



Statistical data of Vietnam towards Sustainable Development Goals



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Some main contents



- Background
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- Review results for statistical indicators of SDGs at global level
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- Recommendations



Background

- The 2030 Agenda towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 17 goals and 169 indicators which approved in United Nation Conference in September 2015. Vietnam committed to implemented successfully the 2030 Agenda and SDGs in collaboration with ministries, localities, organization and communities.





Background



- Vietnam well conducted review by criteria of:
 - (1) Feasibility;
 - (2) Classification into main groups;
 - (3) Data cycle
 - (4) Agency in charge of collection.
- It is recommended to introduce 30 indicators of SDGs into the national system of statistical norms specified in the 2015 Statistics Law.
- It is recommended to integrate into statistical indicators system in line ministries.

The monitoring principles of SDGs indicators

The indicators are on the list of 230 SDGs indicators which adopted by United Nation statistics division at the 47th session

➤ The review of each indicator focuses on the following:

– Determining the feasibility of each indicator in Vietnam based on “SMART”

- S (Simply)
- M (Measurable)
- A (Accessible)
- R (Reference)
- T (Timely)



The monitoring principles of SDGs indicators



– Main important features to select indicators:

- Can be applied to all stakeholders;
- Consistent with international framework;
- Global;
- Oriented action;
- Clear and consistent definition;
- Adaptable with information system;
- Built on trust resources;
- Classification;
- Focus on results if possible;
- Managed by an authorized organization.

The monitoring principles of SDGs indicators



- Define which indicator collected by implementing country or international organization.
- Agencies are responsible for collecting, aggregating data
- The availability of data for each indicator
- Indicator belong to national statistical indicators system according to 2015 Statistical Law.



Initial review results



- Review of: 230 indicators
 - 186 indicators evaluating goals;
 - 44 indicators reflecting resources, physical facilities to realize goals;
- National collection, synthesis: 197 indicators; International collection, synthesis: 33 indicators.



Initial review results



- The feasibility in Vietnam:
 - 124 indicators are feasible;
 - 106 indicator are infeasible.
- 89 indicators have available data; of which 13 indicators in Statistical Yearbook; 76 indicators integrated in various system, surveys. 141/230 indicators have no available data.



Initial review results



- The agency in charge of collection, synthesis:
 - Over 22 relevant ministries, sectors take charge of collecting, synthesizing such indicators;
 - Of which: Vietnam General Statistics Office: 76 indicators.
- Indicators are integrated into various systems of statistical indicators. (30 indicators are integrated into the 2015 Statistics Law)



Initial review results



- 230 indicators are assigned for 22 ministries and agencies, as below:
- Ministry of Finance: 9 indicators
 - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development: 18 indicators
 - Ministry of Industry and Trade: 5 indicators
 - Ministry of Construction: 3 indicators
 - Ministry of Transport: 2 indicators
 - Ministry of Home Affairs: 3 indicators
 - Ministry of Public Security: 8 indicators



Initial review results



- Ministry of Information and Communications: 5 indicators
- Ministry of Education and Training: 11 indicators
- Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism: 2 indicators
- Ministry of Science and Technology: 5 indicators
- Ministry of Health : 22 indicators
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment: 31 indicators
- Ministry of Labor, War invalids and Social Affairs: 2 indicators



Initial review results



- Ministry of Justice: 5 indicators
- Ministry of Planning and Investment: 13 indicators
- Viet Nam Social Security: 2 indicators
- The State Bank of Viet Nam: 5 indicators
- Supreme People's Court: 2 indicators
- National Traffic safety committee : 1 indicator
- Office of National Assembly: 2 indicators
- General Statistics Office: 74 indicators

The difficulties in compilation of SDG indicators

➤ SDGs and the 2015 Agenda with commitment “leaving no one behind” means that goals and indicators will have to toward all stakeholders, especially vulnerable group such as the elderly, children, etc. Therefore, Vietnam statistical system has difficulties in collecting and disaggregating data into sectors, age group, sex, ethnic group and living conditions, etc.



The difficulties in compilation of SDG indicators

- Challenges in collaborating and monitoring SDGs. Coordination in statistical system between statistical agency and ministries play an important role. As a result, there needs to established and strengthened coordination between GSO and ministries, agencies, offices and national and international organizations when monitoring SDGs.
- Another challenge is limited data collection resources. Promoters do not usually fund for data collection activities.





Contents need to be implemented

GSO should perform the following tasks:

- Base on SDGs, GSO collaborate with ministries to study and suggests statistical indicator system which are used to monitor SDGs of Vietnam.
- Conduct a review and assessment of the status and the ability to meet targets for each indicators according to the degree of: Criteria were fully met, indicators had methodologies, but also a lack of information; indicators not need new additions; at the same time assigning responsibility for each ministry in collecting and aggregating relevant indicators.





Contents need to be implemented



- Base on monitoring indicator system built, defining the official information sources and collected forms for each indicator:
- (i) census;
 - (ii) annual sample surveys;
 - (iii) report collection and exploitation through administrative records;
 - (iv) surveys upon request. Information collected through administrative records that was give high priority because it is the source of information is regularly updated, detailed, timely and low cost.



Contents need to be implemented



- Actively research and develop questionnaire and reporting system to ensure that the data collected can be separated according to the stakeholder groups by gender, age group, ethnicity, etc. and met the requirements of related indicators.
- Strengthen coordination with other ministries and agencies in building, improving the national statistical indicators system and statistical indicator system of ministries to meet the requests for information monitoring and evaluation of SDGs.



Recommendations



➤ For global SDG indicators which are not compiled in Vietnam (*the national data will be provided for regional/international organizations*), it should have concepts, contents, calculation methods to ensure the national ownership of data.

➤ It is necessary to continuously train and build capacity for staff of the GSO and other relevant ministries, sectors;

➤ It is necessary to have technical assistance from international organizations.

➤ In general almost countries are currently facing challenges which are lacking of data to monitoring SDGs, so there needs to increase non-traditional data sources, new data such as Big data for SDGs.



**Thank you for your
kind attention!**