



Shared Prosperity Dignified Life



SDG Data and the Role of NSOs

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UN ESCWA

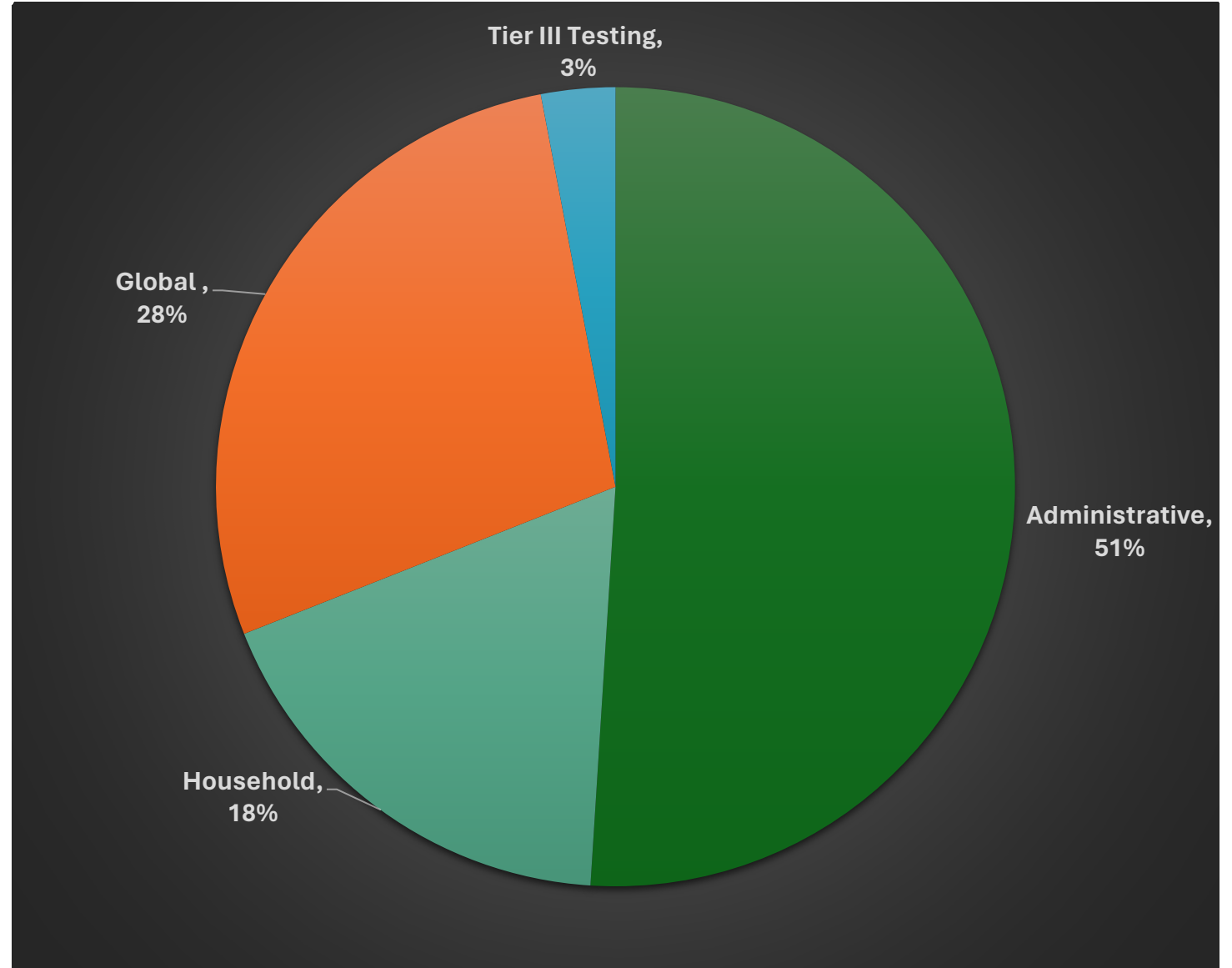
Training course on: "Introduction in Data science and Big Data for official statistics and the SDGs"

