Transforming our world:
the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Transforming institutional settings in Asia and the Pacific

The Future of Economic Statistics
Agenda item 4 Institutional Setting

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

Who is ESCAP?

The **United Nations** **E**conomic and **S**ocial **C**ommission for **A**sia and the **P**acific

"…the regional development arm of the United Nations for the Asia-Pacific region"

One of five Regional Commissions of the United Nations

Works closely with other UN programmes and agencies, the Asian Development Bank, NGOs and civil society

53 Member States (including China) and 9 Associate Members

Two thirds of the world's population is located in the ESCAP region. China is ranked No. 1 by population.

UNITED NATIONS
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Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

ESCAP Committee on Statistics

> " ... by 2030, *national statistical systems* are *enabled and empowered* to lead development of and to deliver innovative, trusted and timely products and services for urgently needed and evolving statistical requirements of Agenda 2030."
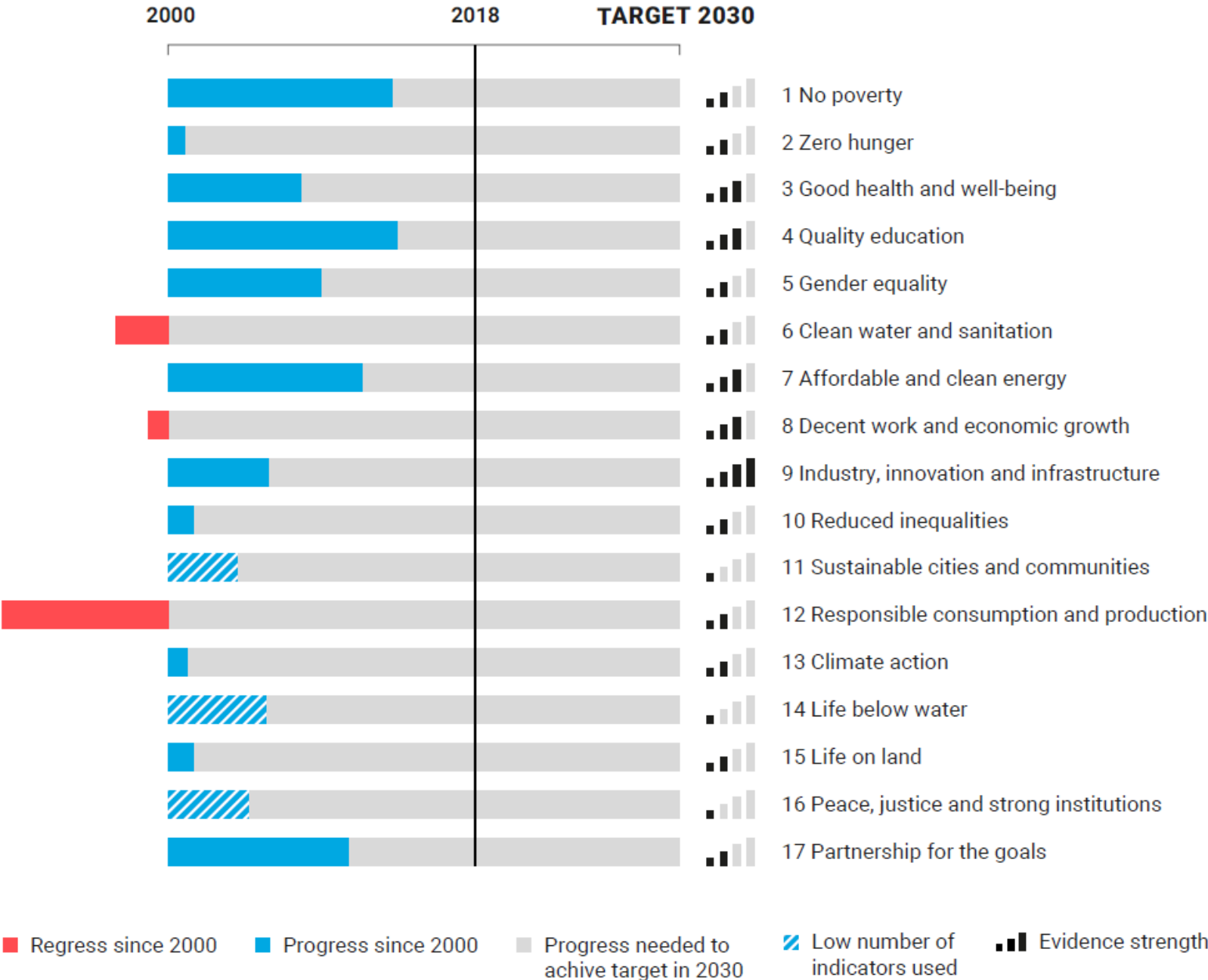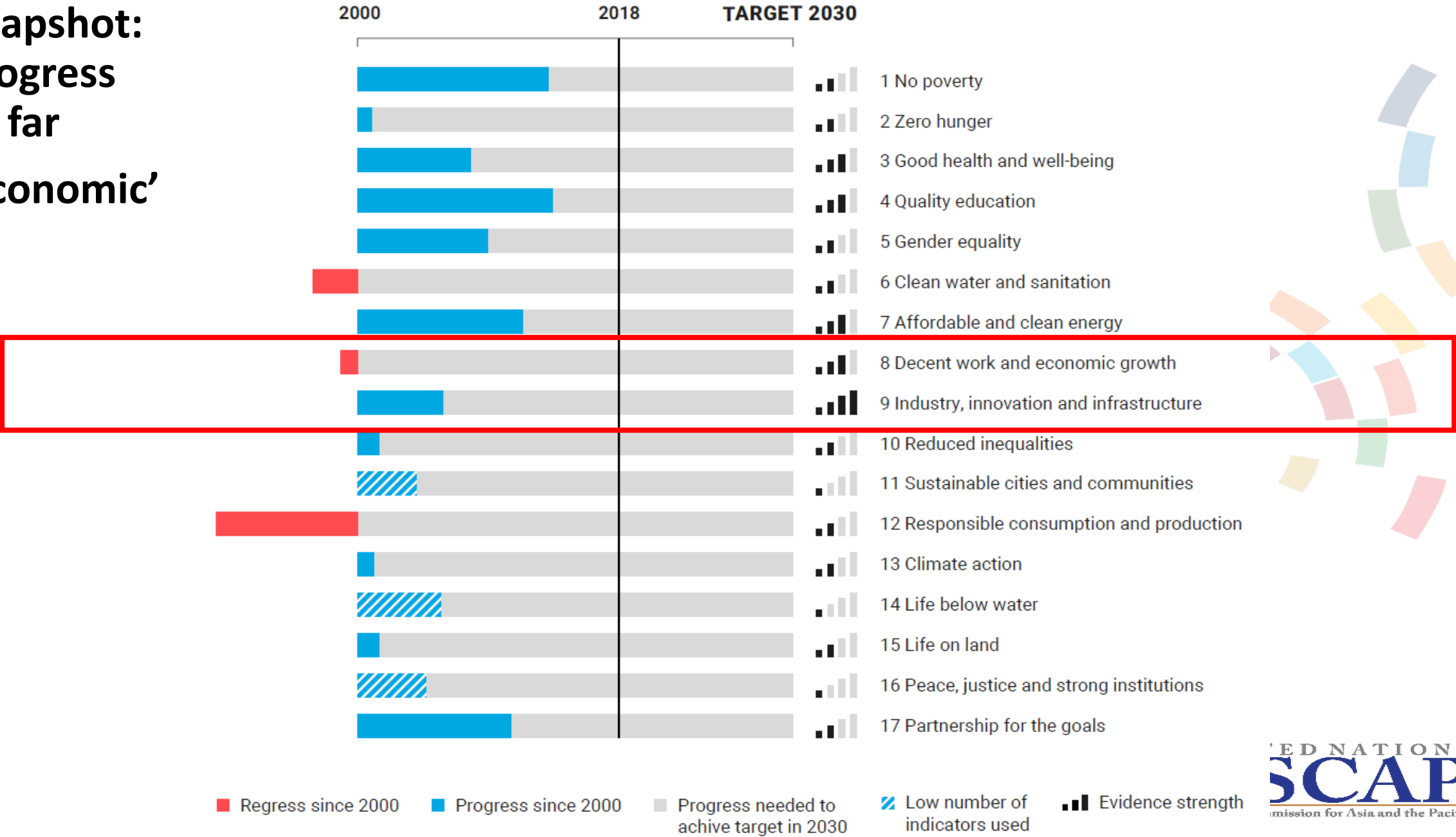
How is Asia and the Pacific going?

