COVID-19 protection and prevention tips issued by the Ministry of Health and Sports (MOHS), such as- wearing mask, sitting at a specified distance, hand washing and fever measurement must be strictly followed in every school.

The preparation of the 2020 VNRs

- As the national statistical focal organization, CSO has formulated the National SDG indicators for the implementation of sustainable development with a view for monitoring and evaluation of the progress by cooperation with line Ministries
- “Readiness of Myanmar’s Official Statistics for the Sustainable Development Goals” in 2016, “Hand book for SDG awareness” and “SDG Indicator Baseline Report” in 2017.
 - 196 Indicators presented in baseline report, total 320 “split” indicators and 61% of SDG Indicators available

The preparation of the 2020 VNRs

Cont'd...

- **Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (MSDP)**, aligned with SDGs, 12 Points Economic Policy, various regional commitments, ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and others
 - 3 Pillars, 5 Goals, 28 Strategies and 251 Action Plans
- **National Indicator Framework (NIF)** to monitor and evaluate for the implementation of MSDP
 - In 286 indicators, 41% SDG and 59 % National Indicators with metadata are in draft stage
 - Have a plan to publish NIF baseline indicator report in 2020-2021
 - Have a plan to upgrade SDG Indicator Baseline Report in every 5 years
- Have a plan to report **Voluntary National Review (VNR)** may be in next two years

Activities under UNSD-DFID Project on SDG Monitoring with the support of UNSD in CSO

- **1st Mission (February 2018)** - Mission group discussed with relevant 7 statistical departments - the aim of promoting capacity building for calculating, producing and reporting of Myanmar SDG indicators
- **2nd Mission (October 2018)** - Mission group had discussions with CSO staffs, UNDP and 9 statistical departments - to conduct an assessment of statistical capacity for SDG monitoring of the NSS - "Report on the mission to assess the statistical capacity of Myanmar to compile the global SDG indicators" was sent to CSO
- **3rd Mission (February 2019)** - Metadata Workshop for SDGs Monitoring
- **4th Mission (August 2019)** - Workshop on Developing and Implementing a user engagement strategy for the SDG indicators
- **5th Mission (October 2019)** - Workshop on Capacity building on Data Modeling and SDMX for SDGs
- **6th Mission (March 2020)** - Training on the Open SDG Data Platform - To be continued

Challenges

- Data shortage for monitoring of SDGs
- During COVID-19, weakness of the cooperation with government and public in operational level, technical level, networking level and communication level to get data for SDG monitoring
- Capacity of CSO needs to be strengthened
- The line ministries or departments also take initiative in generating administrative data related to SDGs
- Development partners have to come forward immediately to strengthen CSO and other line ministries/departments capacity to increase the high quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by age,sex, race, ethnicity,etc.

