



International Workshop on Sustainable Development Goals

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Conclusions and Next Steps Building Capacity

Session 9

International Workshop on SDG Indicators
China, 26-29 June 2018

Financial cost of
SDG monitoring
nationally and
globally

Strategic Plans – existing
plans are not tailored to
SDGs, no plan in
existence,

Partnerships with
specialized
international agencies
e.g. FAO, UNICEF

Indicator timeliness

Indicator
disaggregation

Indicator accuracy

Data sources

Data availability

Data frequency e.g.
five yearly surveys

Its Complex

Focal points – number
of, changing persons

Partnerships with
secretariat
international agencies
e.g. UNSC, UNESCAP

Partnership for
Ministries responsible
for SDGs

Partnership for data
custodians in the NSS



GOAL 17

STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND
REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

More at sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal













International Workshop on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators

Objectives of the workshop

- Listen and learn from each other
 - what are countries doing to address and implement gaps and challenges found in the alignment of national priorities with regional and global indicator frameworks?
 - How can international organisations help?
 - How can regional bodies help?
- Using administrative data for SDGs – what are the opportunities
- Using household survey data for SDGs – what are the key issues
- New data sources for SDGs – what opportunities exist?
- National data reporting mechanisms – what can we learn?



Data availability for the SDGs – what did we hear?

- Asia and the Pacific – 25% of official indicators could be used to report progress
- Egypt – 45% of indicators
- Mexico – published 64 of 232 agreed global indicators.
- Cameroon – 34% of 217 global indicators selected by Cameroon to follow
- Russia – 67% of 90 global indicators included in Russian Plan
- Myanmar – 61% of global indicators
- Tanzania – 34 of 190 baseline indicators selected by Tanzania
- Mongolia – 134 of 233 baseline indicators relevant to Mongolia
- ISWGHS – 77 out of 232 global SDG indicators can be generated by household surveys

There really is no common denominator



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Listening and learning from each other Country level perspectives

How to manage **competing demands** for indicators

- National demands e.g. National Plans
- Global demands e.g. 232 global indicators
- Thematic demands e.g. FAO, UNICEFs



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Listening and learning from each other Country level perspectives

How to get **authority, accountability and ownership** of SDG monitoring

- Top down leadership e.g. Presidential Decree (Indonesia, Brazil)
- Bottom up leadership e.g. many NSOs are driving indicator monitoring processes
- Governments need to be responsible for the targets
- NSOs can be responsible for the indicators



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Listening and learning from each other Country level perspectives

Many countries have established **internal coordination mechanisms**

- Inter-Ministerial Committee (Egypt)
- Specialised Technical Committee on SDGs (Mexico)
- Interdepartmental Working Group on Climate Change and Sustainable Development under the Presidential Executive Office (Russia)
- Subcommittee on Sustainable Development under Standing Committee on Social Policy, Education, Culture and Science, Parliament of Mongolia
- National SDG Council (Malaysia)
- National Ministerial Coordination Committee (Maldives)
- SDGs Advisory Unit to The President (Ghana)

Where a coordination mechanism doesn't exist, navigating across ministries and getting collective ownership can be an challenge



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Listening and learning from each other Country level perspectives

NSOs are establishing specialized **SDG coordination units**

- To provide technical support on SDG indicators
- To coordinate efforts between NSO and national partners
- To organize national workshops and forums on SDGs

Brazil has also identified a focal point within IGBE for each of the indicators – and to manage management/staff turnover, the focal point is at the technical, not management level.



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Listening and learning from each other Country level perspectives

Features of **good national reporting mechanisms**

- Legal framework
- Strong coordination mechanism
- Gap assessment
- Governmental/Political leadership e.g. Presidential decree
- A data/indicator/SDG champion e.g. politician, Prime Minister
- A strong data ecosystem
 - strong relationships, IT, users, players, infrastructure, legal framework for data sharing, governance, accountability, laws



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Listening and learning from each other Country level perspectives

NSOs are creating **dissemination platforms**

- Egypt have an SDG observatory and an SDG mobile app
- Mexico have a dashboard with data, maps, graphs
- Cameroon – annual national report, multi sector platform
- Russia – Unified Interdepartmental Statistical Information System, SDG portal on Rosstat website, Informational statistical pocketbook
- Phillipines – SDG Watch
- Cambodia – CAMInfo Offline and Online - leveraged off DevInfo
- Maldives – MadivInfo tool

There is an SDMX working group trying to automate the transfer of agreed indicators from national dissemination platforms to the global UNSD database



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Listening and learning from each other Country level perspectives

NSOs are **publishing reports**

- e.g. Mexico, Cameroon, Myanmar, Indonesia
- Russia –Informational statistical pocketbook
- Mostly baseline reports.

