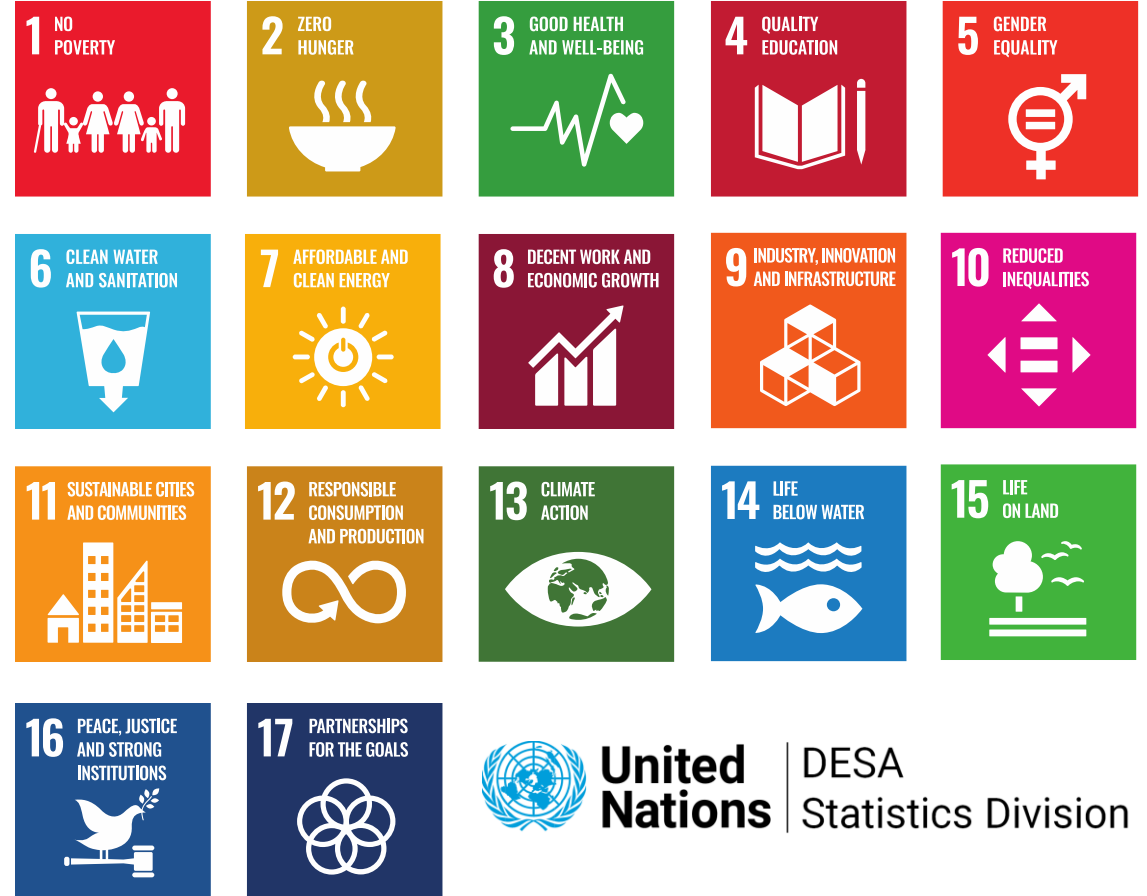


Data for Evidence- based VNRs



**United
Nations**

DESA
Statistics Division

Heather Page
UN Statistics Division
SDGs Monitoring Section

First Global Webinar for 2023 VNR Countries
Session 5: How to best use data in the VNRs
27 October 2022

