Q&A and other information from the Webex chat window

Agenda item 8: Data availability review of the SDG indicators and corresponding updates to the tier classification,

Other information

From Ms. Yongyi Min, United Nations Statistics Division

- This is the list to the specific recommendations, which includes points about increasing sample sizes and using alternative sources: https://uksa.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/publication/inclusive-data-taskforce-recommendations-report-leaving-no-one-behind-how-can-we-be-more-inclusive-in-our-data/pages/7/

Agenda item 12: Implementation, monitoring and reporting on SDGs (including national/regional/global SDG reporting)

Q and A's

Question: What are countries and international organizations foreseeing to foster an enabling environment for local and regional governments to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs with sound indicators and monitoring & reporting mechanisms?

Answer: (from Canada, IAEG-SDG Member) Canada's national strategy: https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/programs/agenda-2030/moving-forward.html#h2.23 and also the link for the Canadian Indicator Hub: https://sdgcif-data-canada-oddcic-donnee.github.io/

Question: How are countries and international organizations going to embrace and make the most of local, bottom-up efforts for SDG monitoring and reporting such as Voluntary Local Reviews and Voluntary Subnational Reviews? What mechanisms for coordination and cooperation have they envisaged to implement?

Answer: (from Malaysia, IAEG-SDG Member) Urbanice an agency under the ministry of local government has led activities for cities particularly on goal 11. work is in progress with cities in Malaysia

Other information

From Ms. Atanaska Nikolova, Office for National Statistics, UK

- In the UK we have developed a protocol for assessing non-official data specifically for SDG reporting. This is the formal publication: https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts/methodologies/uksustainabledevelopmentgoalsuseofnonofficialsources

From Mr. Alamgir Hossen, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

- I am delighted to share the comprehensive publication by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) titled "Action Plan and Methodological Guidelines towards Data Generation & Disaggregation for Monitoring and Evaluation of SDGs". You can download it from here: https://www.sdg.gov.bd/resource/110/12#1

From Mr. Pietro Gennari, FAO

- Two comments on the topic of Data flows and Global SDG reporting:
  1) UNPD should make available not only their population estimates, but also the country population data
  2) The only way to resolve the problem of data validation (excessive time and resources needed) is to limit the validation to the indicator methodology and data sources. Once this is agreed, there should be no need to validate the yearly estimate produce according to the agreed methodology
- FAO has developed methodological guidelines for measuring the contribution to the SDGs of private sector companies in the food and agricultural sector "Guidance on core indicators for agrifood systems – Measuring the private sector's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals" https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb6526en/

From Mr. Maciej Truszczynski, Denmark, IAEG-SDG Member

- Denmark's SDG project for private sector: https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/Sdg/aktiviteter/virksomheder

From Ms. Monika Gorzelak, Statistics Poland

- In a multi-sectoral partnership, Statistics Poland has also undertaken the task of measuring the impact of private sector. We've developed a set of 30 SDG indicators for Polish business called Impact Barometer - it is, to some extent, also inspired by UNCTAD core indicators and GRI indicators. It is available at https://sdg.gov.pl/en/business/

From Ms. Heather Page, United Nations Statistics Division

- The best practices in SDG monitoring (for countries and Regional Commissions) can be accessed at the following link: https://bit.ly/best_practice_questionnaire

Agenda item 13: Data disaggregation

Q and A's

Question: (to Silvia Manclossi UK, IAEG-SDG Member) - what is the time frame around the 46 recommendations? and was new funding provided to enable increased sample sizes or the acquisition of other alternative data sources?

Answer: This is a very good question - we are aware that this is a long process and the Taskforce was asked to be as radical and ambitious as possible and our initial implementation plan was publishing

alongside their recommendations and we are currently doing more engagement with different stakeholders and exploring funding options

Question: (to Silvia Manclossi UK, IAEG-SDG Member) What is the limitation? Is it possible that the data disaggregated by gender, hinder this action in task force, precisely in the local area?