Increasing interest in how to measure **pace of progress**. UNESCAP have developed a methodology for measuring ‘pace’ in their 2017 Regional SDG Progress Report that potentially could be leveraged. The “MDG Watch” was very popular with Governments – could it also be used for SDGs? UNSD will consider ‘pace’ measures in a few years time



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Listening and learning from each other Country level perspectives

Features of a **good national reporting platform**

- E.g. webpage, dashboard, story maps,
- IT capacity e.g. people who know how to develop and support useable and interesting websites
- Translation
- Automated data flows
- Clear purpose e.g. is the reporting platform for data/indicator collection, and/or for data/indicator dissemination and/or communication?
- Support from partners e.g. World Bank and UNFPA support for dissemination platforms
- Thematic maps, mobile applications, infographics

Communication of outputs is essential e.g. being able to leverage social media to bring visibility to the indicators and progress stories



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Listening and learning from each other Country level perspectives

What are the continuing challenges of **national SDG monitoring frameworks**?

- Having an NSS that a Government wants, funds long term
- Strengthening use of non-traditional data sources
- Building capacity
- Disaggregation
- Financial cost of monitoring
- Coordination
- Ownership of SDGs, individually and collectively
- Choice and quality of indicators



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Listening and learning from each other Country level perspectives

Some NSOs have mapped **data flows**

- E.g. Egypt, Cambodia
- Useful for understanding partnerships within countries
- Useful for understanding linkages between indicators and data sources (e.g. Malaysia, Mongolia mapped each of the 232 indicators to a data source, frequency, availability, custodian)
- Rosstat are trialling international data flows through UNECE Data Flow Pilot Study as part of implementation of SDMX

Data flows are becoming a big issue for countries – see next slide



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Listening and learning from each other Country level perspectives

Please work with NSOs on data flows

- International agencies and regional bodies are not necessarily going to the NSOs for data. How can data flows function better?
- Thematic reports (e.g. agriculture, children) are coming from agencies with data prepared by the agencies, not by the NSOs.
- Part of the issue is NSO is not always the producer of the indicator, so agencies, such as FAO, go to line ministries.
- In some countries, coordination mechanisms are working well but not all countries have a coordination mechanism.
- Work is needed within countries and between international organisations for better coordination



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Listening and learning from each other Country level perspectives

The international statistical community is working on data flow guidelines

- UNSC 49th session in 2019
 - Information note on data flow guidelines
- IEAG-SDG work programme 2018
 - Implementation guidelines for data flows between countries and custodian agencies for consideration UNSC 50th session in 2019



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Listening and learning from each other Country level perspectives

NSOs and international agencies are innovating with **new data sources**

- NSOs e.g. China using geospatial for its agricultural census
- FAO e.g. using for SDG indicators and for agricultural statistics, to improve design of agricultural statistics
- Issue NSOs are facing is how to integrate different data sources
 - Quality of administrative data
 - Availability of different data sources
 - Skills to use different data sources



Listening and learning from each other Country level perspectives

NSOs are using **administrative data**

- Use is variable e.g. Mongolia are using admin statistics for 110 of their 233 chosen indicators, Nepal 56%, Maldives 80%; Ghana 57%
- Issues include
 - Asia and the Pacific, Africa – availability, quality etc of administrative data
 - Myanmar –poor data sharing is a challenge
 - Tanzania - though admin data is more frequent and cheaper to produce indicators from, admin data quality is lower than from surveys. So, need to have strong routine admin data systems which are capacitated to produce quality data. A positive - cost of improving admin data system is lower than cost of carrying out periodic surveys
 - To help improve quality, Tanzania give training to administrative data custodians on statistical standards, classifications and frameworks
 - Mongolia – mapping SDG indicators to admin data source to admin data custodian has been useful and identified a large number of custodians in the Mongolian NSS (strong partnerships required in order to deliver on global indicators)



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Listening and learning from each other Country level perspectives