Agenda



Importance of data and statistics in VNRs



Practical Guide for Evidence-based VNRs



Data Roadmap



Leaving No One Behind



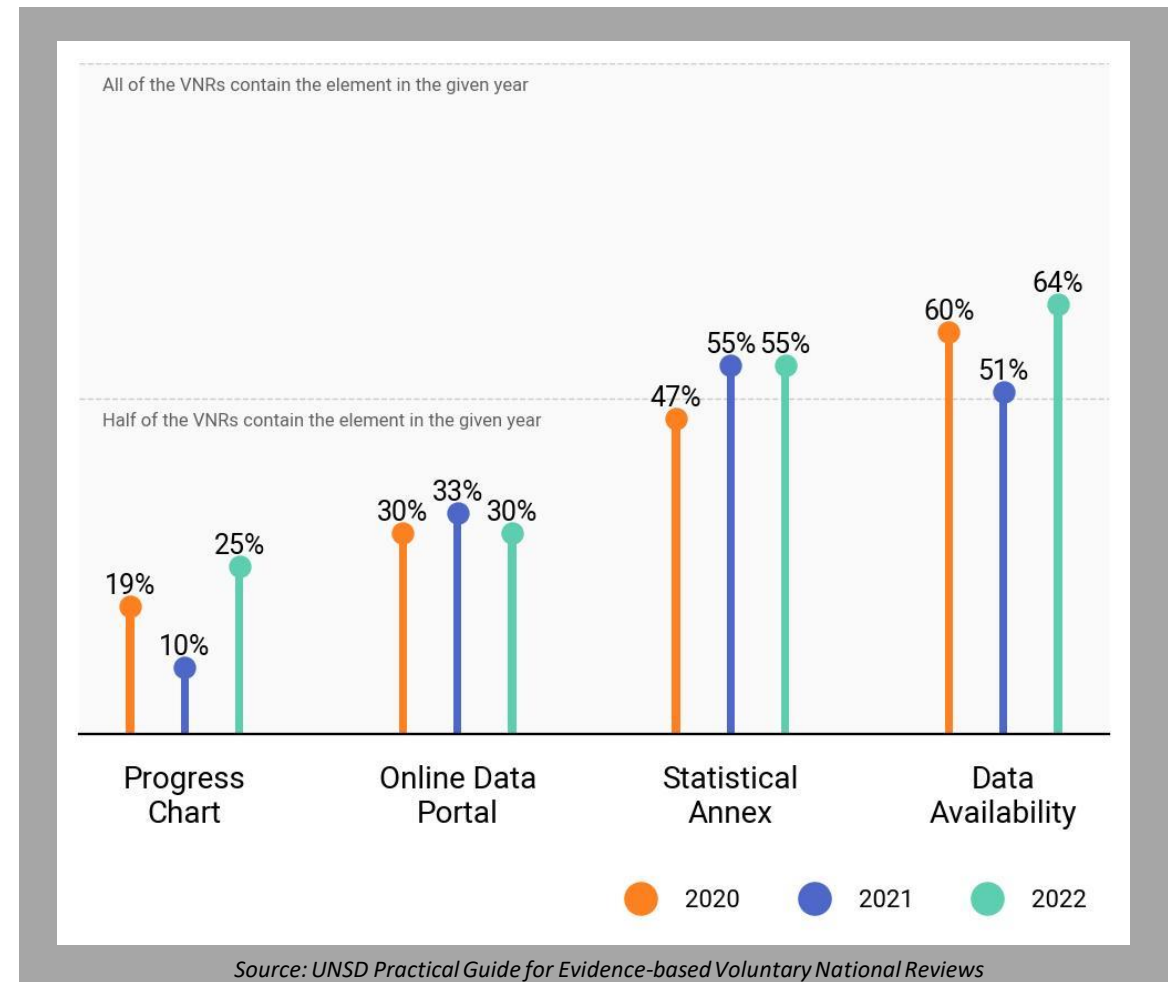
VNR resources



Importance of data and statistics in VNRs

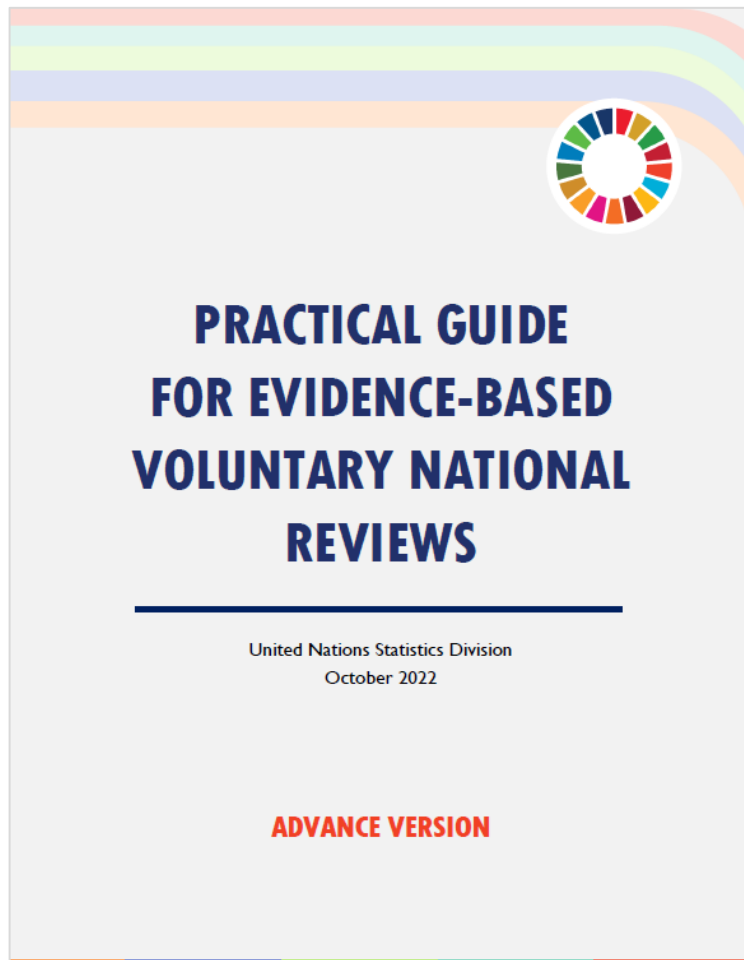
- VNRs should be **underpinned by data** and should be **evidence-based**.
- Since 2016, the inclusion of data and progress assessments in VNRs has improved **as countries have strengthened their monitoring frameworks for SDGs**.
- An increasing percentage of countries are including **data elements into the VNR**.
- **Common challenges remain:**
 - *Coordination*
 - *Limited evidence and data availability*
 - *Limited disaggregated data and collection*
 - *Human and financial constraints*

Proportion of Countries Incorporating Data Elements in VNRs (2020-2022)