- How much progress has been made since 2000 in regards with each of the 17 SDGs?

- How likely will the targets be achieved by 2030, judging by pace of progress thus far?
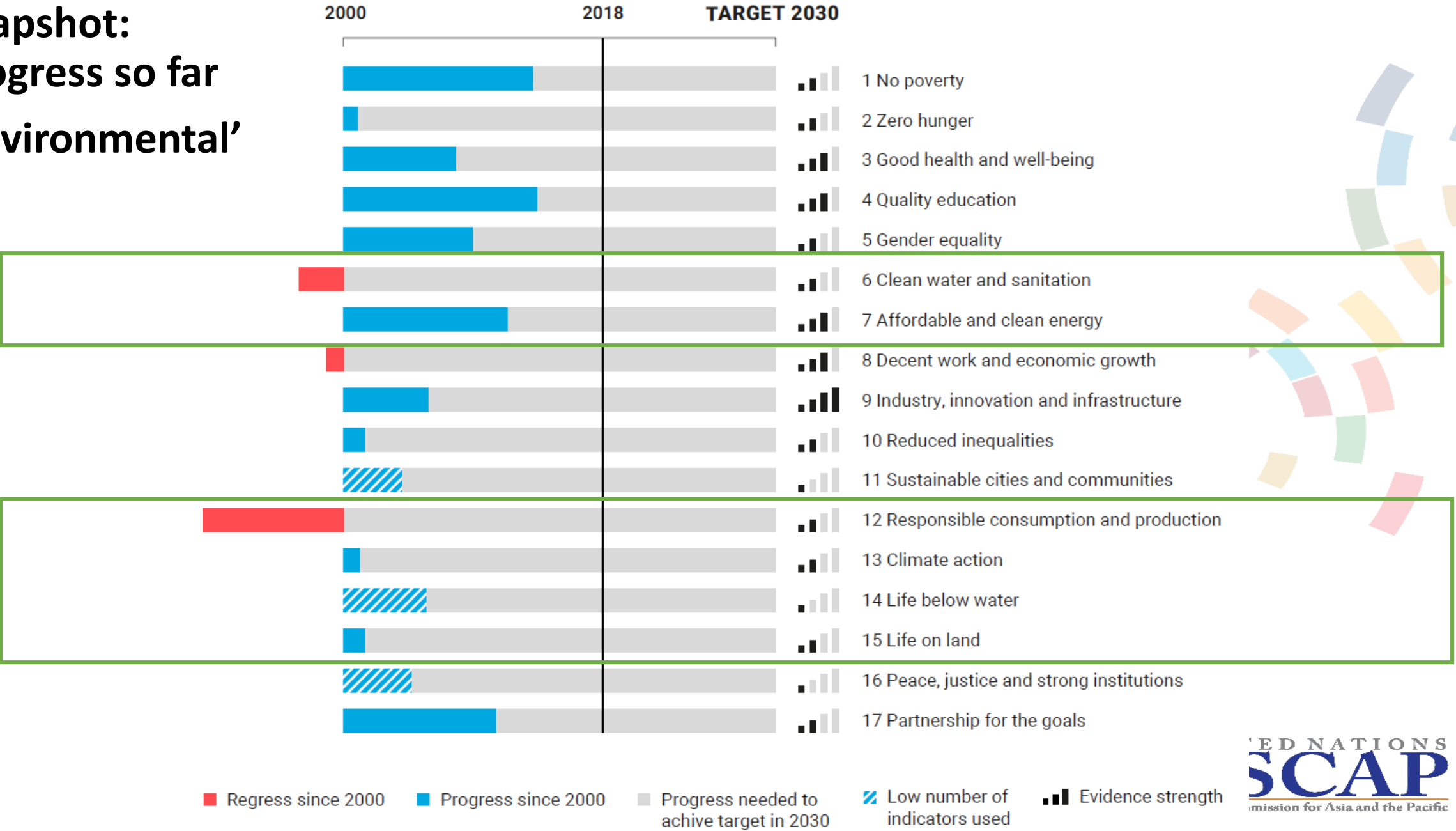
Snapshot: progress so far