Ways Forward

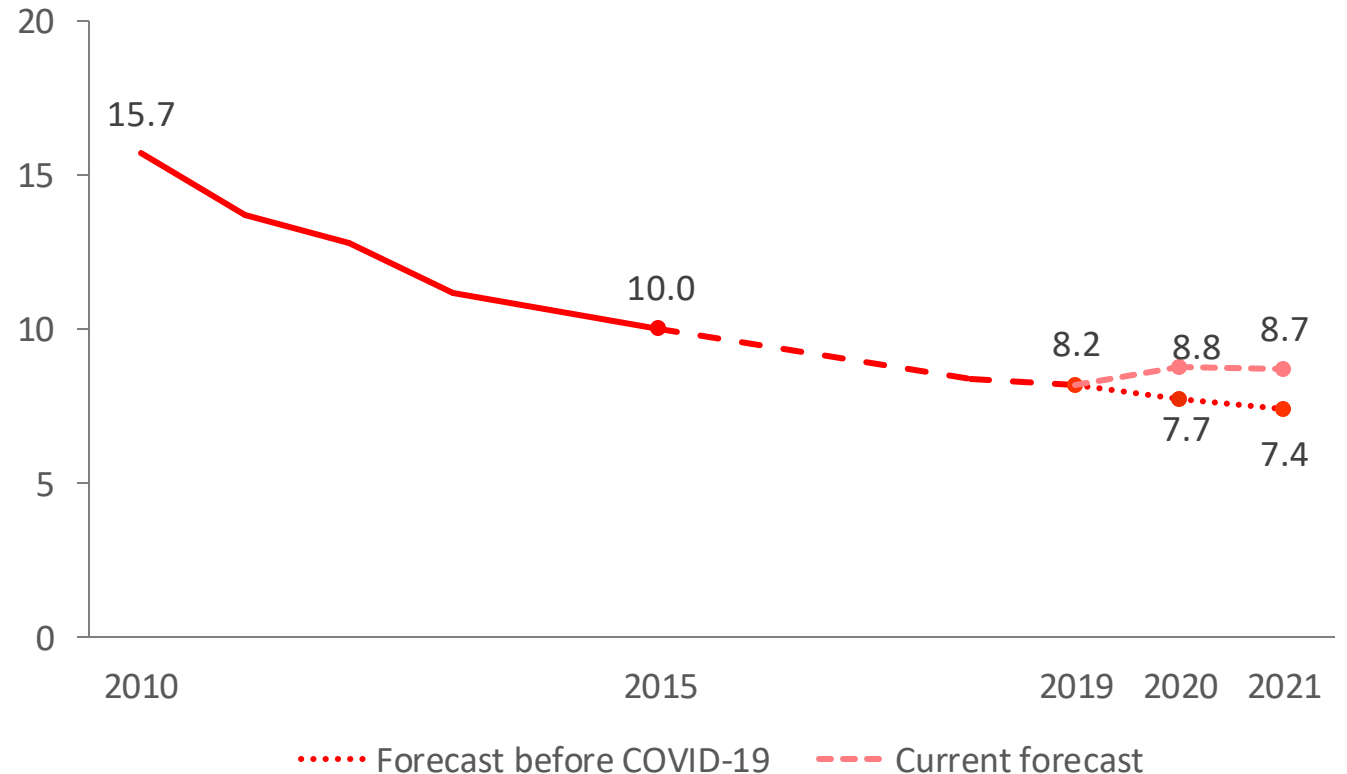
- To provide Open SDG Platform, supporting them in the process of becoming an initial step (which is ongoing process)
- To require translation on the UN metadata Excel template as well as the fields required by Open SDG
- To prepare setting up the GiT repository work in making the data and metadata readily available

THANK YOU

4. Impact of COVID-19 on SDG 1

- Before COVID-19, extreme poverty was continuing to fall, but progress was slowing
 - 6% of global population still expected to be in extreme poverty by 2030, missing target
- COVID-19 pandemic is likely to further limit progress:
 - Projected poverty rate of 8.8% for 2020
 - First rise in global poverty since 1998
 - 71 million expected to be pushed into extreme poverty

Proportion of people living below \$1.90 a day, 2010-2015, 2019 nowcast, and forecast before and after COVID-19 (percentage)