Answer: This is the section about critical data gaps, which I think could be of specific interest to you: https://uksa.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/publication/inclusive-data-taskforce-recommendations-report-leaving-no-one-behind-how-can-we-be-more-inclusive-in-our-data/pages/3/
Also, to reply to Bertha Cecilia's question -from the list of principles/recommendations (https://uksa.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/publication/inclusive-data-taskforce-recommendations-report-leaving-no-one-behind-how-can-we-be-more-inclusive-in-our-data/pages/7/), relevant recommendations on ensuring that groups are robustly captured and enabling intersectional analysis are under principles 3 and 4.

Question: (to Ms. Ginette Azcona UN-Women) Did UN-Women disaggregate the data by age?

Answer: Yes, data are disaggregated by age where available. The report includes a 2 page spread on LNOB and this year it focused on youth facing barriers to education, employment and training opportunities, including those with disability status. the VAW data for example now goes beyond 49 thanks to interagency work focused on producing estimates that go beyond women 15-49.

Question: Did you include women past the age of 49 in the categories you've highlighted for youth by chance?

Answer: (from Ms. Ginette Azcona, UN-Women) VAW data for example now goes beyond 49 thanks to interagency work focused on producing estimates that go beyond women 15-49.

Question: (to Ms. Ginette Azcona UN-Women) The Gender snapshot is an important report, just wondering what type of consideration is being examined to go beyond sex disaggregation to examine the full gender spectrum. Is any work being considered to help countries address this?

Answer: The report does make effort to look beyond sex disaggregation, including to disaggregate simultaneously by sex and age (poverty figures), by sex and disability status (using NEET indicators), by sex and migration status (analysis for goal 10), etc.

Question: (to Ms. Ginette Azcona, UN-Women) To reduce the gender gap, we are working to make women visible in science, what indicators we are applying, what limiting factors, what are the results obtained to date?

Answer: This year's storyline on Goals 12-15 actually focused on women in science and ensuring they are heard and visible. We highlighted for example that globally, women constitute 39 per cent of ocean scientists, for instance. But, between 2011 to 2018, women comprised only 29 per cent of featured speakers at international ocean science conferences.

Question: (from Luiza Veado, OutRight International) I would love to hear if any indicators or data collection take sexual orientation and gender identity in their work and if they do, how is that working?

Answer: (from Ms. Haoyi Chen, ISWGHS) The Inter-Secretariat Working Group on household Surveys is working on a sampling guidance for various population groups and sexual orientation/gender identity is one of the group that we are developing guidance on (in terms of sampling and data collection through household surveys).

Answer: (from Ms. Ginette Azcona, UN-Women) In addition to the intersecretariat work, in the Snapshot report we used data from India which does collection data on gender identity to document access to COVID-19 vaccines, including among those that identify as other genders, including trans, non-binary or intersex.

Answer: (from Grace Steffan, OHCHR) The SDG 16 Survey Initiative by UNDP, OHCHR and UNODC includes demographic questions on gender identity and sexual orientation.

Answer: (from Jennifer Park, World Bank) The US provides preferred measures of sexual orientation and gender identity for federal surveys. They are available on the website for the Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology. Our National Academies of Science is considering recommendations for standardized measures for federal surveys.

Question: What strategies have been developed to ensure that the average figures do not leave the most vulnerable populations behind?

Answer: (from Malaysia, IAEG-SDG Member) Demographic profiles sex age detailed ethnicity disabilities education are included in our household surveys. Data is also made available up to district levels.

Question: (from Rughoobur Chandranee, Mauritius) Do data on domestic violence / sexual violence in SDG 5 and 16 be of same source i.e. using UN crime statistics classification?

Answer: (from Ms. Ginette Azcona, UN-Women) the metadata on 5.2 can be found here: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=5&Target= the data sources for this indicator vary but mostly DHS and other household surveys, including those focused specifically on GBV.