NSOs are using **household surveys and Censuses** for SDG indicators

Issues include

- requirements for data disaggregation; frequency; and data collection and processing costs in terms of time, financial resources and technical skill required are quite high (Fiji, Nepal, China, Malaysia)
- Under use of survey data because capacity of NSOs to analyse sampled data, and relevance of the data (e.g. if an international module, years after its been collected) (Fiji)
- Opportunities presented by using tablets e.g. real-time feedback from the field to adjust enumeration issues (Fiji)
- Mobilizing domestic resources for the household surveys (Nepal)
- Major surveys are financed by donors – delays faced (Nepal)
- Disparity in data – differences in definitions and standards between the survey source and admin sources, and choice by country which source to use for the SDG reporting (Nepal)
- Delivery of partial indicators (Malaysia, China)
- Aligning national needs/definitions with global needs/definitions (China)



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Listening and learning from each other Country level perspectives

NSOs are using **other non-traditional data sources**

- Geospatial information (e.g. Mexico, Ghana, China)
- Point of Sale data (e.g. Japan)
- Mobile phone data (e.g. Japan)
- Collection of biometrics, anthropometry, etc data as part of household surveys (e.g. modules on MICS) (e.g. Phillipines)

Consistency with Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics? Skill sets required? Enabled by legislation? Role of NSOs in non-traditional areas e.g. collecting height, weight, water quality, HIV status, etc



Listening and learning from each other Country level perspectives

NSOs and international agencies are **adapting existing methodologies developed by specialized international agencies**

- Adapting WASH indicators and methodologies to new SDG indicators and disaggregation demands
 - Need to review existing module, drop unnecessary parts, not just add new parts
- FAO Indicators in Depth
 - [FIES (FAO Food Insecurity Experience Scale – not Family Income and Expenditure Survey), EDGE (Evidence and Data for Gender Equality – asset ownership survey), Agriculture Orientation Index for Government Expenditure]
 - Need to calibrate national results with results coming from application by specialized international agencies
 - Cultural effects of international modules at the national level
 - Ability of NSOs to be able to understand and apply the methodology



Challenges - Country level perspectives

- **Modernisation**
 - Set interoperability standards to build data ecosystem
 - Work on SDMX for SDGs
- **Data gaps**
 - Close the indicators gap (tier II and III, disaggregation)
 - Data gaps
- **New data sources**
 - Take full advantage of geospatial information
 - More reliance on administrative data
- **Partnerships**
 - Stability of focal points
- **National Strategy for Development of Statistics**
 - Building the national indicator framework from the National Strategy (National Strategy already set, needs to be revised for 2030 agenda)
 - Lack of a national strategy
- **Supporting the NSS at the sub-national level**
- **Technical capacity building on SDGs**
- **Quality assurance of data produced by other statistical parties**
- **Insufficient financial resources including for publishing expected statistics**



Opportunities - Country level perspectives

New Data Sources

- Big data (e.g. for goals 11, 13, 14 and 15)
- Admin records (eg. For indicators 3.6.1, 5.5.1, and 11.5.1)
- Improve traditional surveys and censuses
 - International organisations like FAO and UNICEF developing modules specific to SDGs
 - Lesson from ESCAP regional steering group on population and social statistics on need to have integrated surveys, not multiple standalone, theme-specific surveys
- Private sector data e.g. employer organisations



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Opportunities - Country level perspectives

National Strategy for development of Statistics (NSDS)

- Not all countries have one
- Paris21 can help
- For those countries with an NSDS, it may have been developed and approved before the Agenda 2030 and SDGs



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Opportunities - Country level perspectives

Improving **national statistical systems**

- 2030 Agenda demands consolidation of National Statistical Systems
 - 2030 Agenda is an opportunity to foster statistical capabilities of the entire National System, not just the NSO
 - 2030 Agenda can make producers of statistics sit together and harmonize/rationalize efforts to get data e.g. multiple crime victimization surveys
- 2030 Agenda is an opportunity to create a country-level strategy reflecting long-term policy prioritization – beyond political cycles
- 2030 Agenda is an opportunity for the NSO to strengthen coordination systems



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Opportunities - Country level perspectives

Developing road maps

- Indonesia, Malaysia and Ghana are developing Roadmaps for SDG reporting and indicators
 - To inform development activities
 - To inform input into international reviews of indicators
 - To inform planning, prioritization, etc
 - To address data gaps (e.g. Ghana)
 - To strengthen entire data ecosystem (e.g. Ghana)
 - To encourage data use (e.g. Ghana)