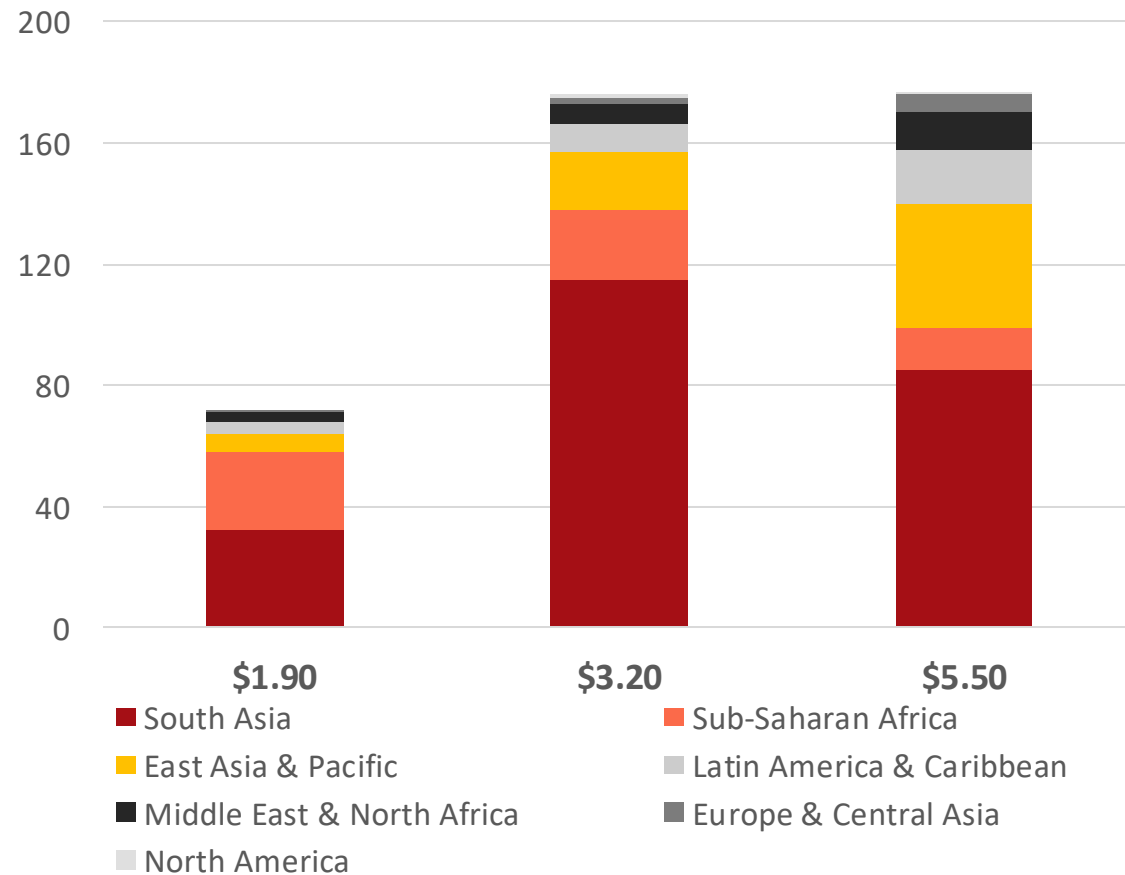
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4. COVID-19 shifts forecast on global goal to end extreme poverty

Number of people pushed into poverty by COVID-19, by poverty line & region



- Places where impact of COVID-19 on poverty is largest depend on:
 - 1) Impact of pandemic on economic activity
 - 2) Number of people living close to international poverty line IPL
- Largest GDP falls expected in advanced economies
- Numbers living close to IPL mean low- and middle- income countries hit hardest
 - 32 million in South Asia
 - 26 million in sub-Saharan Africa
- Regional distribution changes at higher poverty lines