Snapshot: progress so far 'Economic'

Progress chart showing SDG goals progress from 2000 to 2018 with Target 2030:

Goal	
1 No poverty	
2 Zero hunger	
3 Good health and well-being	
4 Quality education	
5 Gender equality	
6 Clean water and sanitation	
7 Affordable and clean energy	
8 Decent work and economic growth	
9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure	
10 Reduced inequalities	
11 Sustainable cities and communities	
12 Responsible consumption and production	
13 Climate action	
14 Life below water	
15 Life on land	
16 Peace, justice and strong institutions	
17 Partnership for the goals	

Legend:
- Regress since 2000
- Progress since 2000
- Progress needed to achive target in 2030
- Low number of indicators used
- Evidence strength

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Snapshot: progress so far 'Environmental'

	2000	2018	TARGET 2030
1 No poverty			
2 Zero hunger			
3 Good health and well-being			
4 Quality education			
5 Gender equality			
6 Clean water and sanitation			
7 Affordable and clean energy			
8 Decent work and economic growth			
9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure			
10 Reduced inequalities			
11 Sustainable cities and communities			
12 Responsible consumption and production			
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14 Life below water			
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16 Peace, justice and strong institutions			
17 Partnership for the goals			

Regress since 2000 Progress since 2000 Progress needed to achive target in 2030 Low number of indicators used Evidence strength

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# Dashboard: expected achievements

Goal 1: 1.1 International poverty | 1.2 National poverty | 1.a Resources mobilization | 1.5 Resilience of vulnerable | 1.3 Social protection | 1.4 Equal rights | 1.b Sound Policy frameworks

Goal 2: 2.1 Food security | 2.2 Malnutrition | 2.3 Agricultural productivity | 2.a Investment in agriculture | 2.5 Genetic diversity | 2.4 Sustainable food production | 2.b Trade restrictions in agriculture | 2.c Food commodity markets

Goal 3: 3.1 Maternal mortality | 3.2 Neonatal & child mortality | 3.b R&D of medicines | 3.d Risk management capacity | 3.9 Health impact of pollution | 3.3 Communicable diseases | 3.4 NCD & mental health | 3.7 Sexual & reproductive health | 3.6 Road traffic accident | 3.c Health financing | 3.8 Health coverage | 3.5 Substance abuse | 3.a Tobacco Control

Goal 4: 4.c Qualified teachers | 4.1 Effective learning outcome | 4.6 Adult literacy & numeracy | 4.2 Early childhood development | 4.3 TVET & tertiary education | 4.5 Equal access to education | 4.4 Skills for employemnt | 4.7 Knowledge & skills on SD | 4.a Education facilities | 4.b Scholarships available

Goal 5: 5.5 Women in leadership | 5.1 Discrimination against women... | 5.2 Violence against women & girls | 5.3 Early marriage | 5.4 Unpaid work | 5.6 Reproductive health & rights | 5.a Equal economic rights | 5.b Use of technology | 5.c Gender equality policies

Goal 6: 6.2 Sanitation & hygiene | 6.1 Safe drinking water | 6.4 Water-use efficiency | 6.6 Water-related ecosystems | 6.3 Water quality | 6.5 Water resources management | 6.a International cooperation | 6.b Participation of local communities

Goal 7: 7.1 Access to energy services | 7.3 Energy efficiency | 7.2 Renewable energy | 7.a International cooperation | 7.b Energy infrastructure

Goal 8: 8.6 Youth NEET | 8.8 Labour rights | 8.5 Employment & decent work | 8.10 Capacity offi nancial institutions | 8.4 Global resource efficiency | 8.2 Economic diversification... | 8.1 Per capita economic growth | 8.3 Development-oriented policies | 8.7 Child & forced labour | 8.9 Sustainable tourism | 8.a Aid for Trade | 8.b Global strategy for youth...

Goal 9: 9.c Access to ICT | 9.4 Upgrade infrastructure | 9.5 Research & tech capabilities | 9.1 Infrastructure development | 9.b Domestic technology... | 9.2 Industrialization | 9.3 Access to financial services | 9.a Resilient infrastructure

Goal 10: 10.1 Income growth (bottom 40%) | 10.c Transaction costs of remittances | 10.2 Social, economic & political inclusion | 10.4 fiscal & Social protection policies | 10.3 Inequalities of outcome | 10.5 Global financial markets | 10.6 inclusive global governance | 10.7 Safe migration & mobility | 10.a Differential treatment for... | 10.b ODA & financial flows

Goal 11: 11.1 Housing & basic services | 11.2 Transport systems | 11.6 Air quality & waste management | 11.5 Resilience to natural disasters | 11.3 Inclusive & sustainable... | 11.4 Protect cultural & natural heritage | 11.7 Green & public spaces | 11.a Urban planning | 11.b Disaster risk management policies | 11.c Sustainable & resilient buildings

Goal 12: 12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources | 12.4 Managing chemicals & wastes | 12.1 Sustainable consumption... | 12.3 Food waste & losses | 12.5 Reducing waste generation | 12.6 Sustainability information... | 12.7 Public procurement... | 12.8 Information on SD | 12.a Scientific & technological... | 12.b Sustainable tourism | 12.c Fossil-fuel subsidies

Goal 13: 13.2 National climate change policies | 13.1 Resilience & adaptive capacity | 13.3 Climate change awareness | 13.a Needs of developing countries | 13.b Planning & management...