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Opportunities - Country level perspectives

Developing **quality assurance frameworks**

- For indicators
- For non-traditional data sources
- To provide common standards for data from multiple sources for monitoring development agendas (e.g. Ghana)



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Opportunities - Country level perspectives

New and/or strengthened partnerships

- UN-GGIM, GEO (Group on Earth Observations), NASA
 - Earth Observations data, Data Cubes, global framework for integrating statistical and geospatial information
- Paris21
 - National Strategy for Development of Statistics
- Specialised International agencies
 - FAO, UNICEF, etc – question modules, training, etc in specific themes and indicators
- UNSD
 - Global Indicator Set – refinements, review
 - Methodological development – global statistical standards, frameworks, classifications
- UNFPA, World Bank
 - Dissemination platforms, reporting platforms
- Regional bodies
 - Capacity building, consensus-building, regional reporting



Lessons learned - What could NSOs do?

- Identify a political/senior data champion
- Establish a government-wide coordination mechanism
- Determine focal point for each of the 232 indicators so countries know which line ministries etc are being approached for which indicator and by which international specialized agency
- Innovate with new data sources
- Strengthen partnerships
 - Ministries responsible for SDGs
 - Ministries responsible for administrative and other non-traditional data sources
 - international agencies e.g. for support with question modules, training, capacity building, funding
- Improve data/indicator communication channels (e.g. use of social media, connections with media) to improve visibility of indicators and reporting, to reach out to the public
- Establish a data ecosystem within the country – mapping data sources, indicator focal points, laws, accountabilities, etc
- Learn from others e.g. Look at dissemination platforms being used by other NSOs and see if it can be adopted by your NSO (Mexico have an open source platform)
- Join the UNSC-UNGGIM Expert Working Group on the integration of geospatial and statistical information



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Listening and learning from each other International perspectives

Specialised international organisations e.g. FAO, UNICEF

- Are focal points for specific SDG indicators
- Are working with international statistical community to address methodological gaps with tier III indicators
- Are exploring new data sources e.g. satellite data for crops
- Are supporting countries e.g. MICS integrated survey, survey modules from FAO, e-learning modules
- Are working with IEAG-SDG on implementation of data flow guidelines
- Encourage countries to have within-country coordination mechanisms



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Listening and learning from each other International perspectives

UNSD

- Are responsible for global statistical standards, frameworks and classifications
- Are responsible for the Global SDG Indicator Set
- Are responsible for the Global SDG Indicator Database from which global reports are generated
- Share best practice e.g. on National Monitoring Reporting Systems, on using administrative data in statistical systems
- Build international consensus through the UN Statistical Commission and General Assembly



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Listening and learning from each other International perspectives

Regarding **Principles for National Reporting Platforms**, NSOs felt

- Clear institutional arrangements is a priority principle for NSOs.
- Guidelines on data interoperability would be welcome – basic questions like what does interoperability mean, how to do it, skills required, practical not theoretical guidance



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Listening and learning from each other International perspectives

Participants asked UNSD to

- share mapping of focal points for each of the indicators (e.g. FAO responsible for indicators, UNICEF for))
- advise on
 - frequency of indicators needed (Malaysia),
 - measuring/reporting on pace of progress (Phillipines)
- Share all powerpoint presentations following the workshop



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Next Steps – Global Indicator Framework

- Global Indicator Framework for SDGs was developed by the IAEG-SDGs
 - Comprehensively reviewed by the UNSC 51st session in 2020 and 56th session in 2025
 - IEAG-SDG representatives from each region
- IEAG-SDG work programme 2018
 - Review methodologies for tier 3 indicators (Fall 2018)
 - Consult on new indicators (Spring 2019, prior to UNSC 51st session in 2020)
 - Compile preliminary list of possible changes, refinements and deletions to existing set of indicators for consultation mid-2019
 - Review data availability and capacity building needs for tier 1 and tier 2 indicators
 - Determine dimensions and categories of data disaggregation for consideration UNSC 50th session in 2019
 - Implementation guidelines for data flows between countries and custodian agencies for consideration UNSC 50th session in 2019 (Phillipines, Mexico)
 - Annual review of refinements to the indicators for consideration UNSC 50th session in 2019
 - Suggest list of proxy indicators for immediate use until tier 3 work is finished
 - Next meeting November 2018



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Listening and learning from each other
Regional perspectives



What do regional commissions do?