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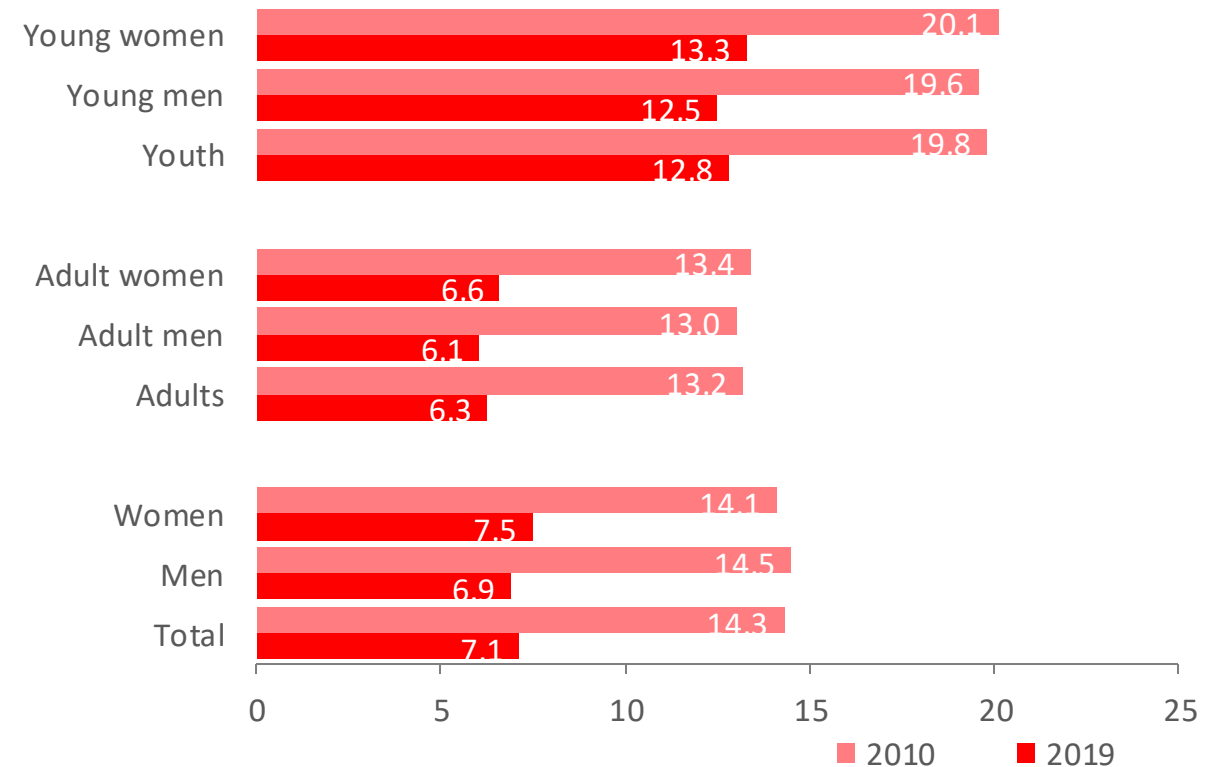
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4. Working poverty is expected to rise sharply due to the pandemic

- The share of world's workers in extreme poverty fell from 14.3% in 2010 to 7.1% in 2019, but progress has slowed.
 - COVID-19 related workplace closures are affecting 81% of employers, limiting income & pushing more into poverty.
- Younger workers are more exposed to poverty, with gap unchanged since 2010.
 - Rising unemployment & underemployment, falling incomes & job-quality challenges during crisis are likely to exacerbate differences.

Proportion of employed population living below \$1.90 a day, 2010 and 2019 (percentage)



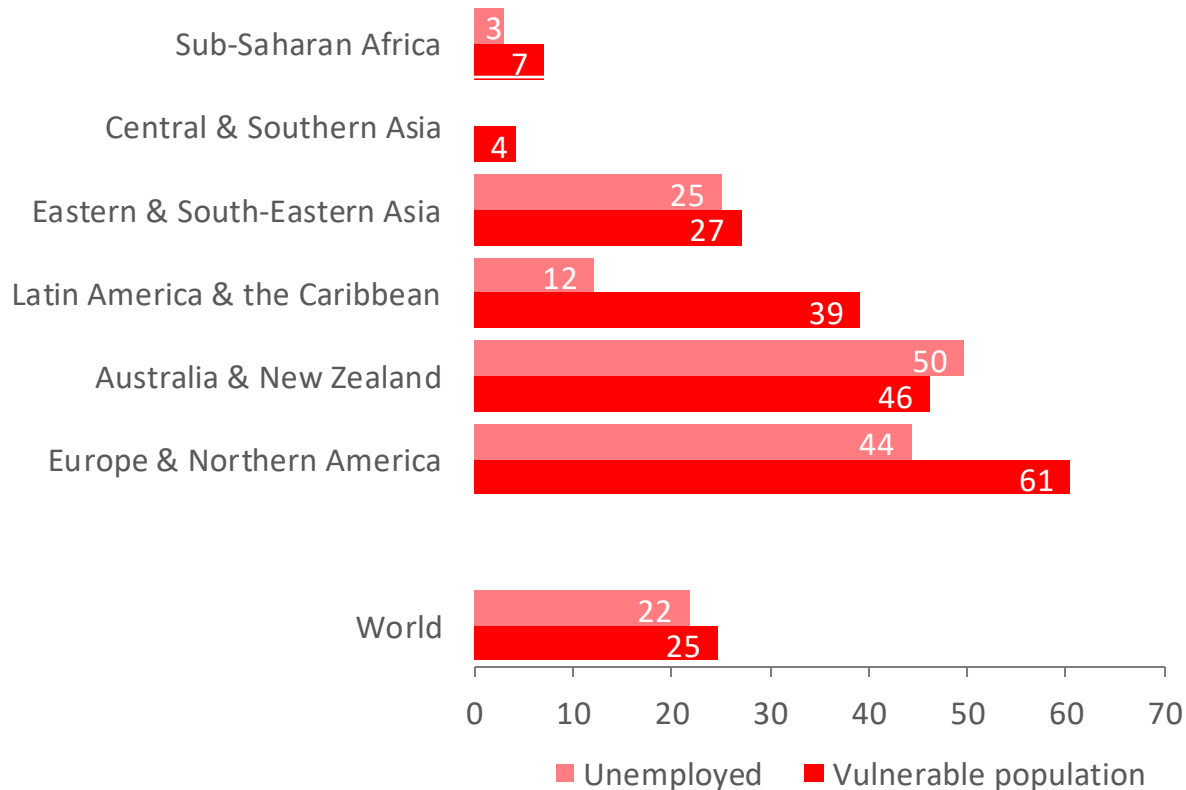
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4. Social protection coverage varies widely across regions, with many left exposed in current crisis