Other information

From Mr. Jason Symons, CLEAR Global, CSO

- CLEAR Global published language data: https://translatorswithoutborders.org/language-data-by-country/
- CLEAR Global resources on language i data collection: https://translatorswithoutborders.org/language-questions
- Research on language in data collection: https://translatorswithoutborders.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/TWB_Nigeria_EnumeratorComprehension_Nov2018-1.pdf
- "The link to the document resulting from the collaborative work between the State of Parana (Brazil) and OCDE (Local SDGsl) https://www.oecd.org/publications/a-territorial-approach-to-the-sustainable-development-goals-in-parana-brazil-a24b52a5-en.htm"

From Ms. Denise Kronemberger, Brazil, IAEG-SDG Member

- The link to the document resulting from the collaborative work between the State of Parana (Brazil) and OCDE (Local SDGsl) https://www.oecd.org/publications/a-territorial-approach-to-the-sustainable-development-goals-in-parana-brazil-a24b52a5-en.htm

From Ms. Silvia Manclossi, Office for National Statistics

- This is the list to the specific recommendations, which includes points about increasing sample sizes and using alternative sources: https://uksa.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/publication/inclusive-data-taskforce-recommendations-report-leaving-no-one-behind-how-can-we-be-more-inclusive-in-our-data/pages/7/
- And this is the link to the response from our National Statistician, including key activities to respond to the Taskforce recommendations: https://uksa.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/publication/response-by-the-national-statistician-to-the-inclusive-data-taskforce-idtf-report-and-recommendations/
- For anyone who would be interested in having more information on the Inclusive Data Taskforce, this is the link to the full report, which also includes translations, easy read booklets and a video of the report launch event on 28 September: https://uksa.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/the-authority-board/committees/inclusive-data-taskforce/inclusive-data-taskforce-report-leaving-no-one-behind-how-can-we-be-more-inclusive-in-our-data
- This is the link to the non-official protocol we have developed in the UK: https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts/methodologies/uksustainabledevelopmentgoalsuseofnonofficialsources
- I'm also posting here the link to the detailed report where you can see the findings from discussions with CSOs and members of the public: https://www.basisresearch.com/social-news-hub/inclusive-data-taskforce-launches-report

From Ginette Azcona, UN Women

- UN Women with the Intersecretariat Working Group on Household Surveys (ISWGHS) has also produced a tool kit that provide guidelines for countries on how to do intersectional analysis from a gender perspective. The tool kit can be found here: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/52nd-session/documents/BG-3l-Executive_Summary_Counted_and_Visible_Toolkit-E.pdf
- The report can be found here (also available in Spanish and French): https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2021/09/progress-on-the-sustainable-development-goals-the-gender-snapshot-2021

From Grace Steffan, OHCHR

- The SDG 16 Survey Initiative by UNDP, OHCHR and UNODC includes demographic questions on gender identity and sexual orientation. This survey covers all SDG 16 indicators that could be collected through household survey, https://www.sdg16hub.org/sdg-16-survey-initiative

From Ms. Yongyi Min, United Nations Statistics Division

- The SDG indicator focal points can be found at https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataContacts/

From Ms. Heather Page, United Nations Statistics Division

- All custodian agency focal point information is available on the website: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataContacts/

Agenda item 14: Data innovations and initiatives for SDGs

Other information

From Ms. Nazaria, Malaysia, IAEG-SDG Member

- In Malaysia, one CSO organisation is supported by government in terms of allocation and working with NSO on statistics required for the focus area and project.
- The CSO is also on the Committee preparing for VNR

From Ms. Mercy Kanyuka, Malawi, IAEG-SDG Member

- In Malawi we included the water quality assessment questionnaire in the 2020 MICS. We have managed to get very critical and revealing data on the supposedly 'clean water'.

From Ms. Maridalia Rodriguez, Dominican Republic, IAEG-SDG Member

- In the Dominican Republic we also produce data on water quality within homes through ENHOGAR MIC 2019. In addition, we did an exercise to measure the quality of the water through administrative records and we obtained really interesting data. PAHO provided us with technical support throughout the process.