*“Regional Commission statistical bodies **are the nexus** between the Statistical Commission at the global level and the implementation at the national level of the norms endorsed by the Commission.*

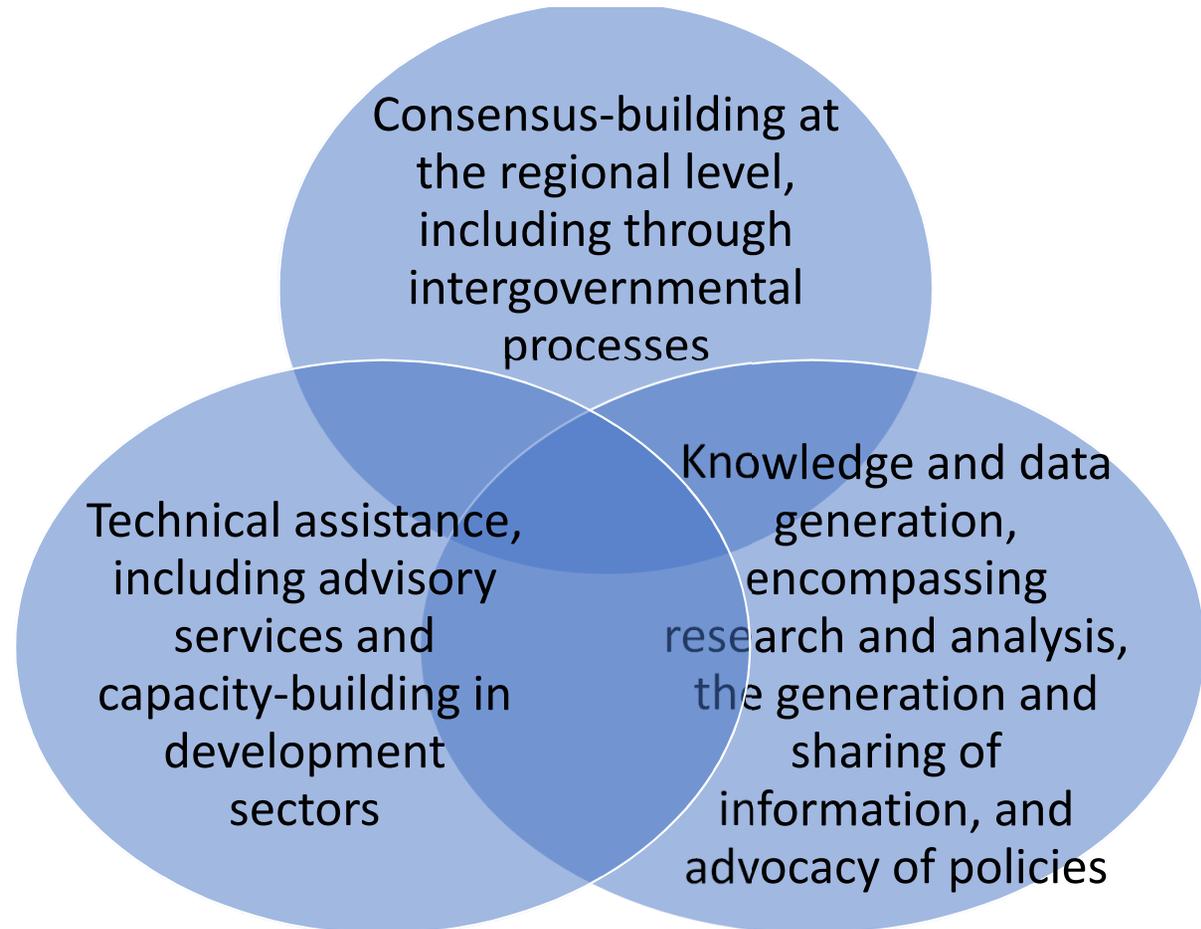
*In the context of the 2030 Agenda, the support provided by the regional commissions to assist Member States in **adapting, implementing and measuring progress towards** the implementation of national development plans is of particular significance as it influences the quality of statistics and methodologies used, as well as the use of new and innovative methodologies and sources of data, known as the **transformative agenda for official statistics.***

*The regional commissions carry out activities to **strengthen the capacity** of Member States to produce, use and dissemination official statistics and also provide a regional platform for sharing experiences and **practices in statistics work.**”*



How are
regional
commissions
helping?