Proportion of vulnerable population receiving social assistance cash benefits, & unemployed persons receiving unemployment cash benefits, 2016 (percentage)



- Strong social protection systems are essential for mitigating immediate & long-term economic consequences of COVID-19
- However:
 - 4 billion people did not benefit from any social protection in 2016
 - Only 22% of unemployed covered by unemployment benefits
 - As of February 2020, only 87 countries had unemployment protection programmes anchored in national legislation
- Extent of unemployment benefit coverage varies substantially across regions



United Nations

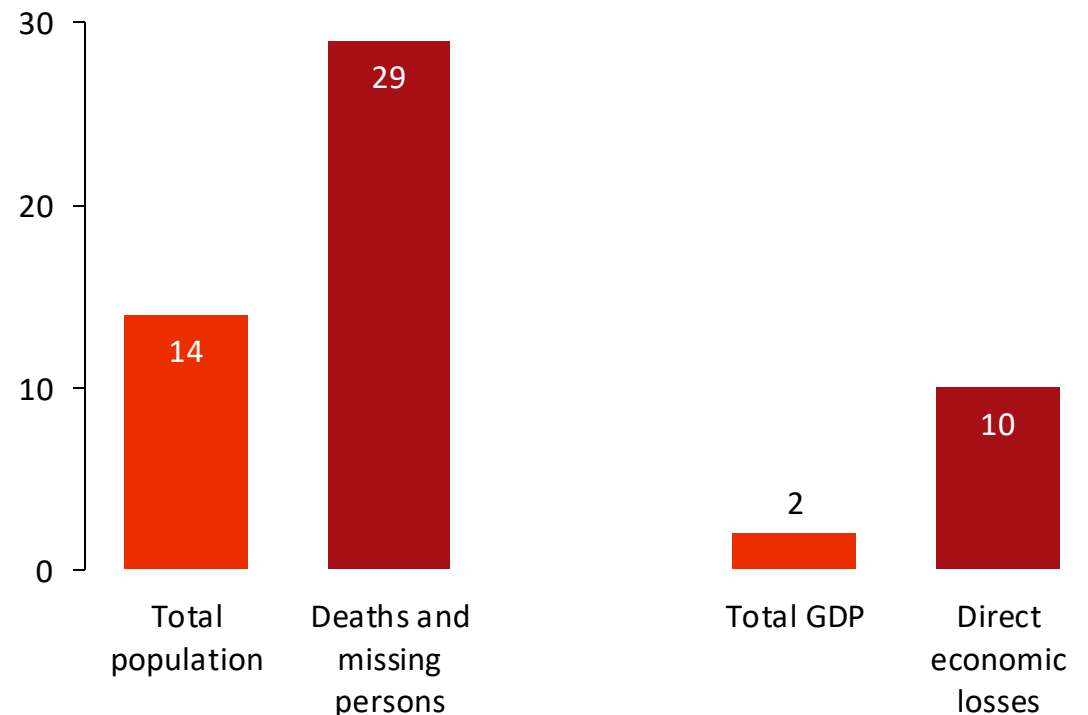
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4. Disasters affect least developed countries disproportionately