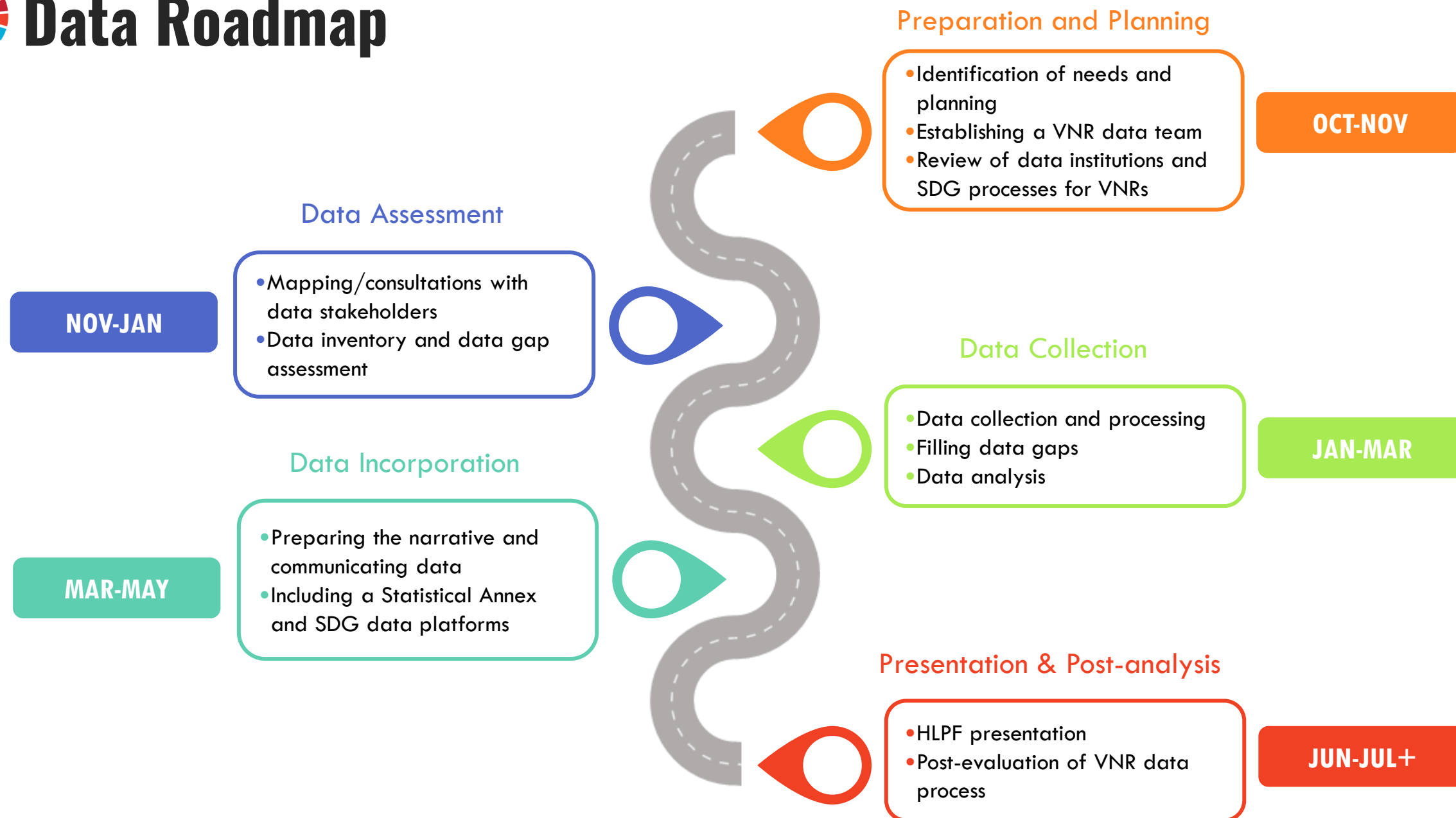
Practical Guide for Evidence-based VNRs



- **The Guide:** Complementary resource for countries on how to use data and statistics on SDGs to support evidence-based VNRs.
- **Approach:** Roadmap method with good practice examples, outlining key stages in the national VNR process for enhancing data.
- **Looking ahead:** VNR process can also help to identify strengths and weaknesses of statistical systems and statistical capacity building opportunities.
- **Advance version available 27 October. Updated version coming in November with additional resources.**
- **Webpage:** <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/data4vnrs/>



Data Roadmap



- **Establishing a VNR data team:** the essential role of National Statistical Offices (NSOs)
- **Institutional mechanisms for SDG monitoring:** agreed institutional agenda for SDG follow-up and review
- **Building on existing reporting processes**

Malawi: *Key documents that were gathered for the 2020 VNR including--*

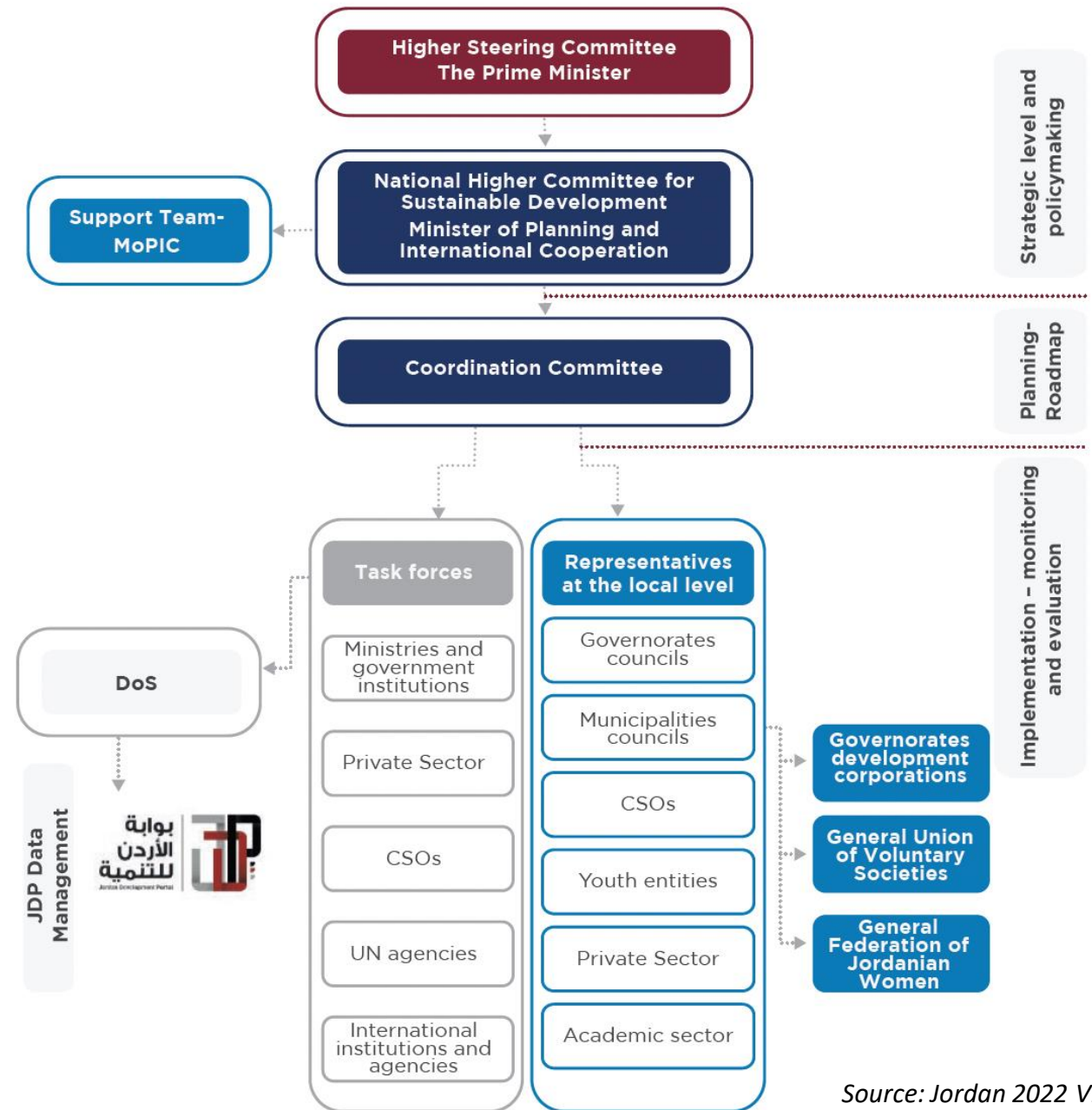
- MGDS III and sectoral policies and plans
- 2018 Population and Housing Census
- Integrated Household Survey 4
- Traditional Practices Survey
- 2015 MDG end-line survey
- 2018 SDG progress report
- National Child Poverty Report
- SDGs National Audit
- Multidimensional Poverty Report
- Equity Analyses
- Research and evaluation reports, others