Three cross-
cutting
functions





UNITED NATIONS
ESCAP
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

7 YEARS OF CONNECTING
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Knowledge and data generation, encompassing research and analysis, the generation and sharing of information, and advocacy of policies



ESCAP
Statistical Database



Consensus-building at the regional level, including through intergovernmental processes

ESCAP Commission

74rd Session, May 2017

Endorsed a [Collective Vision and Framework for action by the Asia-Pacific statistical community to advance official statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)

Agreed to convene the 6th session of the [Committee of Statistics](#) at a higher decision-making level

75th Session, May 2018

Agreed to continue to advance [disaster-related statistics](#) in Asia and the Pacific

Agreed to accelerate the implementation of the Regional Action Framework on [Civil Registration and Vital Statistics](#) in Asia and the Pacific



Consensus-building at the regional level, including through intergovernmental processes

ESCAP Committee on Statistics

5th Session, October 16-19, 2018

Senior Officials Segment – Achieving the agreed collective vision for advising official statistics for Sustainable Development

High Level Segment – Navigating Policy and Data to Leave No One Behind



Consensus-building at the regional level, including through intergovernmental processes

Legislative mandates

General Assembly resolutions

68/261 Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2006/6 Strengthening statistical capacity

2011/15 Revision of the statute of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific

2013/21 Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolutions

246 (XLII) Statistical services in Asia and the Pacific

65/2 Regional technical cooperation and capacity-building in statistics development in Asia and the Pacific

67/10 A core set of **economic statistics** to guide the improvement of basic economic statistics in Asia and the Pacific

67/11 Strengthening statistical capacity in Asia and the Pacific

67/12 Improvement of **civil registration and vital statistics** in Asia and the Pacific

69/15 Implementing the outcome of the High-level Meeting on the Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Asia and the Pacific

69/16 A core set of **population and social statistics** to guide national capacity development in Asia and the Pacific

71/14 Asian and Pacific Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Decade, 2015-2024



Consensus-building at the regional level, including through intergovernmental processes

<p>Chair of UN Statistical Commission:*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kenya <p>Eastern Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethiopia Tanzania <p>Middle and Southern Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Botswana Cameroon <p>Western Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ghana Niger <p>Northern Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Algeria Egypt 	<p>Western Asia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bahrain <p>Central, Eastern, Southern, and South-Eastern Asia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> China India Tajikistan The Philippines <p>Oceania:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fiji Samoa <p>The Caribbean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grenada Trinidad and Tobago 	<p>Central and South America:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brazil Colombia Mexico <p>Eastern Europe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Belarus Russian Federation <p>North America and Northern, Southern and Western Europe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada France Germany The Netherlands Sweden
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IAEG-SDGs membership

- **27 countries**
- **International agencies are observers**



Consensus-building at the regional level, including through intergovernmental processes

Regional road map for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific

14. Opportunities for regional cooperation are to:

- a) Promote the need for **national statistical systems** to be responsive to the requirements of users arising from the 2030 Agenda, and the need to encourage investments in national statistical systems that are adequate to meet statistical requirements and to support implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals as appropriate;
- b) Formulate and implement **continuous, comprehensive and system-wide strategies for the development of statistics**, including statistics for the 2030 Agenda;
- c) Provide and promote capacity-building support to national statistical systems to **increase the availability of high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated data**, including to develop integrated measurement frameworks for Sustainable Development Goal statistics that integrate data from multiple sources, including big data, in a coherent and consistent manner to support integrated analysis of sustainable development issues;
- d) Organize **national statistical system business processes and modernize tools** for strengthened quality, efficiency and effectiveness of statistical information management and exchange;
- e) Build **the skills of the staff and management of national statistical systems, including of relevant data producers**, to enhance the human resources capacity for generating the statistical products and services required for monitoring of national development plans and the 2030 Agenda.



