

SDG & COVID-19 DATA VISUALIZATION TOOLKIT

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Workshop on SDG & COVID-19 Data
Visualization Toolkit: UNSD-FCDO Project on
SDGs Monitoring

17 & 18 August 2021 | Virtual



INTRODUCTION

Agenda

Get familiar with the toolkit, including the **SDG & COVID-19 icons** and overview of the **templates** for **SDG infographics, reporting and promotion materials** using the toolkit.



ICONS

What are icons?

- Icons are used to communicate information without the need for words.
- Icons are small design elements, but they can have a huge impact as a functional element.

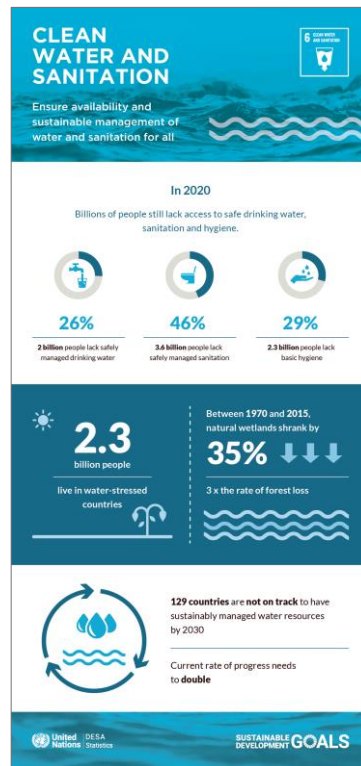
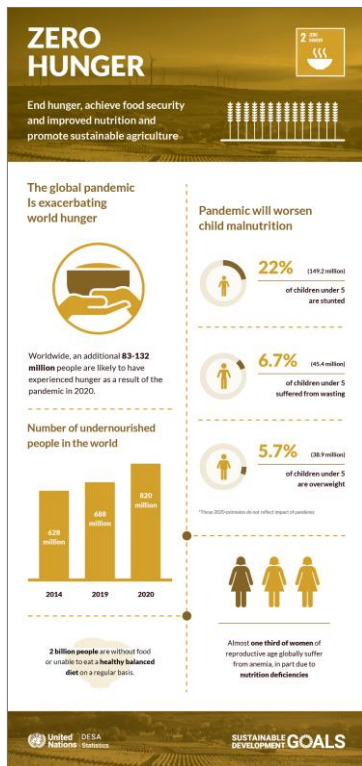


ICONS

Benefits of using icons to help convey messages on SDG and COVID-19 tracking and progress?

- Icons are a strong tool when conveying messages and they can have a huge impact as a functional element.
- Icons are effective and grab the user's attention when highlighting important data.

USE OF ICONS IN INFOGRAPHICS

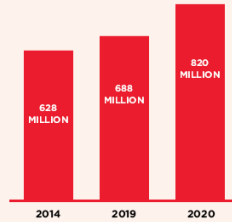


USE OF ICONS IN AN SDG REPORT



The Global Pandemic is Exacerbating World Hunger

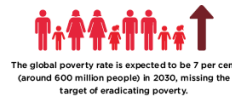
Worldwide, an additional 83-132 million people are likely to have experienced hunger as a result of the pandemic in 2020.



COVID-19 has led to the first rise in extreme poverty in a generation

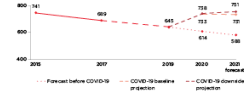
Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the share of the world's population living in extreme poverty fell from 10.1 per cent in 2015 to 9.3 per cent in 2017. This means that the number of people living on less than \$1.90 per day dropped from 741 million to 689 million. However, the rate of reduction had slowed to less than half a percentage point annually between 2015 and 2017, compared with one percentage point annually between 1990 and 2015.

The pandemic has compounded the threats to progress raised by conflict and climate change. Estimates suggest that 2020 saw an increase of between 119 million and 124 million global poor, of whom 60 per cent are in Southern Asia. Nowcasts point to the first rise in the extreme poverty rate



since 1998, from 8.4 per cent in 2019 to 9.5 per cent in 2020, undoing the progress made since 2016. The impacts of the pandemic will not be short-lived. Based on current projections, the global poverty rate is expected to be 7 per cent (around 600 million people) in 2030, missing the target of eradicating poverty.