Institutional Framework

- ✓ Task forces for monitoring and evaluation with NSO focal point
- ✓ NSO representation activated data ecosystem and provided accurate national sources
- ✓ Framework includes myriad stakeholders
- ✓ Task forces made permanent because they were so effective
- ✓ Aim is to strengthen capacity

Institutional framework to implement the 2030 Agenda

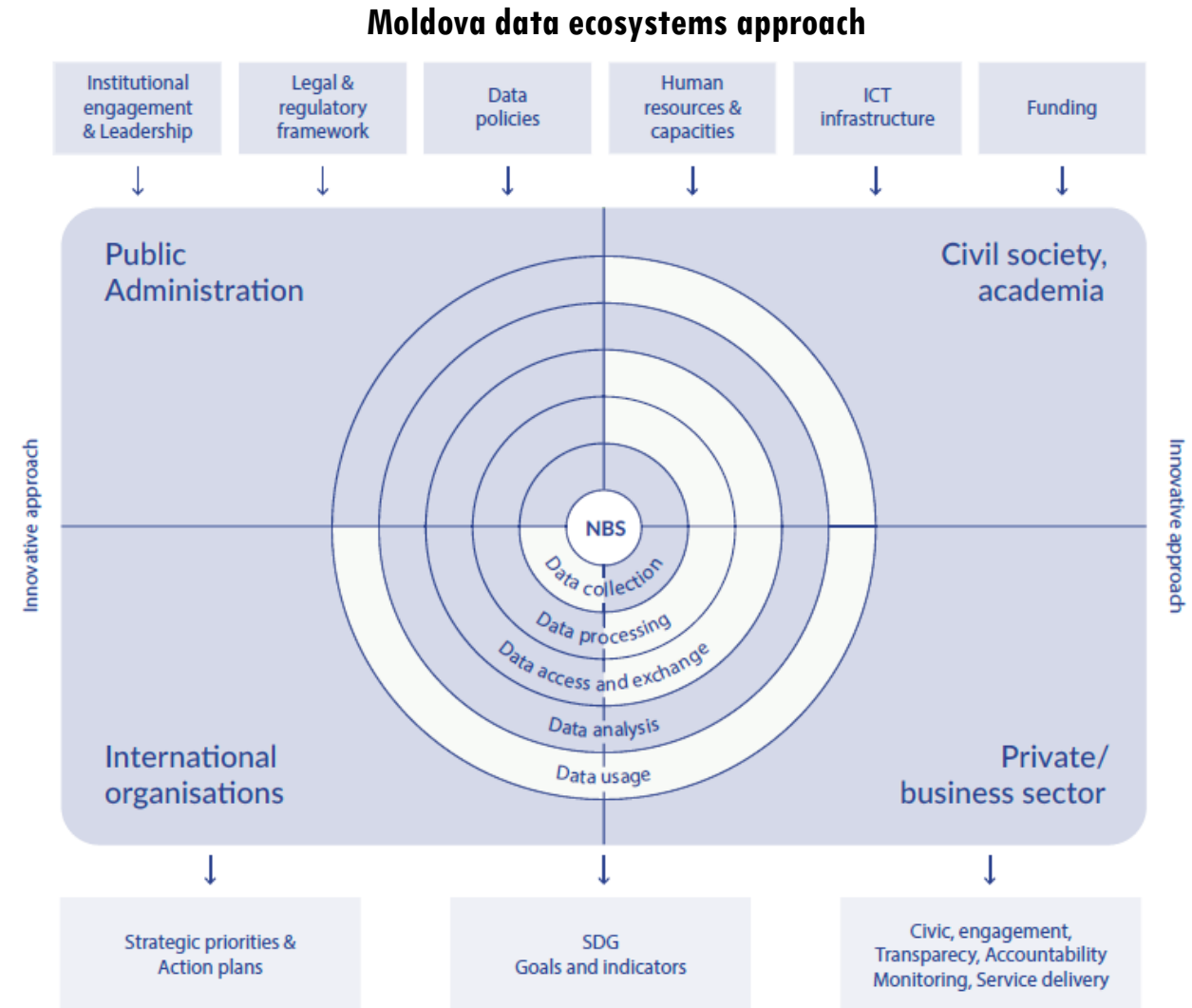




Data Roadmap: Data Assessment

NOV-JAN

- Mapping/consultations with data stakeholders: using a data ecosystem approach
- Close collaboration between policymakers and statisticians
- Data sources & data availability and gaps