Goal 14: 14.5 Conservation of coastal areas | 14.2 Marine & coastal ecosystem | 14.1 Marine pollution | 14.3 Ocean acidification | 14.4 Destructive fishing | 14.6 Fisheries subsidies | 14.7 Marine resources in SIDS | 14.a Research capacity & marine... | 14.b Small-scale artisanal fishers | 14.c Implementing international law

Goal 15: 15.2 Forests management | 15.4 Mountain ecosystems | 15.5 Loss of biodiversity | 15.1 Terrestrial & inland freshwater | 15.3 Desertification | 15.6 Utilization of genetic resource | 15.7 Protected species | 15.8 Invasive alien species | 15.9 National & local planning | 15.a Financial resources | 15.b Resource mobilization | 15.c Trafficking of protected species

Goal 16: 16.1 Reduction violence | 16.b Non-discriminatory laws | 16.2 Violence against children | 16.3 Justice for all | 16.4 Illicit financial & arms flows | 16.5 Corruption and bribery | 16.6 Effective institutions | 16.7 Inclusive decision-making | 16.8 Inclusive global governance | 16.9 Legal identity | 16.10 Public access to information | 16.a Violence, terrorism & crime

Goal 17: 17.19 Statistical capacity | 17.8 Technological capacity-building | 17.4 Debt sustainability | 17.11 Exports of developing countries | 17.10 Multilateral trading | 17.9 Capacity building for SDGs | 17.6 International cooperation | 17.1 Tax & other revenue | 17.3 Additional financial resources | 17.2 Developed countries... | 17.5 Investment promotion for LDCs | 17.7 Transfer of technologies | 17.12 Duty-free market access | 17.13 Global macroeconomic... | 17.14 Policy coherence for SD | 17.15 Country's policy space | 17.16 Global partnership for SD | 17.17 Public, public-private and civil... | 17.18 Data availability

Insufficient data: 7/20 targets (35%)

Goal 1	1.1 International poverty	1.2 National poverty	1.a Resources mobilization	1.5 Resilience of vulnerable	1.3 Social protection	1.4 Equal rights	1.b Sound Policy frameworks				
Goal 2	2.1 Food security	2.2 Malnutrition	2.3 Agricultural productivity	2.a Investment in agriculture	2.5 Genetic diversity	2.4 Sustainable food production	2.b Trade restrictions in agriculture	2.c Food commodity markets			
Goal 3	3.1 Maternal mortality	3.2 Neonatal & child mortality	3.b R&D of medicines	3.d Risk management capacity	3.9 Health impact of pollution	3.3 Communicable diseases	3.4 NCD & mental health	3.7 Sexual & reproductive health	3.6 Road traffic accident	3.c Health financing	3.8 Health coverage / 3.5 Substance abuse / 3.a Tobacco Control
Goal 4	4.c Qualified teachers	4.1 Effective learning outcome	4.6 Adult literacy & numeracy	4.2 Early childhood development	4.3 TVET & tertiary education	4.5 Equal access to education	4.4 Skills for employemnt	4.7 Knowledge & skills on SD	4.a Education facilities	4.b Scholarships available	
Goal 5	5.5 Women in leadership	5.1 Discrimination against women...	5.2 Violence against women & girls	5.3 Early marriage	5.4 Unpaid work	5.6 Reproductive health & rights	5.a Equal economic rights	5.b Use of technology	5.c Gender equality policies		
Goal 6	6.2 Sanitation & hygiene	6.1 Safe drinking water	6.4 Water-use efficiency	6.6 Water-related ecosystems	6.3 Water quality	6.5 Water resources management	6.a International cooperation	6.b Participation ofl ocal communities			
Goal 7	7.1 Access to energy services	7.3 Energy efficiency	7.2 Renewable energy	7.a International cooperation	7.b Energy infrastructure						
Goal 8	8.6 Youth NEET	8.8 Labour rights	8.5 Employment & decent work	8.10 Capacity offi nancial institutions	8.4 Global resource efficiency	8.2 Economic diversification...	8.1 Per capita economic growth	8.3 Development-oriented policies	8.7 Child & forced labour	8.9 Sustainable tourism	8.a Aid for Trade / 8.b Global strategy for youth...
Goal 9	9.c Access to ICT	9.4 Upgrade infrastructure	9.5 Research & tech capabilities	9.1 Infrastructure development	9.b Domestic technology...	9.2 Industrialization	9.3 Access to financial services	9.a Resilienti nfrastructure			
Goal 10	10.1 Income growth (bottom 40%)	10.c Transaction costs of remittances	10.2 Social, economic & political inclusion	10.4 fiscal & Social protection policies	10.3 Inequalities of outcome	10.5 Global financial markets	10.6 inclusive global governance	10.7 Safe migration & mobility	10.a Differential treatment for...	10.b ODA & financial flows	
Goal 11	11.1 Housing & basic services	11.2 Transport systems	11.6 Air quality & waste management	11.5 Resilience to natural disasters	11.3 Inclusive & sustainable...	11.4 Protect cultural & natural heritage	11.7 Green & public spaces	11.a Urban planning	11.b Disaster risk management policies	11.c Sustainable & resilient buildings	
Goal 12	12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources	12.4 Managing chemicals & wastes	12.1 Sustainable consumption...	12.3 Food waste & losses	12.5 Reducing waste generation	12.6 Sustainability information...	12.7 Public procurement...	12.8 Information on SD	12.a Scientific & technological...	12.b Sustainable tourism	12.c Fossil-fuel subsidies
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Goal 17	17.19 Statistical capacity	17.8 Technological capacity-building	17.4 Debt sustainability	17.11 Exports of developing countries	17.10 Multilateral trading	17.9 Capacity building for SDGs	17.6 International cooperation	17.1 Tax & other revenue	17.3 Additional financial resources	17.2 Developed countries...	17.5 Investment promotion for LDCs / 17.7 Transfer oft echnologies / 17.12 Duty-free market access
	17.13 Global macroeconomic...	17.14 Policy coherence for SD	17.15 Country's policy space	17.16 Global partnership for SD	17.17 Public, public-private and civil...	17.18 Data availability					

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Insufficient data: 34/51 targets (67%)

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	17.13 Global macroeconomic...	17.14 Policy coherence for SD	17.15 Country's policy space	17.16 Global partnership for SD	17.17 Public, public-private and civil...	17.18 Data availability				