- Biological and other hazards causes disasters and worsen poverty. In 2018:
 - 23,458 deaths were attributed to disasters
 - \$23.6 billion in direct economic losses
 - LDCs were disproportionately affected
- As of April 2020, 85 countries reported they have a national disaster risk reduction strategy aligned with Sendai Framework.
 - Preparations for extreme weather events are having to be adapted to ensure effective responses to COVID-19

Human and economic effects of disasters experienced by least developed countries as a share of all reported losses, compared with their overall population and GDP, 2018 (percentage)



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5. HLPF 2020

- The 2020 HLPF will be held from 7-16 July with the theme "Accelerated action and transformative pathways: realizing the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development".
- Of the 47 countries presenting their VNRs, 8 will be UNSD-DFID project countries.
- Likely a virtual meeting or limited to New York-based permanent representatives. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/2020>
- UNSD is organizing a VNR Lab on “Evidence-based VNRs in the time of the COVID-19 pandemic”, to take place on 9 July from 1pm – 2pm. The virtual event will be convened on Webex. Registration for the event is available here: [REGISTER](#)



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Experience in VNR 2020 Preparation during the pandemic

Mr. Joses Tegyeza

Commissioner/ Strategic Coordination and Implementation

Office of the Prime Minister, Uganda

June 10, 2020

Contents

- ❑ Introduction
- ❑ VNR Review Process
- ❑ Online Consultations
- ❑ Lessons Learnt

Introduction

- This is Uganda's 2nd Voluntary National Review Report (VNR)
- This first VNR was presented in 2016, where Uganda was among the pioneer 22 reporting countries
- This report highlights the progress made in integrating and implementing the SDGs in the country's development planning frameworks
- It provides detailed progress on SDG implementation as well as presenting the policy, institutional and programmatic enablers; successes and challenges encountered in delivering on each SDGs



VNR Review process

- **In preparing this review, the government took cognizance of the lessons learnt during the preparation of the 2016 report**
 - A key lesson was the need to strengthen the coordination framework to ensure that all structures play a role in implementing the SDGs
 - Putting in place the National SDG Taskforce, headed by the PS OPM
 - Form the UN Country Team side an SDG Task Force Created
 - Putting in place an Advisory Committee to coordinate the writing of the VNR (Gov't institutions, Parliament, CSO's, Private Sector and UN Agencies)
 - Preparation of the 2019 SDG progress report to feed into the VNR– to document progress before and during lockdown, validated by CSOs, Permanent Secretaries, Parliament, academia and UN Country Team



VNR Review process: Populating the national SDG indicator matrix

The SDG Indicators validated by the stakeholders were shared UNSD for uploading on the SDG Lab.

45 SDG Indicators that meet the global metadata requirements were shared with AfDB and to date have been uploaded on the Open Data Portal. The platform is accessed on <http://uganda.opendataforafrica.org/sdg>

Conducted the review of the National SDGI Framework with support from UN Women & UNDP in collaboration with the Office of the Prime Minister. The process resulted into compilation to inform the SDG Progress Report and 2020 VNR Report

In total, 92 (additional 47 SDG Indicators and national proxies) informed the VNR the VNR



- Piloted a new approach of Voluntary Local Review reporting at local level – in Ngora District Local Government in Eastern Uganda



Hon. Jackline Amongin MP (standing) discussing with women leaders during the Voluntary Local Review in Ngora district