Technical assistance, including advisory services and capacity-building in development sectors

Integration of Policy and Data

As part of ESCAP's Regional Strategy for Strengthening Population and Social Statistics, we are developing **EPIC** - a Policy-Data integration tool, with supporting templates and guidelines,

- to guide development of a comprehensive **National Sustainable Development Indicator Set**
- for countries to meet national monitoring and regional/global reporting

Trialled in Samoa, 5 to 8th June 2018

- In seven sectors – Agriculture, Community Development, Law and Justice, Trade and Commerce, Public Administration, Health and Tourism
- Attended by line Ministries and statistical community
- Emphasised the need to align resource allocations with policy priorities – to connect policy priorities contained in national plans with national budgets for implementation of stated policy intentions
- Feedback positive on usefulness of tool for integrated planning and identification of data needs
 - The tool helped identify needs for indicators in all seven sectors as well as issues and target groups not reflected in policy documents
- Commenced mapping of SDG indicator framework to nationally identified sets of indicators for each of the seven sectors represented at the workshop



Technical assistance, including advisory services and capacity-building in development sectors

Ocean Accounts Partnership

1 to 3 August, at the UNCC, Bangkok

- First gathering of experts (governments and academia) from within and outside the Asia-Pacific region on this topic.
- Expected outcome is technical recommendations on ocean accounts which will contribute to global standards on data and statistics related to the ocean.
- The workshop has received overwhelming interests from experts – more than 90 experts have indicated their willingness and interest in contributing.
- Currently carefully assessing nominations and identifying participants for priority funding
- Potential pilot countries could be Indonesia, Vanuatu, Thailand and Bangladesh



Technical assistance, including advisory services and capacity-building in development sectors

Asia-Pacific Expert group on Disaster Related Statistics

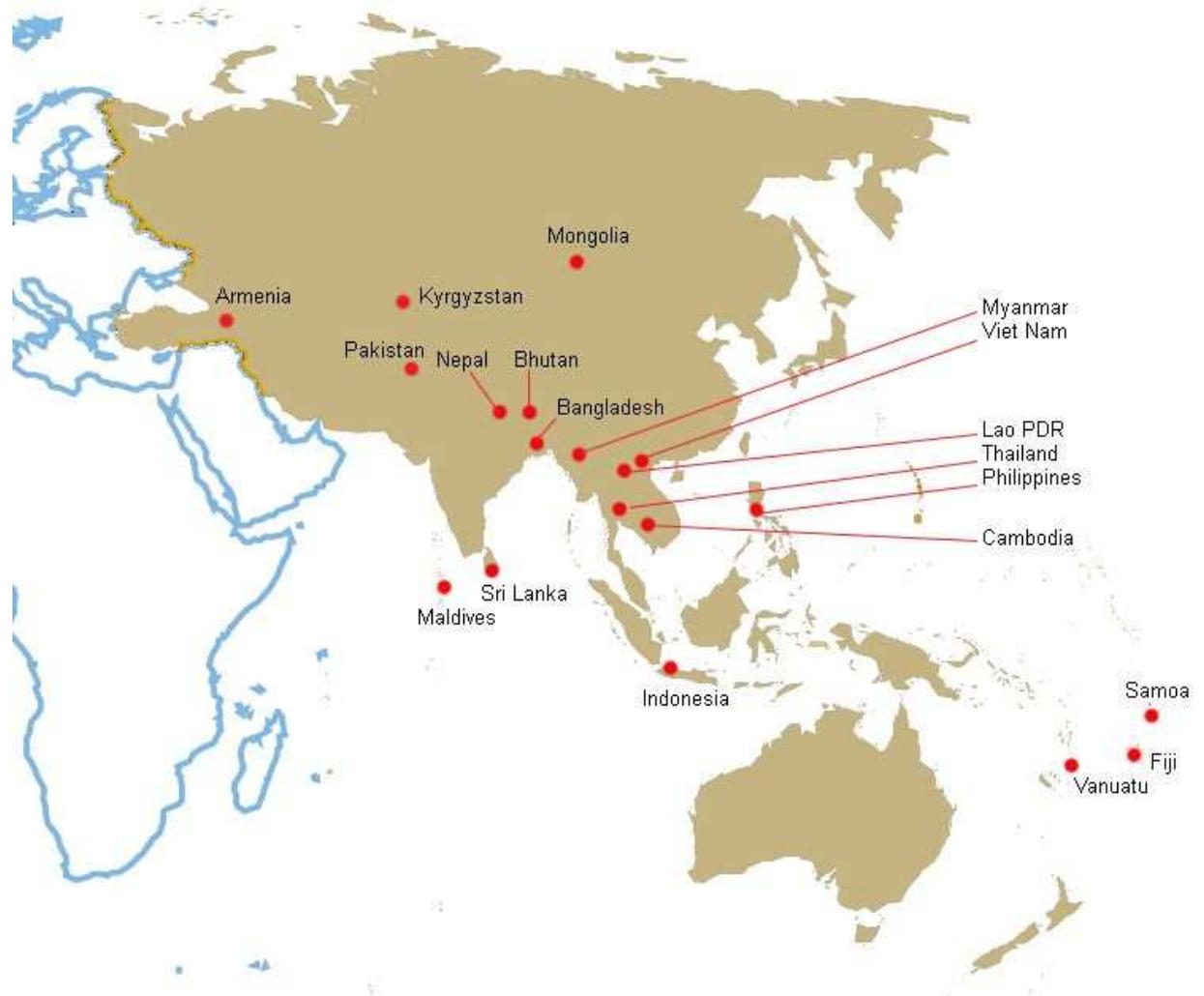
- brings together a coalition of knowledge, expertise and strategic leadership from the national statistics offices and from the disaster management agencies and other relevant users of data for disaster risk reduction.
- Developed a Disaster-related Statistics Framework (DRSF) including descriptions of the uses of outputs of the standard products of statistics offices, like censuses and surveys, in applications for evidence-based disaster risk reduction policy.
- The disaster-related statistics framework is as a tool for developing an integrating platform for the statistics at the national level.
- Understanding disaster risk involves an integration of statistics on the social, environmental and economic conditions of particularly defined geographic areas.
- Through implementation of DRSF it will be possible to: (i) improve production of statistics from existing databases and (ii) bridge the representations of the realm of disasters and risk reduction on the one hand, with the current standard practices of socio-economic statistics on the other.