SDG data availability in Asia-Pacific by development dimension
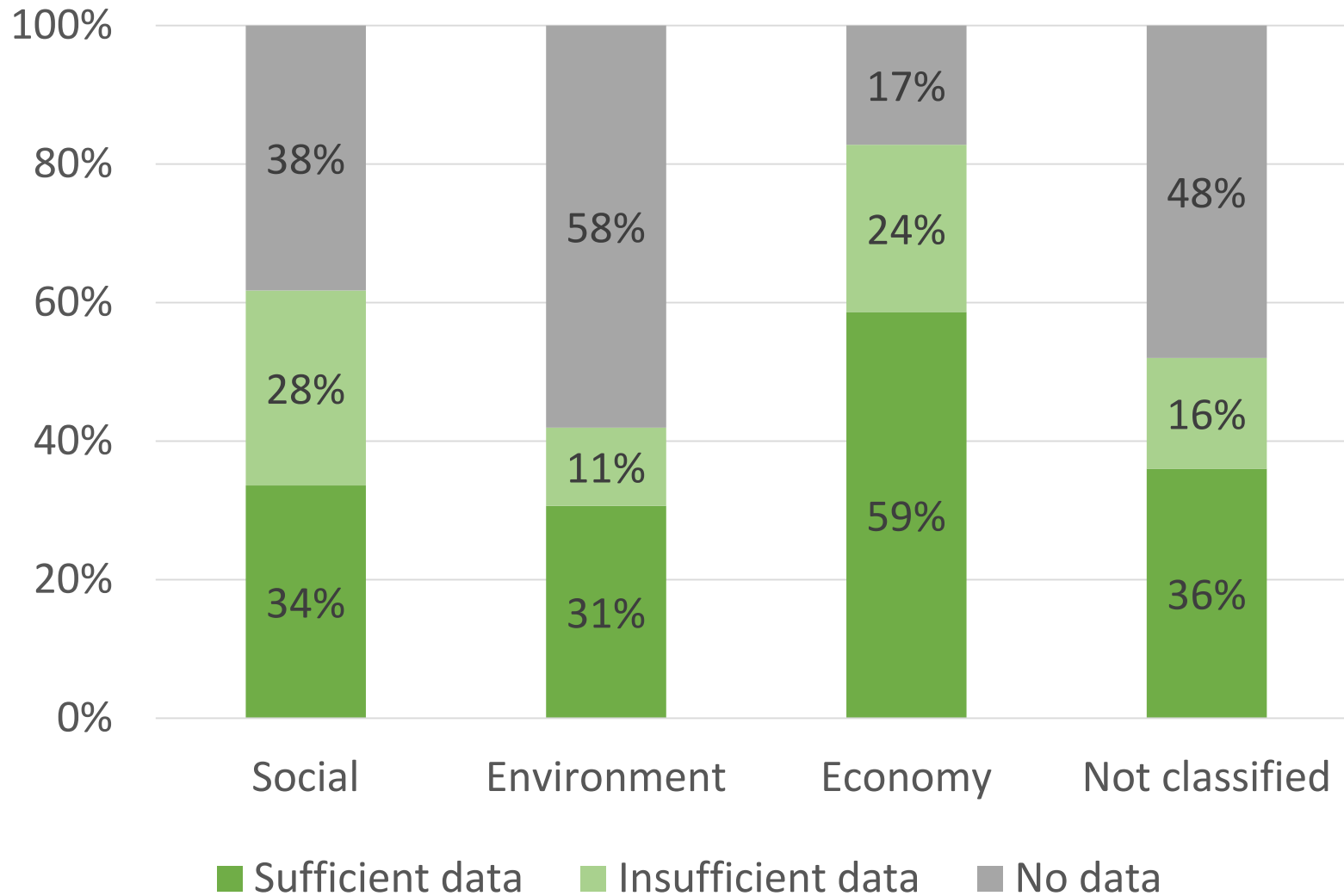
Economy, SDGs 8, 9, 29 indicators

Social, SDGs 1-5; 10-11; 16, 128 indicators

Environment, SDGs 6,7; 12-15, 62 indicators

Not classified, SDG 17, 25 indicators

Key messages

Lots of data gaps

- Economic statistics are not the worst

Lots of 'technical assistance' required

- How should countries actually produce these indicators?

Lots of 'statistical infrastructure' gaps

- how do we know when a statistic based on a new data source complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics?

- How do we enable and empower NSOs to use new data sources and new data methods?

Enablement

Enabling NSOs to

- coordinate the NSS
- Fill data gaps
- Use statistical infrastructure
- Use new methods
- Use new data sources

The Sustainable Development Goals highlight the need for new data and partnerships

Global Goals Retweeted

Amina J Mohammed ✔ @Amina... · 1d ⌄

In 2015, 193 countries adopted the #2030Agenda, promising to provide universal and affordable access #ForTheWeb 🛜 in least developed countries by 2020. On #Web30 🛜, let's be clear: achieving the #GlobalGoals depends on narrowing the digital gap.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

About the Sustainable Development Goals - United Nations Sustainable...
un.org

💬 14   🔁 245   ♡ 501   ⬆

Non traditional data sources

Australia: Using scanner data for CPI

- **Transactions** data used to compile ~ 25% of CPI

  - Initial method directly replaced field collected prices with unit values derived from transactions data

  - Current method applies multilateral methods to make use of price and expenditure information and full range of products

- Increasingly using **webscraped** data (used to compile ~10% of CPI)

- The ABS **consulted widely** with the statistical and user community prior to implementing

- **Quality benefits**:

  - census of products used (no sampling),

  - expenditure data re-weights index each period

- **Cost benefits**:

  - less labour intensive,

  - more frequent and more items can be priced,

  - potential to develop spatial price indexes

Indonesia: Using mobile phone data
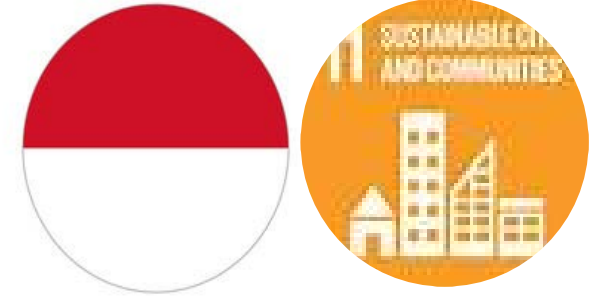
- 350 million active mobile phone numbers
- All numbers need to registered
- Location based services and call detailed records
- Used for: foreign tourists at cross border posts, domestic visitors, commuter estimation and event based analysis (Asian Games and IMF-WB Annual meeting)