- Review of the SDG Progress by the Permanent Secretaries



Permanent Secretaries after discussion of the SDG Progress Report



- **SDG Advisory Committee**

- **Validation of SDG progress Report by CSOs**



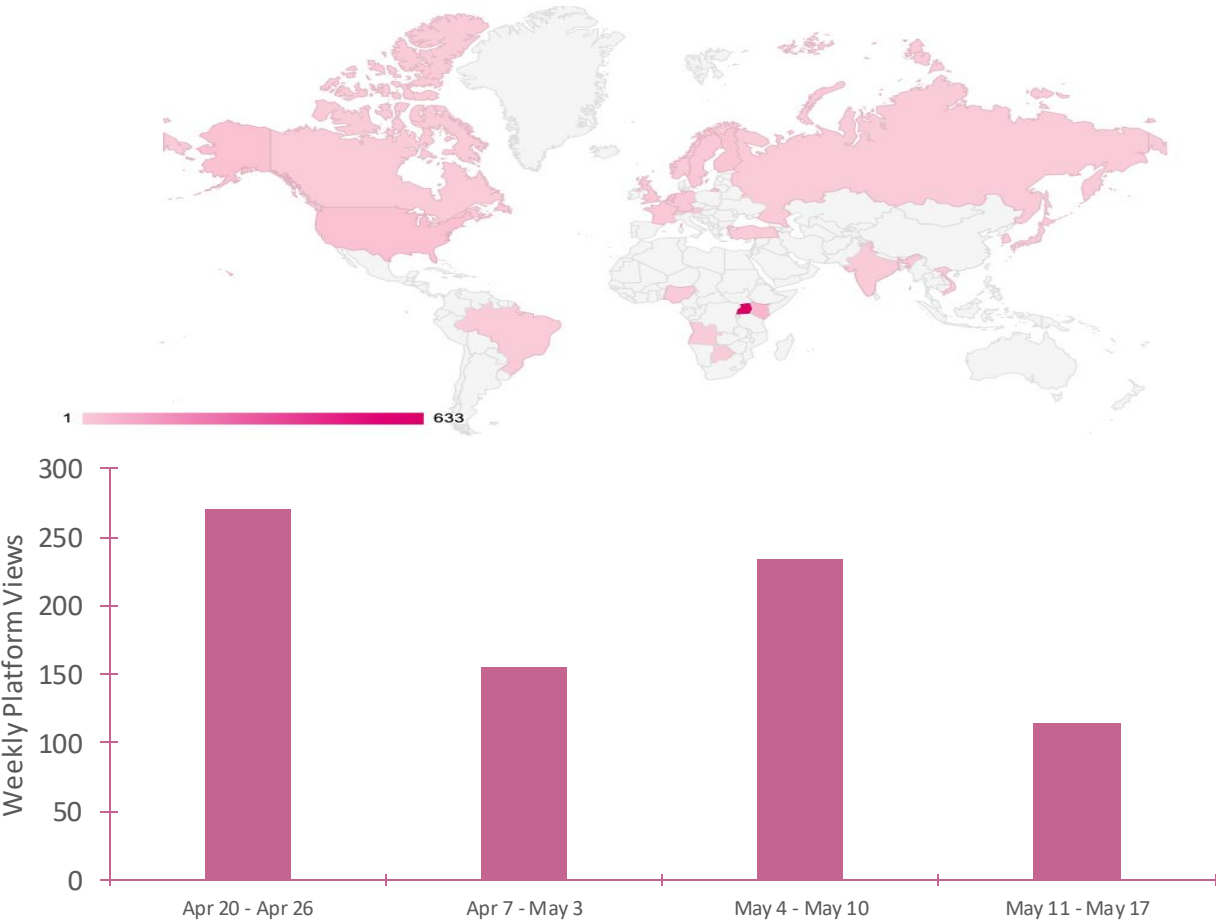
The Advisory Committee, which was chaired by the head of the National SDG Secretariat, held four meetings to guide the VNR process



The CSOs reference Group discussing the SDG Progress Report in preparation of the VNR