Number of people living below \$1.90 a day, 2015-2017, 2018-2020 nowcast, and forecast before and after COVID-19 (millions)



Good results from a global initiative to reduce disaster risk could be undermined by the pandemic

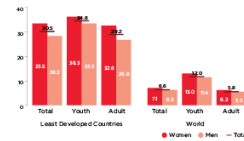


Working poverty disproportionately affects women and youth, and the pandemic is likely to magnify those disparities

The share of the world's workers living in extreme poverty fell by more than half from 2010 to 2019 – from 14 per cent to 6.6 per cent. However, lockdowns and related public health measures due to COVID-19 have severely affected the informal economy, where the vast majority of the working poor are employed. The related income losses threaten to roll back global progress on reducing working poverty.

Although the gender gap in working poverty globally has narrowed over the years, a substantial gap persists in many parts of the world, particularly in the least developed countries (LDCs). There, one-third (33.5 per cent) of employed women were living in poverty in 2019, compared with 28.3 per cent of employed men. Worldwide, young workers are twice as likely to be living in poverty as adults, reflecting lower earnings and poorer quality jobs. Since the

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



COVID-19 crisis has had a disproportionate impact on the livelihoods of women and young people, it is likely to exacerbate these longstanding disparities.

USE OF ICONS IN A COVID-19 REPORT



The Pandemic is Amplifying Health Inequalities

Worldwide, an additional 83-132 million people are likely to have experienced hunger as a result of the pandemic in 2020.



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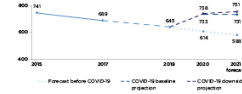
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Among those with disabilities, one in three personally experience discrimination with higher levels among women.

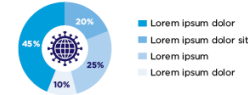
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The drastic drop in international tourism is disproportionately affecting small island developing states.



Disaggregated data are essential for tracking COVID-19

In Africa, sex and age information were missing from nearly all COVID-19 case reports (1/2020-4/2021)

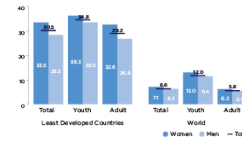


Working poverty disproportionately affects women and youth, and the pandemic is likely to magnify those disparities

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USE OF ICONS IN BROCHURE

16%

The average global share of urban area allocated to streets and open public spaces.

Short of the target of 30% streets and 10-15% open public spaces.

For more information, please visit:
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021>



SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

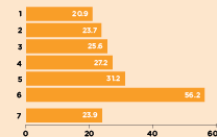
Cities in many countries have become epicentres of COVID-19, exposing their vulnerabilities stemming from lack of adequate and affordable housing, insufficient public health systems, and inadequate urban infrastructure such as water, sanitation and waste services, public transport and open public spaces.

Deeply rooted inequalities have led to disproportionate pandemic-related impacts on migrants, the homeless, and those living in urban slums and informal settlements

That said, in responding to the crisis, some cities have emerged as engines of economic recovery, centres of innovation and catalysts for social and economic transformation. Recovery from the pandemic offers the opportunity to rethink and reimagine urban areas as hubs of sustainable and inclusive growth.

COVID-19 has only worsened the plight of slum dwellers, further marginalizing those already vulnerable

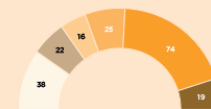
Proportion of the urban population living in slums in selected regions, 2018 (percentage)



1. Latin America and the Caribbean
2. Oceania (Excluding Australia and New Zealand)
3. Northern Africa and Western Asia
4. Eastern and South-Eastern Asia
5. Central and Southern Asia
6. Sub-Saharan Africa
7. World

Countries are increasingly adopting national urban policies, which are key to managing pandemic-related and other risks

Stages of national urban policies, 2020 (number of countries)



1. No national urban policy or insufficient information
2. Feasible
3. Diagnosis
4. Formulation
5. Implementation
6. Monitoring



FLYER TEMPLATE

 **United Nations** | Department of Economic and Social Affairs

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2021

© UNICEF Ethiopia/Tewodros Tadesse

Launch: Tuesday, 6 July 2021
Time: 12:30 pm
UN WebTV | unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/

The annual report reviews progress of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, using the latest available data and estimates to track global progress of the 17 Goals with in-depth analysis of selected indicators for each Goal. The report highlights the devastating impacts of COVID-19 on the SDGs and points out areas that require urgent and coordinated action. The report is prepared by UN DESA in collaboration with more than 50 international and regional organizations.

SOCIAL MEDIA CARD TEMPLATE



THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2021

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DEMONSTRATION OF THE SDG & COVID-19 DATA VISUALIZATION TOOLKIT



United
Nations

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs



UKaid
from the British people

SDG & COVID-19 DATA VISUALIZATION TOOLKIT

UNSD-FCDO Project on SDGs Monitoring

August 2021



THANK YOU!