Afghanistan: Using geospatial data for population estimates

Last census was in 1979

Significant uncertainties in national and subnational estimates

One-third of country covered by a rolling census (SDES), but insecurity preventing additional data collection

Exploration of new methods for obtaining subnational population numbers

High resolution population mapping

Model based estimates

Using bottom-up approaches to derive population estimates

Example geospatial datasets for population prediction

Vegetation index

Night-time lights

Slope

Number of compounds & area settled
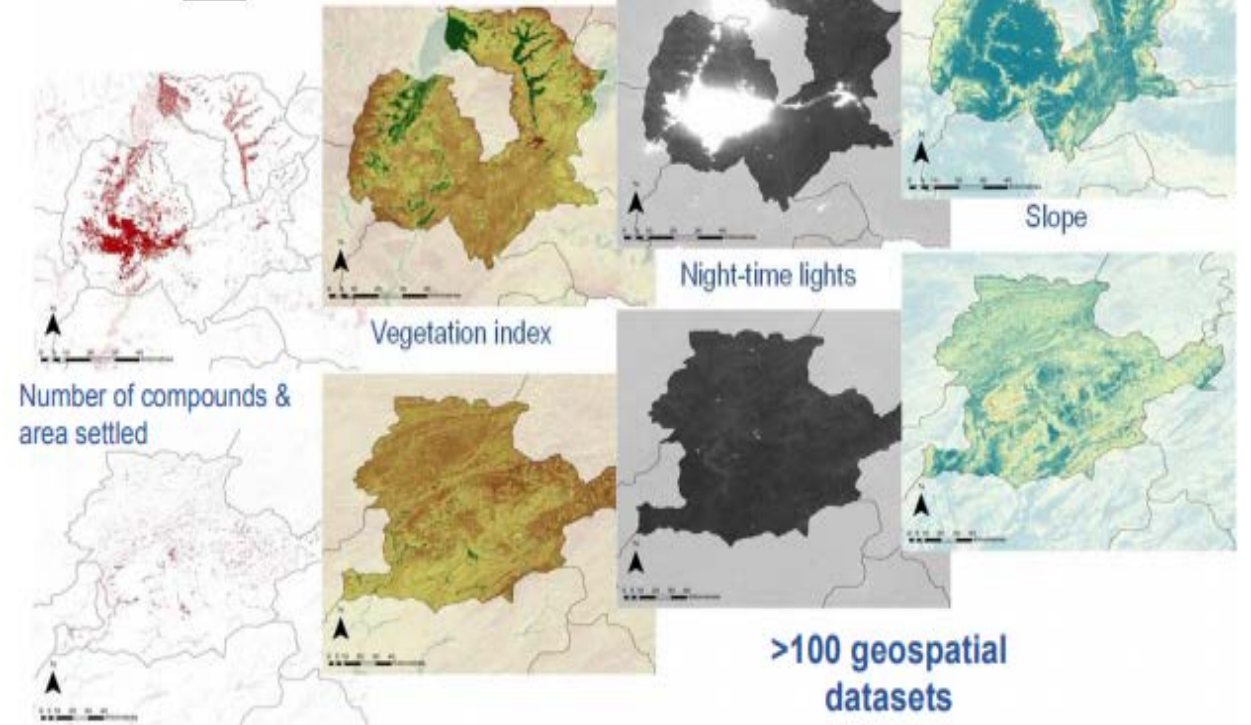
>100 geospatial datasets

Afghanistan: Using geospatial data for population estimates
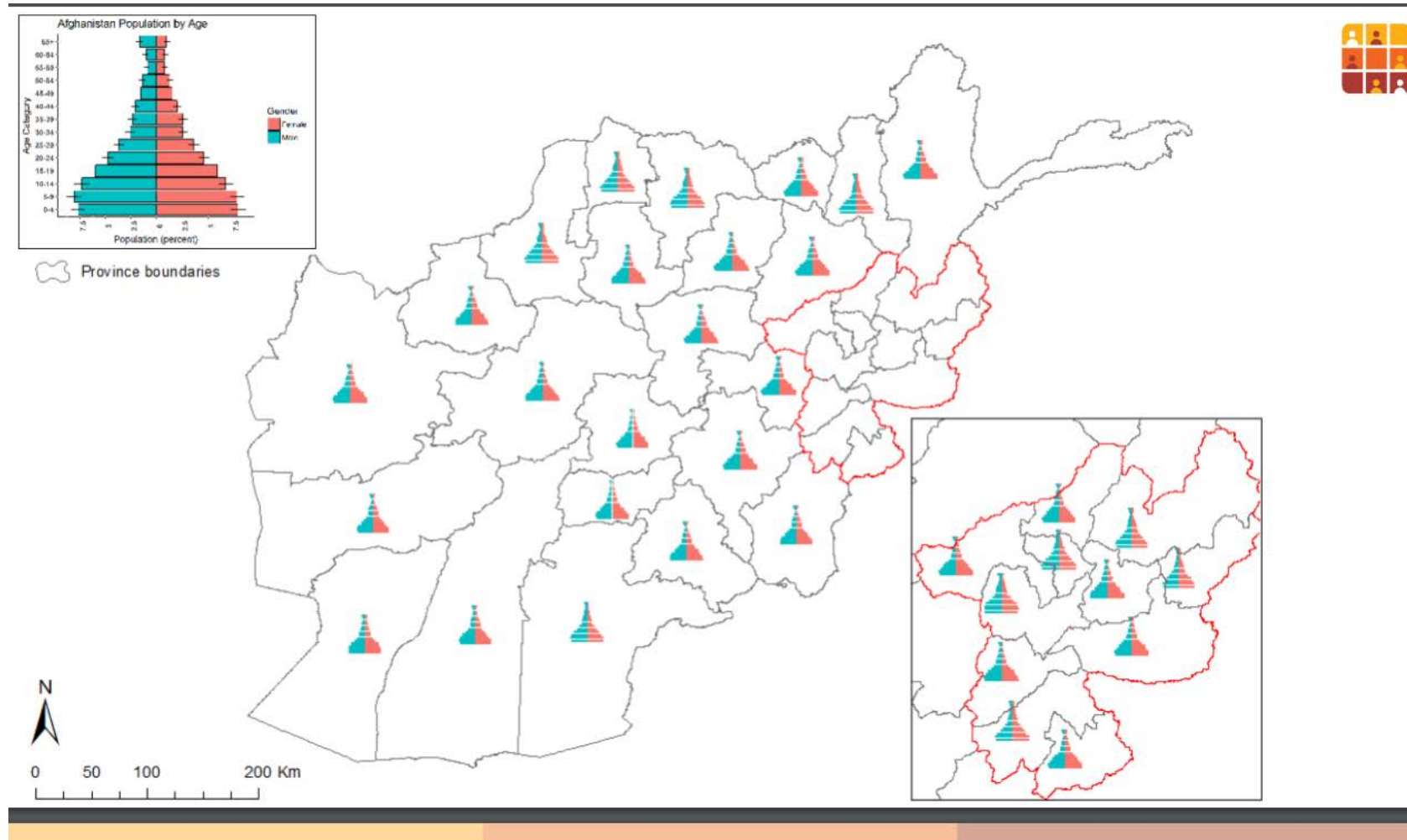
Non traditional data methods