Agenda item 15: Capacity building for SDGs

Q and A's

Comment: (from Denise Kronemberger, Brazil, IAEG-SDG Member) It is crucial to know possible sources of funding to carry out further research needed to produce some SDG indicators. In Brazil, for example, we created a working group with several experts to study the possibility of building the food loss indicator with the existing databases, and we came to the conclusion that we will need to carry out a new survey, which could also cover issues related to the sustainable agriculture indicator, and for that we will need financial resources.

Reply: (from Craig Hammer, World Bank) @Denise: check out the 50x30 "Data Smart Agricuture" support fund & program: https://www.50x2030.org/

Question: (from Peter Koblowsky, ICSC, Stakeholder) Question regarding the Global Data Facility / other presented plans for financing and capacity building: Do the presented mechanisms include any instruments that go beyond the building of statistical capacities of NSOs in the sense of: 1) Building NSOs' capacities to work with alternative monitoring data sources (e.g. citizen-generated data / human rights data), and 2) Building the capacities of alternative data providers to produce higher quality data?

(To tackle the SDG's Leave No One Behind challenge both in monitoring and policy planning, the use of alternative data sources is essential.)

Answer: (from Craig Hammer, World Bank) @ Peter, re the Global Data Facility (GDF), yes - the GDF includes in its remit channeling support to help building NSO capacity (and countries' other data producing agencies) through innovations in collection, analysis, and use of new and alternative data sources (admin data, satellite, CDR, private sector data, CGD, etc). Similar support and capacity development will likewise be made available to non-govt intermediaries (civil society, academia, think tanks, news media, etc) and data stewards to balance engagement and support across demand/supply of data. A bit more info on areas of envisioned support (relevant to your question) under the Global Data Facility is available here (pls scroll down): https://www.worldbank.org/en/research/brief/global-data-facility#3

Question: (from Ms. Yongyi Min, United Nations Statistics Division) Advanced question: In terms of capacity building activities for SDGs, have there been any efforts to provide capacity building on awareness and sensitization of persons with disabilities to ensure data on persons with disabilities are collected and measured?

Answer: (from Elizabeth Lockwood, CBM Global) The Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities, the International Disability Alliance, and CBM Global Disability Inclusion produced a comprehensive disability data advocacy toolkit for organizations of persons with disabilities. You can find the toolkit in different languages, International Sign and easy read here: https://cbm-global.org/news/disability-data-toolkit/. Also, we are also piloting disability data trainings with UNFPA for organizations of persons with disabilities in Samoa and Nepal this month. We hope to share the training and lessons learned in 2022.

Other information

From Mr. Richard Tonkin, United Nations Statistics Division

- All of the resources from the UNSD-FCDO project are available here: https://unstats.un.org/capacity-development/UNSD-FCDO/
- The direct link to the toolkit is available here: https://unstats.un.org/capacity-development/UNSD-FCDO/sdgs-data-visualization-toolkit/ - we look forward to seeing how you use it!

From Mr. Craig Hammer, World Bank

- The World Bank-hosted Global Data Facility is available here: https://www.worldbank.org/en/research/brief/global-data-facility

From Ms. Karen Chavez, Colombia, IAEG-SDG Member and Co-Chair

- HI evryone: Here the webpage where you can find the results for Colombia with some documentation: https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/estadisticas-por-tema/estadisticas-experimentales

From Ms. Jurei Yada, PARIS21 and Bern Network Co-ordinator

- The clearinghouse is accessible here: https://smartdatafinance.org/

From Ms. Mariana Neves, UNDP

- I wanted to share that in addition to the Regional Training in LAC, OHCHR, UNDP, UNODC, UNESCO and ESCAP concluded the Regional Training in Measuring SDG 16 is Asia today. We had an average of 609 participants per week, during 8 weeks. More information here: https://www.sdg16hub.org/regional-training-measure-sdg-16-asia