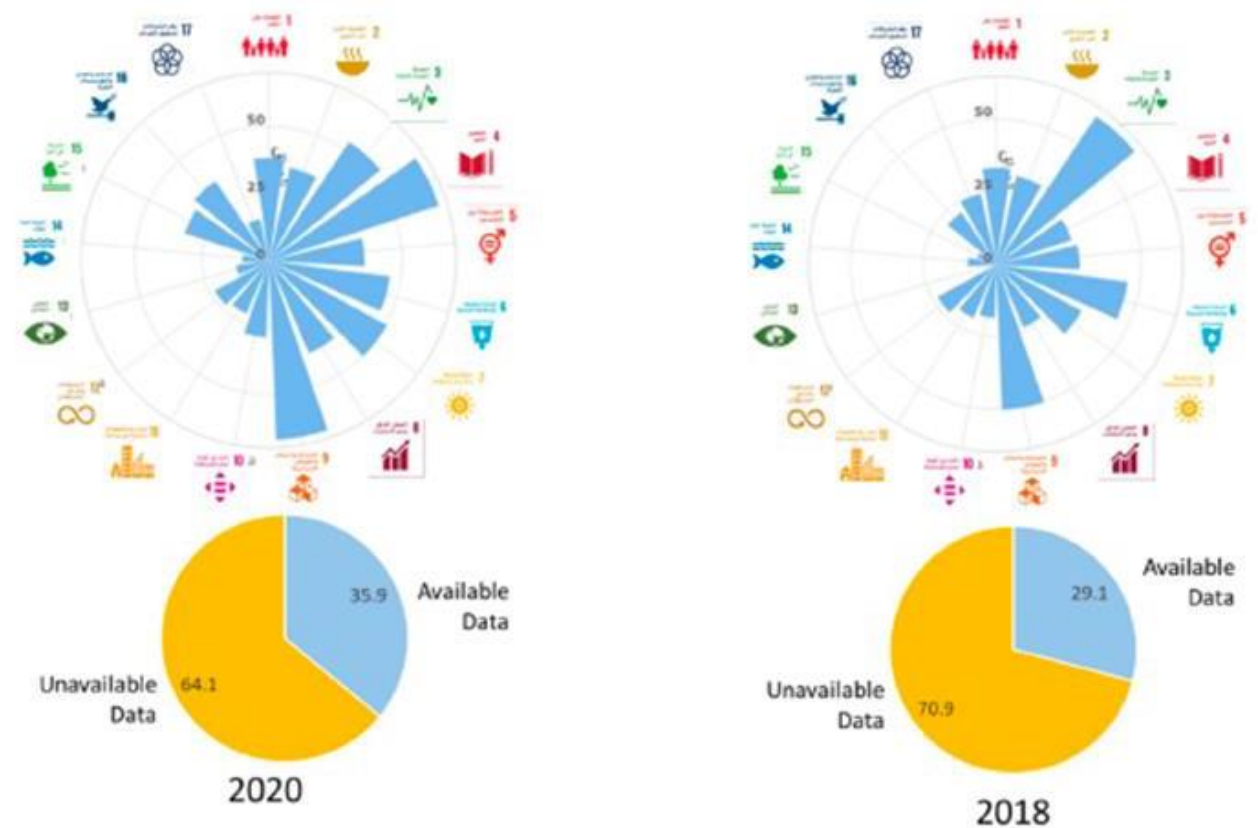




Data Availability & Data Gap

- ✓ No country has all data for all the SDGs
- ✓ Countries presenting for a 2nd or later VNR are encouraged to include information in the VNR on the progression of filling data gaps
- ✓ Gap analyses should include data inventories- can build on baseline SDG reports

Iraq data availability analysis for 1st and 2nd VNRs



Source: Iraq 2021 VNR



Data Roadmap: Data Collection

JAN-MAR

- **Data sources:** traditional and non-traditional data
- **Filling data gaps:** through data innovations
- **Ensuring quality of non-traditional data:** guidelines ([UK resource](#))
- **New and emerging challenges**

Some Non-traditional Data Source Examples

- Citizen science for SDG Monitoring
- Real-time data collection for different types of crime captures and prevention (Korea)
- Innovative use of social media for SDG monitoring (Indonesia)
- Integrated database of the bottom 40% population- for poverty alleviation acceleration (Indonesia)
- Data from international NGOs, e.g., Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index
- Data from Civil Society Organisations, academia and other stakeholders
- Private sector data e.g., statistics in company sustainability reports
- Big Data – large scale process-collected data from different sources (social media platforms, cellphone data- citizen-generated or from cell phone companies), satellite or sensor-collected data, e.g., geospatial data, earth observation data, smart-meter data



New & Emerging Challenges

- ✓ Governments are expected to also address new and emerging challenges in the VNR
- ✓ COVID-19 and/or other challenges: food insecurity, conflict, climate change, etc.
- ✓ Many VNRs since 2020 include a focus on COVID-19 impacts, some now including more crises

Jordan tables on main impact of COVID-19 and Syrian crisis

Main Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic



No Poverty



Zero Hunger



Decent Work
& Economic
Growth



Reduced
Inequalities

- Increased burden on social protection services because of the lockdowns as vulnerable families' employment, sources of income and productive projects aimed at employing the poor were disrupted.
- Unemployment increased dramatically, reaching 23.2% in 2020.
- Supply chain disruptions affected food availability, resulting in changes in food consumption patterns in terms of quality and access.