Thailand: using GIS for disaggregation

Census data re-allocated to a grid
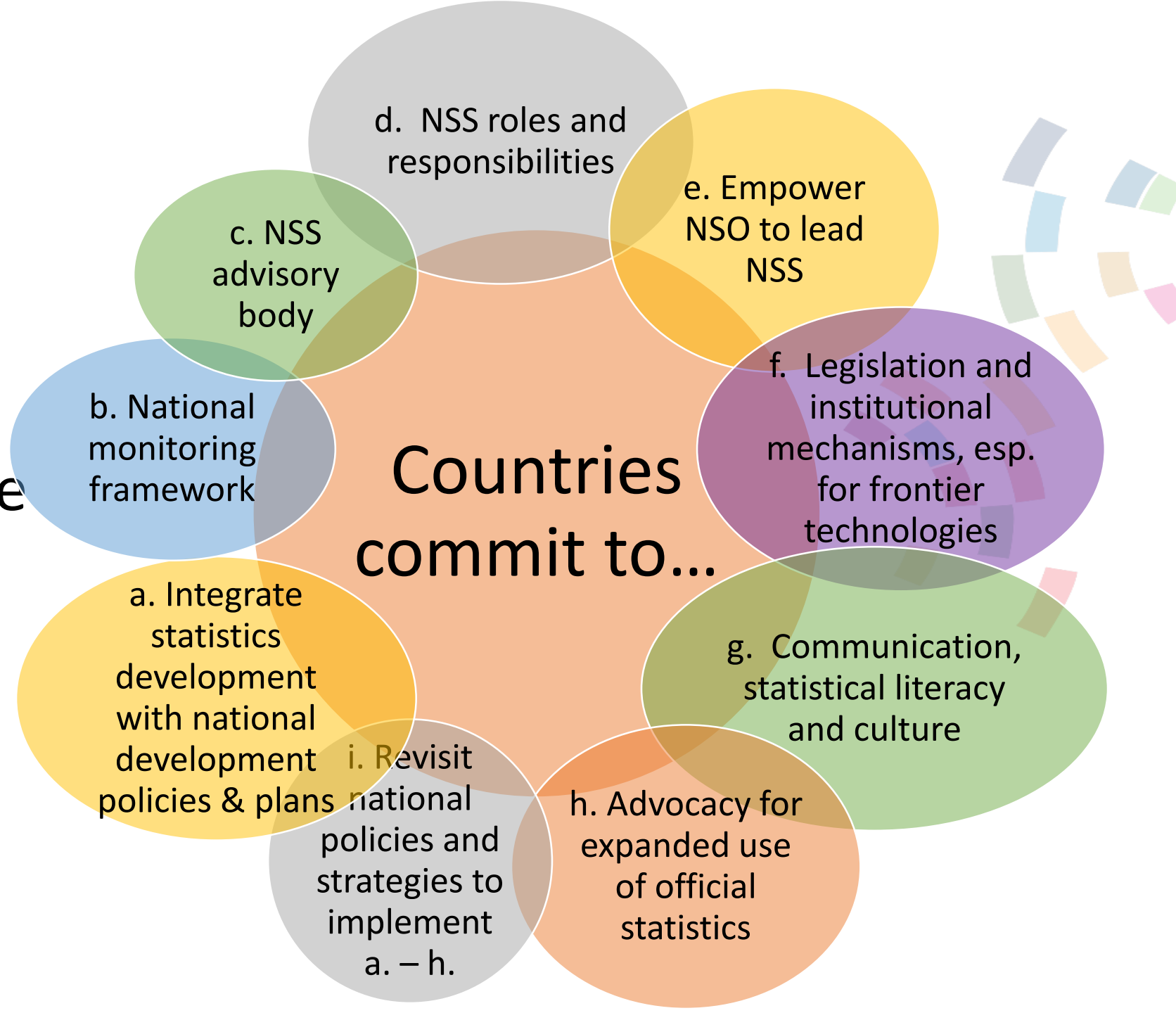
Flood hazard areas