6-8 November 2023

Contents

- Data sources
- Data availability
- Strategies to bridge the data gap

SDG Data Sources



Bridging Data Gaps



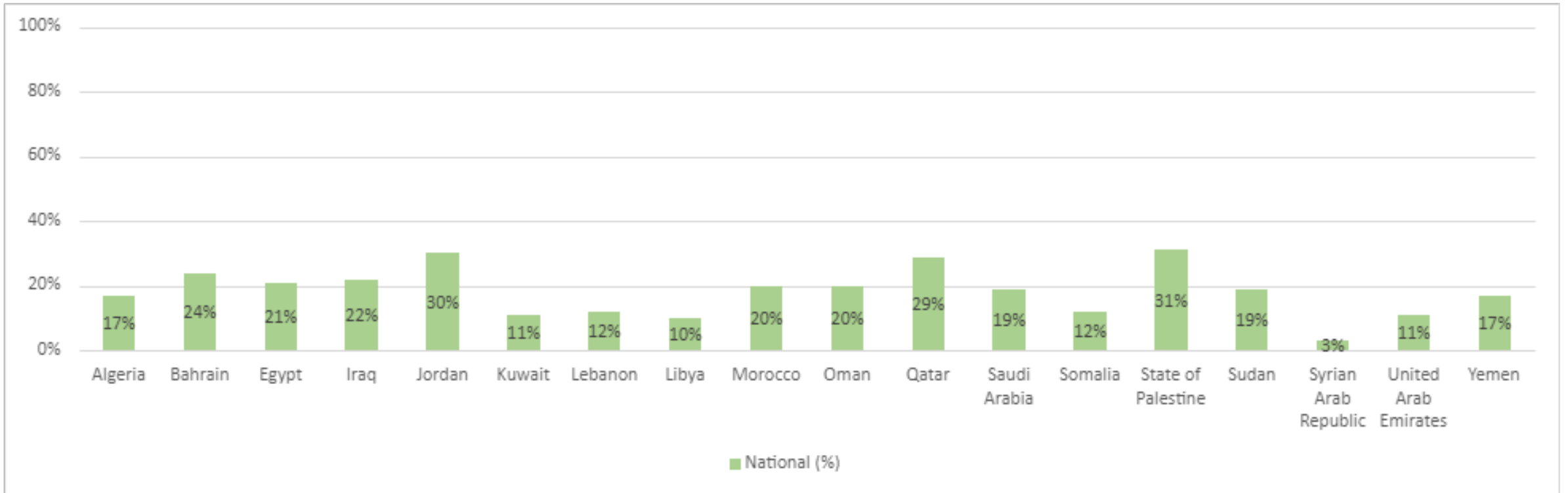
ESCWA SDMX Converter for SDGs

<https://datacatalog.unescwa.org/>

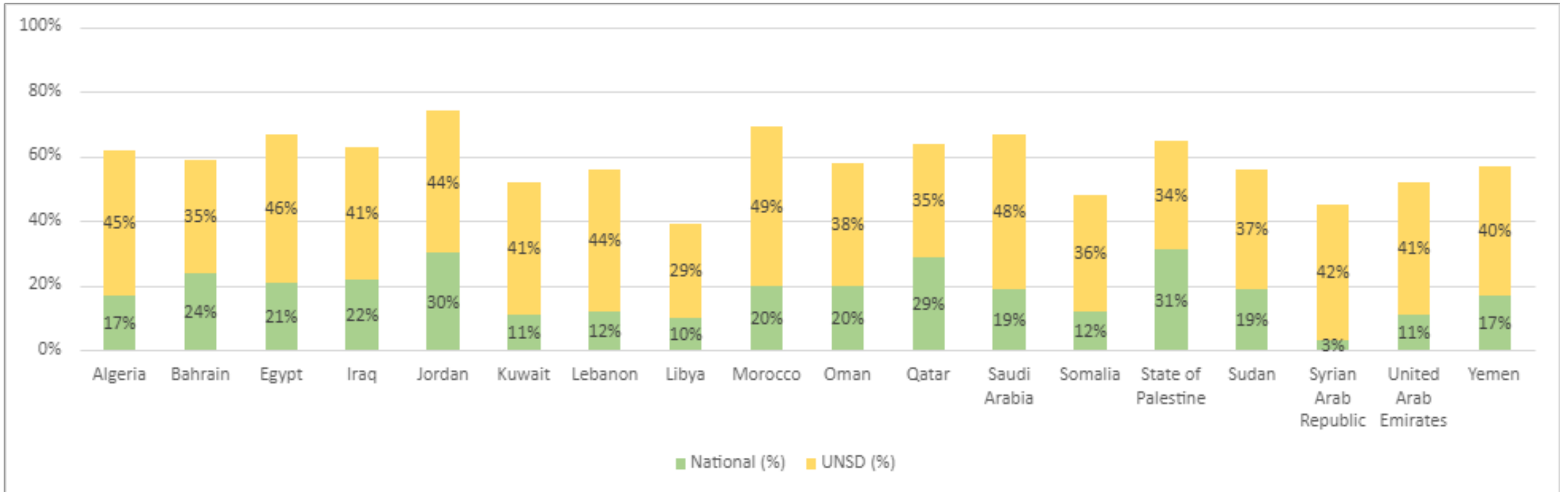
Strategies #1

- Compile available national data officially disseminated at country and global levels
- Compile available Global data
- Disseminate timely comparable and quality data by ESCWA SDMX Converter