Good Health and
Well Being

- Increased pressure on the healthcare system.
- Disrupting access to primary healthcare and most secondary health care, except for emergencies.
- Several critical national health care programmes were halted, including the national vaccination programme, family planning services and pregnancy care, the early detection of genetic diseases, and the early detection of breast cancer.
- Appointments for patients with chronic diseases were delayed, resulting in an increase in mortality from these diseases.

Main Impact of the Syrian Crisis on the SDGs



No Poverty

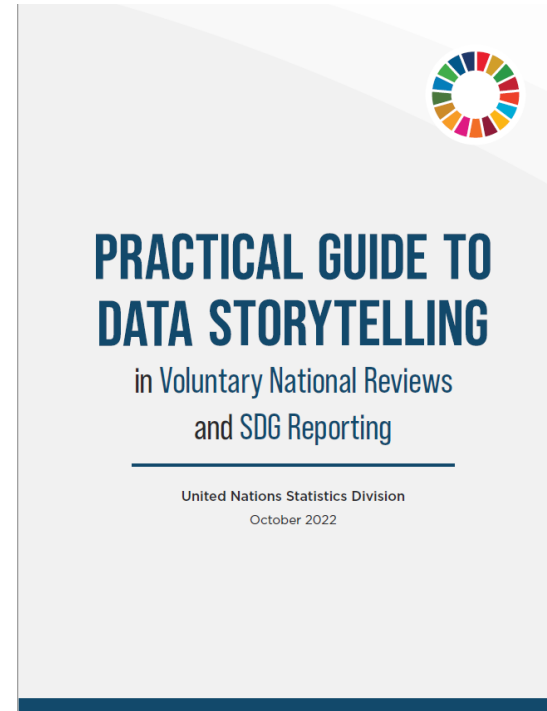
- Competition over work opportunities leading to some Jordanians losing sources of income.
- Increase in the cost of housing and food, increasing poverty.



Zero Hunger

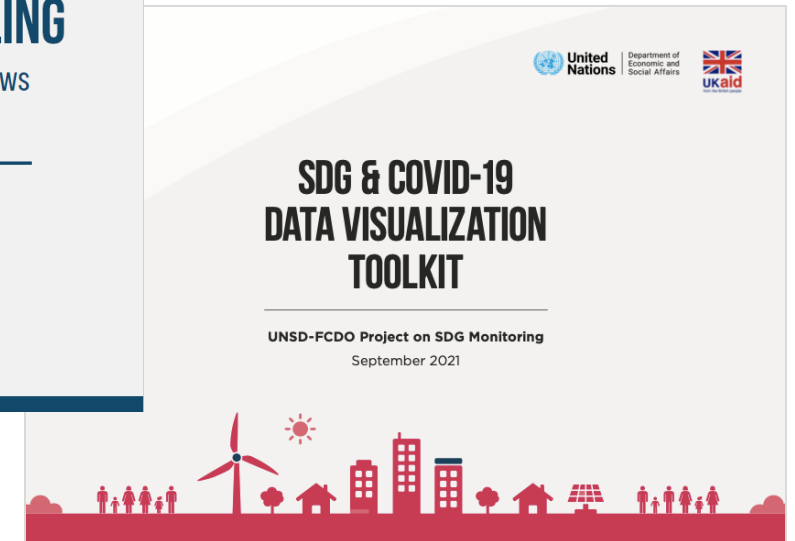
- Increase in absolute demand levels.
- Increased burden on social protection networks.
- Increase in food imports and requirements of food security, including storage capacities, in the context of fluctuating international commodity prices.

- **Preparing the Narrative:** supported by statistics in tables and charts
- **Data Storytelling & Data visualization**
- **Progress charts, Statistical Annex, SDG data platforms:** methodologies and visualization



Guide link:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/data-storytelling/>



Toolkit link: <https://unstats.un.org/capacity-development/UNSD-FCDO/sdgs-data-visualization-toolkit/>



SDG data platform

- ✓ [The Goal Tracker Somalia](#)
- ✓ Developed for 1st VNR in 2022
- ✓ When developing, conducted a data availability analysis, including disaggregated data and mapped the data ecosystem
- ✓ Also identified proxy indicators
- ✓ Platform includes multiple types of visualizations

Visualization on Data Availability





Data Roadmap: **Presentation & Post-analysis**

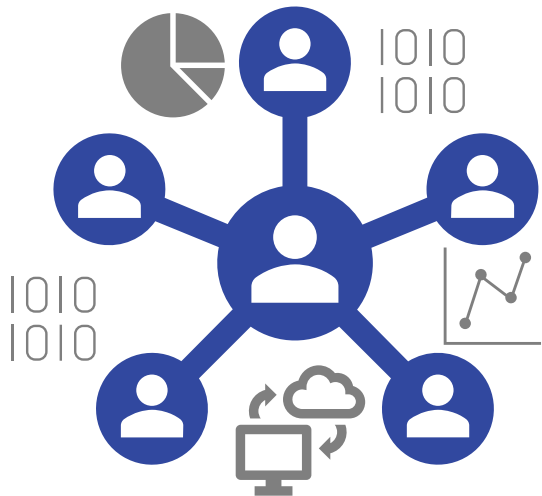
JUN-JUL+



Final considerations for the report:

Data chapter/section, include the 'so-what', explore impact of policies

Presentation: include your data stories, visualizations, infographics, etc.