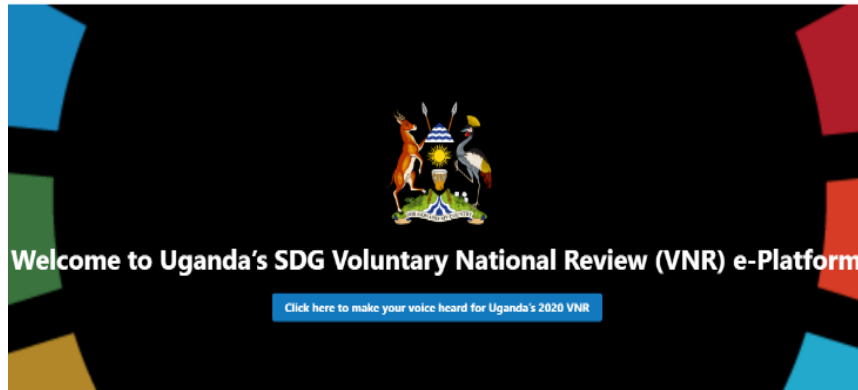
Due COVID 19 pandemic, Online consultations with citizens using E-platform & U-report to get citizen's views on SDGs



Uganda	633
Kenya	73
United States	35
Netherlands	27
Finland	18
European Union	15
Austria	10
France	10
Sweden	9
Germany	9
United Kingdom	4
Switzerland	2
Canada	2
India	1
Russia	1
Botswana	1
Belgium	1
Hong Kong SAR China	1
Japan	1
Turkey	1
South Korea	1
Vietnam	1
Nigeria	1
Norway	1
Brazil	1
Angola	1



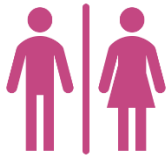
VNR Consultation Process: E-Platform



Introducing the e-Platform on VNR 2020

While the Government of Uganda had established a roadmap for

Want to learn more about the VNR process? Click here.



Male **55.6%**
Female **44.5%**

Civil Society **27.8%**
Development Partner **27.8%**
Central Government **16.7%**
Local Government **11.1%**
Private Citizen **11.1%**
Private Sector **5.6%**



“Local Council Court (LCCs), forming a part of the local government machinery operate as the court of first instance for matters arising out of land disputes, civil matters and matters of juvenile justice... If LCCs are adequately capacitated... they can prove fundamental in ensuring access to justice, reduce pressure and mitigate issues of case backlog in higher courts.” **“Citizen’s voice**

“...to achieve the 2030 Agenda at scale, let us work hard to leverage the local leadership up to the village level to sensitize the masses about the 2030 Agenda by landing it in their local context.” **Citizen’s voice**

“Let us engage the private sector more to understand the economic value of investing in all the SDGs... For instance, why it should matter to keep people healthy, ensure equal pay, protect the environment.” **Citizen’s voice**



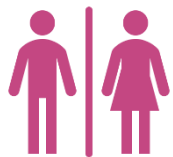
VNR Consultations: U-Report



3 out of every 5 Ugandan young people (60%) have never heard of the SDGs

7 in every 10 youth reported to have experienced at least one range of climate-related effects over the last two years, the most common among them being: excess rain that damaged crops (29%), prolonged drought (25%) and floods and mud slides (15%). Only 47% of the youth reported to be engaged in climate mitigation activities

23324 Total Responses



Female 28%

Male 72%



Key Lessons

- COVID-19 pandemic has exposed fundamental sustainable development weaknesses across the world, including in Uganda.
- Unfortunately, the crisis hit at a time when the SDGs were gaining traction as the presentation of Uganda's Voluntary National Review will demonstrate
- As a Country we have leveraged on technology modalities to fast track our preparation process for the VNR



Thank you for listening



**TONDEKA
MABEGA**

Relaunching the
**'Leave No One
Behind' Citizen
Dialogues**

Implementing SDGs with Citizens at the Center

7. Discussion

In your country:

- How has SDG monitoring been impacted?
- What adjustments have needed to be made?
- What support from UNSD and others would be most helpful?



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