Technical assistance,
including advisory
services and
capacity-building in
development
sectors

In country capacity
building

As at June 2018





Technical assistance, including advisory services and capacity-building in development sectors

In country capacity building As at June 2018

Countries	Disaster-related Stats	Environment Stats	Economic Stats	NSS Reviews	Gender Stats	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)	Rapid Response Facilities UNCT/VNR/SDG/UNDAF	Draft Policy Data Integration Tool (EPIC) tool
Armenia					x			
Bangladesh	x	x						
Bhutan		x	x				x	
Cambodia			x					
Fiji	x	x						
Indonesia	x	x						
Kyrgyzstan		x				x		
Lao PDR			x					
Maldives		x	x					
Mongolia		x				x	x	
Myanmar		x	x			x		
Nepal		x	x	x				
Pakistan		x					x	
Philippines	x	x			x			
Samoa		x						x
Sri Lanka			x	x	x			
Thailand	x	x			x			
Vanuatu		x						
Viet Nam		x	x				x	
	5	15	8	2	4	3	4	1



Technical assistance, including advisory services and capacity-building in development sectors

Leveraging UN Statistics Division initiatives

- Workshop on Earth Observations for monitoring SDGs
- Friends of the Chair on Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics including Open Data
- UN/NBS International Workshop on SDG indicators
- Big data



Technical assistance, including advisory services and capacity-building in development sectors

Training

- SIAP
 - Residential courses with JICA on:
 - Statistics for meeting the SDG demand
 - Producing disaggregated SDG indicators
 - ICT innovations for modernizing statistical systems
 - A mixed bag of others
 - Implementing training components of global and regional capacity development strategies
 - Asia-Pacific Regional Action Plan to **Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics** Of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics



Perspectives from chair, ESCAP Regional Steering Committee on Population and Social Statistics

- “It has been a great challenges to narrowing the gap in the development of NSOs in the region. Some countries have experienced well developed statistical institution with its rich data available, but some still lag behind.
- We still have to focus on how the poor data countries could provide data as rich as possible in the areas of core sets as well as SDGs data on population and social statistics.
- The availability of data in poor countries still depend on how they can develop integrated surveys, instead of administrative data. No developing countries in the region have good administrative data. Survey still the main sources. The challenges are: how they can conduct an integrated survey and how to guarantee data qualities.
- Another challenge is that of how NSOs in most developing countries to have stronger engagement with media. This should be the focus. If data produced by NSOs/NSS could be sources for media news as well as for data driven journalism, the role of data producers/NSS will be stronger and would be respected more by line ministries/stakeholders.”



Thank you

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