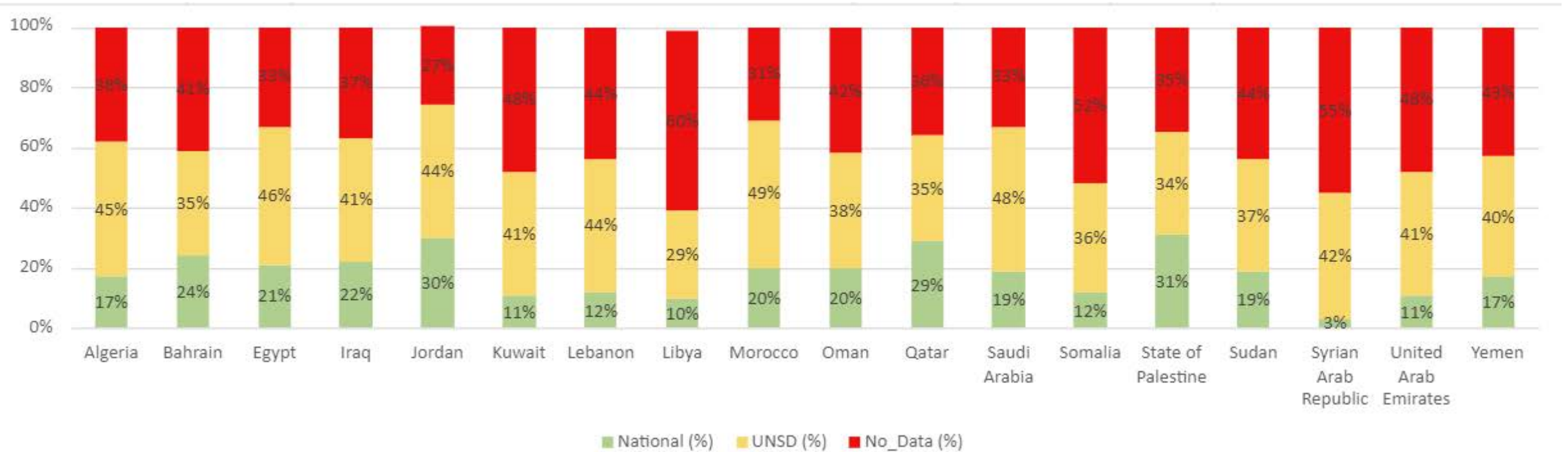
What was available



What was added



What is still missing



HH



SDG Data Collection Tool

Strategies #2

- Identify missing HH indicators
- Map missing HH indicators to existing planned surveys
- Plan to implement new HH surveys
- Use SDG Data Collection Tool to guide in the selection of recommended survey and standard questions

Source type (Exclude 1)

Type to search

- Administrative 104
- Both 36
- Survey 51

Area

Goal

Total goals
13

Total targets
50

Indicator

Total indicators
68

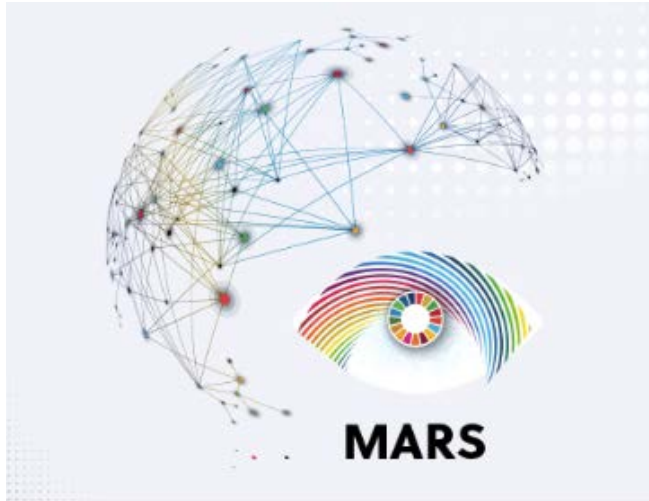
#	Goal
1	Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2	Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3	Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4	Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5	Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6	Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7	Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8	Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

#T	Target
13	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
14	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
17	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
18	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services, access to safe, effective, quality and vaccines for all
20	3.a Strengthen the implementation of the Sustainable Development Organization Framework Convergence Strategy in all countries, as appropriate

#I	Indicator
35	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
36	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
37	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate
38	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
44	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
45	3.7.2 Unmet need for family planning (unmet need for modern methods)