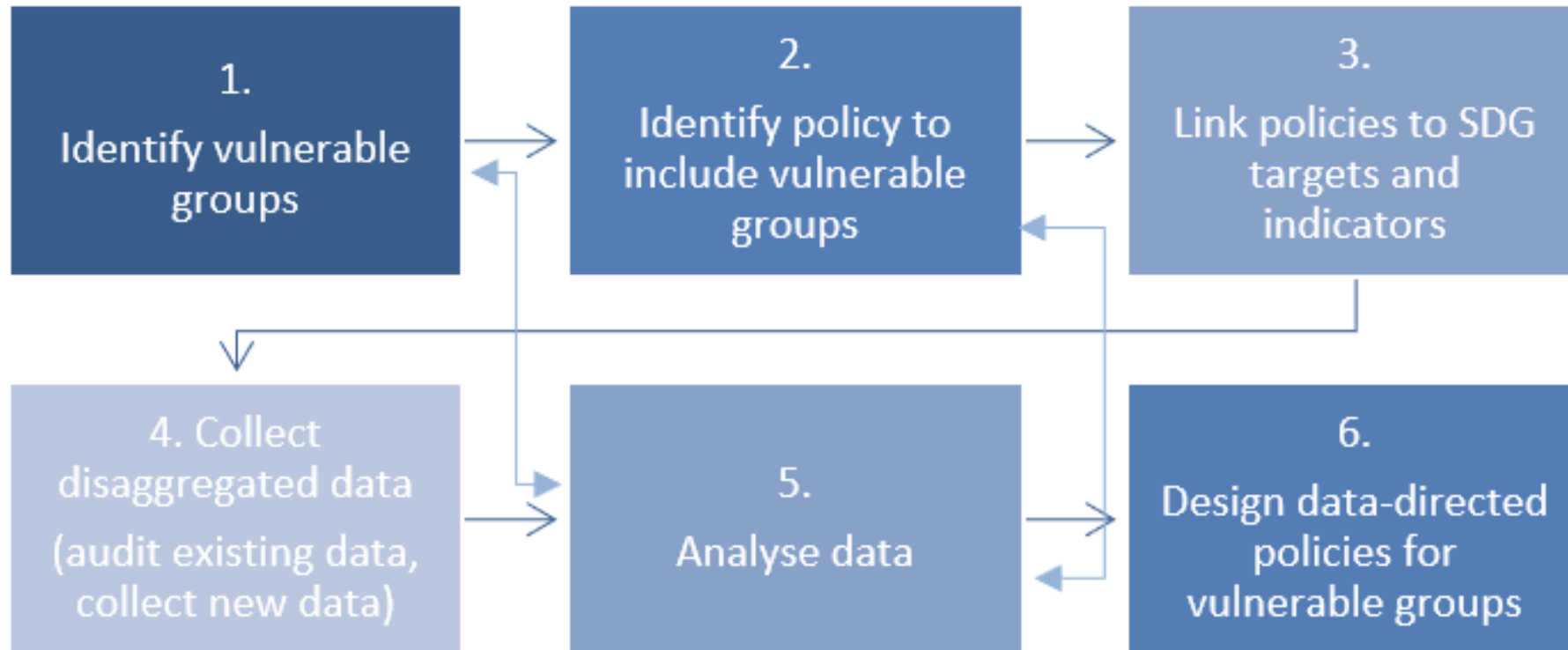


Sustainable Data Goals: ensure thorough review of the data process to improve coordination and identify capacity building opportunities



Leaving No One Behind

Steps to Include the Vulnerable in SDGs





Leaving No One Behind

Count the uncounted

- The lack of sound disaggregated data for many of these vulnerable groups **exacerbates vulnerabilities** by masking the extent of deprivation and disparities. As a result, planning and budgeting for necessary services along with effective policymaking have suffered.
- Exclusion by design leads to absence of relevant disaggregation:
 - ☐ Incomplete coverage (hard to reach populations, ethnic groups) due to sample size and cost
 - ☐ Household surveys will not include institutional populations
 - ☐ Survey data are mostly collected at the household level, and risk ignoring intra-household disparities
 - ☐ School-based surveys will be confined to children attending school
 - ☐ Administrative data may cover only those enjoying services
 - ☐ Collection of data on some characteristic (such as religion/ethnicity) may be legally precluded in some countries



Leaving No One Behind

Countries' experiences in the production of disaggregated data are important to highlight in the VNR

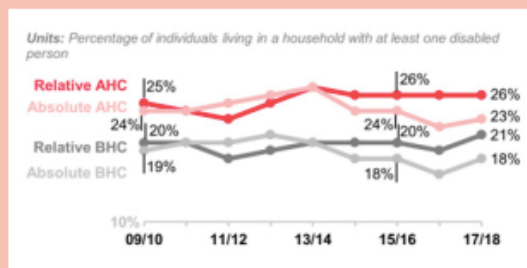
United Kingdom

The Data Picture: Disability poverty

Coverage: UK

Absolute poverty measures for families with a disabled member have fallen since 2013/14. Relative measures have remained more stable over the same time period.