Land-cover data
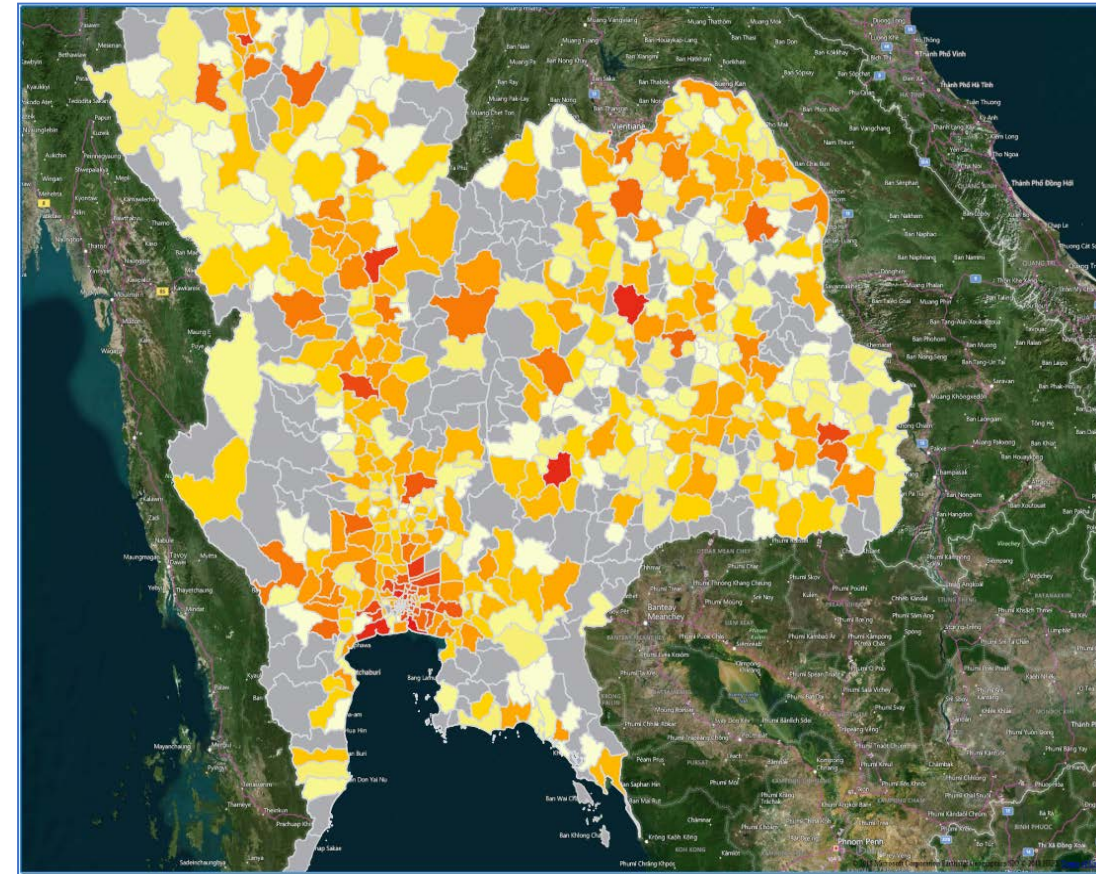
Empowerment

Agenda 2030 is a country-led agenda

In Asia-Pacific, countries have made nine commitments including to use frontier technologies, big data, new methods

Countries commit to...

d. NSS roles and responsibilities

e. Empower NSO to lead NSS

c. NSS advisory body

f. Legislation and institutional mechanisms, esp. for frontier technologies

b. National monitoring framework

a. Integrate statistics development with national development policies & plans

g. Communication, statistical literacy and culture

i. Revisit national policies and strategies to implement a. – h.

h. Advocacy for expanded use of official statistics

UN ESCAP is supporting the enablement of NSOs

Technical support and capacity building

Using geospatial/earth observation data for official statistics, Bangkok, June 2018

Using mobile phone data for official statistics workshop, Jakarta, June 2019

ISI Symposium on Data Science and Official Statistics, August 2019

Convening and consensus building

Global Working Group on Big Data for Official Statistics

Task Team on skill, capacity development

ISI Special Topic Session: Big Data and Official Statistics in Asia and the Pacific (STS 358) (China, Thailand, Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines, Australia)

Research and analysis

Using GIS for disaggregation

Using scanner and web-scraped data for CPI: lessons from Asia-Pacific (forthcoming)

Big data and official statistics: a practical guide (forthcoming)

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The UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development increases the need for **innovation** –including new institutional settings, new data sources, new methods, new partnerships, new conversations

Everyone in national statistical systems need to **work together** – statisticians, geospatial experts, digital community, line ministries, private sector, civil society, lawyers, planning ministries, politicians

Keeping in mind the need to produce **official statistics** not just data or statistics

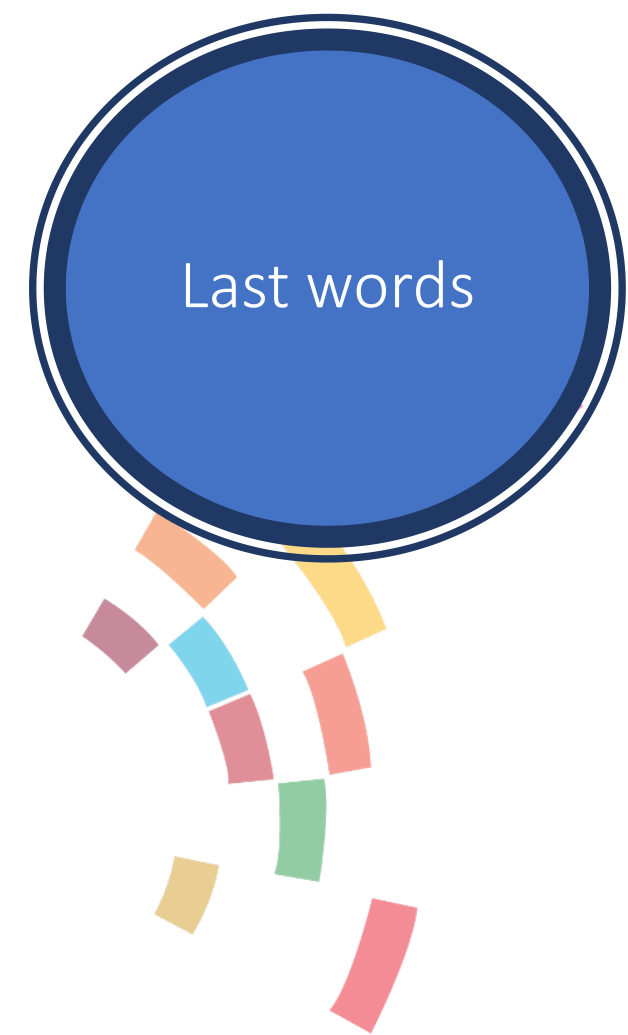**Institutional transformation** is as essential as statistical transformation

UN ESCAP is supporting NSOs to be **enabled and empowered**

Last words

Thanks…. ☺

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