Indicator Name	Custodian Agency	Data Sources	Metadata	Sample Survey Questions
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (% of women aged 15-49 years)	DESA-PopDiv	Main sources: Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), Multi Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys (CPS), Fertility and Family Surveys (FFS), Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS), Performance Monitoring and Accountability 2020 surveys (PMA), World Fertility Surveys (WFS) and other international survey programmes and national surveys	The percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next child and who are currently using a modern method of contraception. For analytical purposes, contraceptive methods are often classified as either modern or traditional. Modern methods of contraception include female and male sterilization, the intra-uterine device (IUD), the implant, injectables, oral contraceptive pills, male and female condoms, vaginal barrier methods (including the diaphragm, cervical cap and spermicidal foam, jelly, cream and sponge), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), emergency contraception and other modern methods not reported separately (e.g., the contraceptive patch or vaginal ring). Traditional methods of contraception include rhythm (e.g., fertility awareness-based methods, periodic abstinence), withdrawal and other traditional methods not reported separately.	UNICEF / MICS6: CP2. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant. Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant? - Yes - No CP4. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy? - Female sterilization - Male sterilization - IUD - Injectables - Implants - Pill - Male condom - Female condom - Diaphragm - Cervical cap - Spermicidal foam - Cream and sponge - Foam/ jelly - Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) - Vaginal ring - Contraceptive patch - Periodic abstinence/ rhythm (one week after menstruation) - Withdrawal - Other

ADMIN
Global





**Monitoring Application for
Reporting on SDGs**

<https://mars.unescwa.org/>

Strategies #3

- Establish a National Network for SDG Data Providers & NSO SDG Teams
- NSS data providers report through MARS
- Report on 98 indicators to NSO through MARS
- NSO Coordinator verifies and reports to custodian agencies
- Custodian agencies verify final data






• calendar

Edit Delete	ILO	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	2	2021	March	October	Online login	
Edit Delete	World Bank/UN-Habitat	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	1	2022	October	January	Excel download	

• contacts

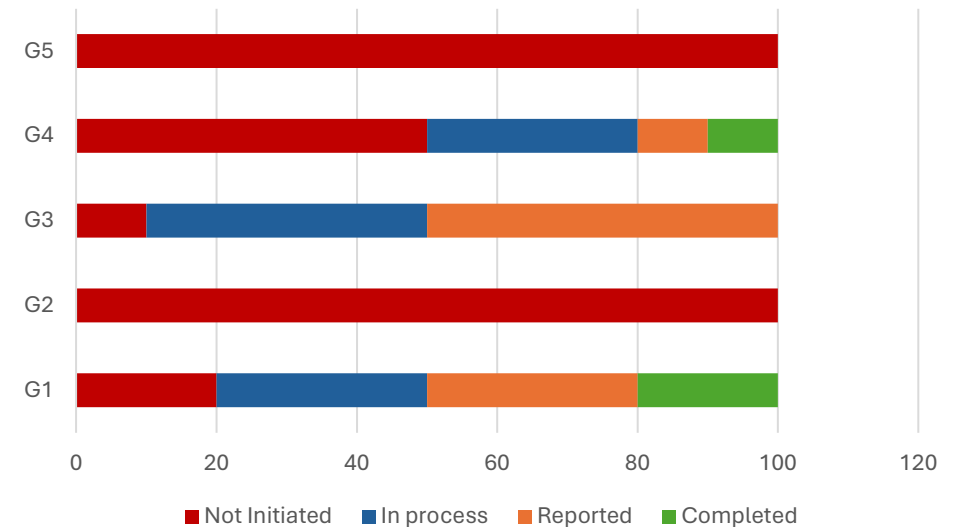
1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)	Steven Kapsos	Head of the Data Production and Analysis Unit	kapsos@ilo.org	ILO
1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	Umar Serajuddin	Senior Economist	userajuddin@worldbank.org	World Bank
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Umar Serajuddin	Senior Economist	userajuddin@worldbank.org	World Bank

• reporting

Report	Qatar	Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.2.2/4.a.1/4.c.1 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex/Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service/Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level	Munira Muhammed Al-Marri			
Report	Qatar	Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Munira Muhammad Al-Marri			

Monitoring Performance

Performance		Status stages	
Not Initiated		❗	No report submitted yet by Data Provider
In Process		✅	Sent report by Data Provider and received by NSO Coordinator
		🔄	Returned /In process
Reported		✅	Sent by NSO Coordinator to Custodian Agency
Completed		✅	Verified by custodian agency as final data to NSO Coordinator and Data Provider



Status
 Goal
 Ministry
 Custodian Agency

Win-Win Strategy

Data is available, it only needs to be collected

- Household surveys
 - Existing surveys - map unavailable indicators to 5-10 year survey plan
 - New surveys - new survey module to collect missing indicators
 - Use of standard SDG metadata – questions/computation
- Administrative records
 - Identifying expert data provider per indicator(s) from ministries
 - Modernize administrative records as per SDG metadata for unavailable indicators
 - Report timely as per custodian agency calendar
 - Use data collection tool as per custodian agency
 - Coordinate and digitize reporting through NSO using MARS
 - Ensure completion of verification by custodian agency