Percentage of individuals in households where someone is disabled in poverty: 2009/10 to 2017/18

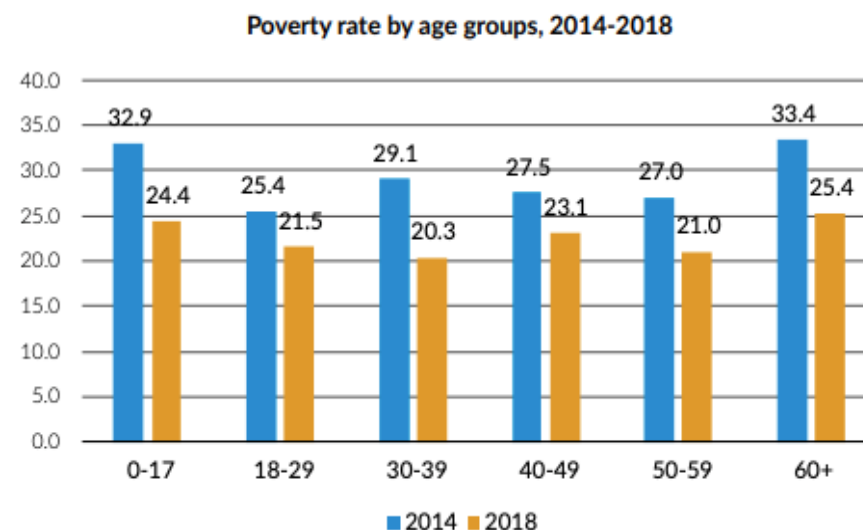


Source: Department for Work and Pensions, HBAI 2017/18

Republic of Moldova

Children and the elderly are more affected by poverty.

Figure: 09 POVERTY RATE AND LEVEL OF SELF-APPRECIATION OF POVERTY BY AGE GROUPS AND SEXES, 2014-2018



This list represents a selection of inputs received from custodian agencies for VNR resources and support. Additional resources will be made available in November on the [Guide webpage](#).

Guidebook on SDG Labour Market Indicators ([link](#))

Review of the standards and methods for the compilation, calculation and dissemination of SDG labour market indicators for VNRs.

Guide for WHO FCTC Parties on including SDG Target 3.a in a VNR ([link](#))

Compilation of good practices and lessons learnt for reporting on Target 3.a in VNRs. Forthcoming webinar on 17 Nov 2022.

OECD: *The Short and Winding Road to 2030* – Methodology ([link](#))

SDG progress review with detailed technical note on the measurement of countries' performance over time.

FAO VNR Guidance Note (*forthcoming*)

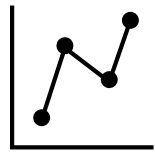
Focusing on the integration of agrifood systems transformative pathways into the VNRs.

FAO preparation webinars (*forthcoming*)

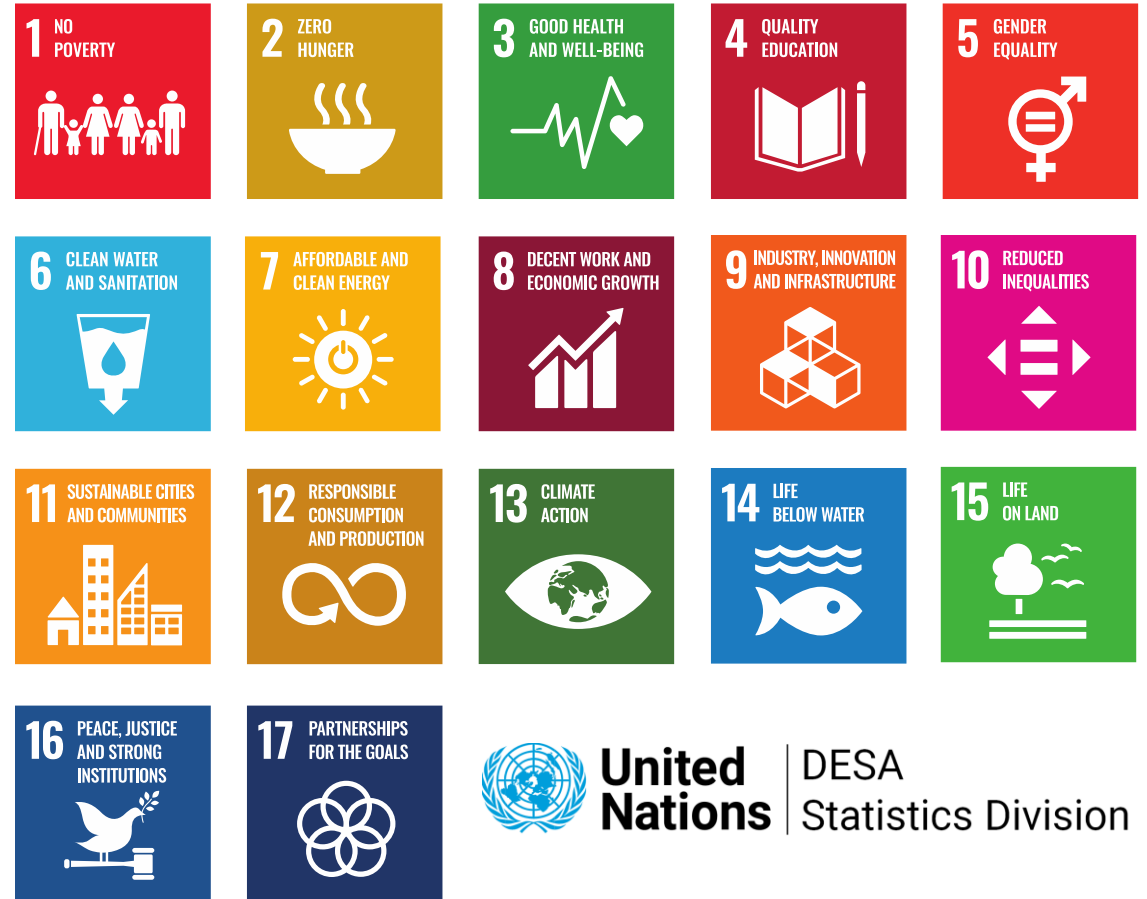
Systematic view of the 2030 Agenda implementation through agrifood system transformation and support for mapping SDGs to existing national indicators.

E-learning course on [SDG 6.4.1](#) & [6.4.2](#)

Two-hour online courses available in 6 languages on the specific indicators.



Thank you



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