SDG & COVID-19 DATA VISUALIZATION TOOLKIT

Ms. Dewi Glanville

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

17 & 18 August 2021 | Virtual
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.
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.
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 83-152 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 (less than $1.90 per day) in 2015 to 2017 was 9.0 per cent. This means that the number of people living on less than $1.90 per day dropped from 761 million to 687 million. However, the rate of reduction had slowed to less than half a percentage point annually between 2016 and 2017, compared with one percentage point annually between 1990 and 2015.

The pandemic has compounds the threats to progress related to conflict and climate. Estimates suggest that 2020 saw an increase of between 11 million and 14 million global poor of whom 60 per cent are in Sub-Saharan Africa. This marks the first rise in the extreme poverty rate since 1990, from 5.4 per cent in 2019 to 6.0 per cent in 2020. The impact of the pandemic will not be short-lived. Based on current projections, the global poverty rate is expected to be 7 per cent (around 650 million people) in 2030, missing the target of eradicating poverty.

Number of people living below $1.90 a day, 2015-2020 (projected), and forecast before and after COVID-19 (2021-2022)

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 16 per cent to 6.6 per cent. However, lockdowns and intensified 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 undo 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). Here, one in 5.5 per cent of employed men were living in poverty in 2018, compared with 9.6 per cent of employed women. Worldwide, young workers are twice as likely to be living in poverty as adults reflecting lower earnings and poorer quality jobs. Since the 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.

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 12 per cent in 2010 to 8.6 per cent in 2017. This meant that the number of people living on less than $1.90 per day dropped from 1.017 billion 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 1981 and 2015. The pandemic has compounded the threats to progress related by conflict and climate change. Estimates suggest that 2021 saw an increase of between 310 million and 510 million people poor, of whom 400 million in Sub-Saharan Africa. This means a point to the first rise in the extreme poverty rate since 1990, from 5.1 per cent in 2019 to 5.5 per cent in 2020, ending the progress made since 2018. The impacts of the pandemic will not be short-lived. Based on current projections, the global poverty rate is expected to rise 7 per cent (around 70 million people) in 2020, making the target of eradicating poverty.

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

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

The share of the world’s workers living in extreme poverty fell from more than half from 2010 to 2019— from 68 per cent to 28.8 per cent. However, lockdowns and associated 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 (37.5 per cent) of unemployed women were living in poverty in 2019, compared with 28.8 per cent of unemployed men. Worldwide, young workers are twice as likely to be living in poverty as adults, reflecting lower earnings and poorer quality jobs. Since the COVID-19 crisis has had an disproportionate impact on the livelihoods of women and young people, it is likely to exacerbate these longstanding disparities.
USE OF ICONS IN BROCHURE

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

16%

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

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

For more information, please visit: https://un.org/sdgs/report/2020

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

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

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

Deeply rooted inequities 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, centers of innovation and call-outs for social and economic transformation. Recovery from the pandemic offers the opportunity to rethink and re-imagining urban areas as hubs of sustainable and inclusive growth.

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

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

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Latin America and the Caribbean
Europe (excluding USA and New Zealand)
Europe and Central Asia
South Asia and Eastern Asia
South and South-east Asia
South and South-east Asia
South and South-east Asia

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

Stages of national urban policies, 2020 (number of countries)
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.
Launch: Tuesday, 6 July 2021
Time: 12:30 pm
UN WebTV
unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/

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THANK YOU!