

# Workshop on Preparing Evidence-based Voluntary National Reviews for 2021 HLPF

**Session 2: Assessing and including the impacts of COVID-19 in VNRs**



# **SPANISH ROADMAP FOR RECONSTRUCTION FROM COVID TIMES: FULL ALIGNMENT WITH 2030 AGENDA.**

**1. STARTING POINT IN OUR VISION**

**2. POLICIES AND MEASURES TAKEN BY ALL LEVELS OF  
GOVERNMENT IN SPAIN AND ABROAD.**

**3. IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON INE STATISTICAL PRODUCTION**

**4. IMPACT OF COVID 19 ON SDG INDICATORS**

# 1. OUR STARTING POINT: 2030 AGENDA ROADMAP OF REBUILDING

- Strong commitment: “**From words to acts, from statements to policies**” a principle of domestic and abroad action and coherence of policies.
- Austerity versus not leaving no one behind (2008/2020)
- The 2030 Agenda is a clear Roadmap to face the social and economic reconstruction taking into account climate change and inequality challenges.
- Spain dedicated a specific chapter in the 2020 Progress Report to point out the impact of COVID in many SDGs.
- Spanish Sustainable Development Strategy in process: natural pathway to better implement 2030 Agenda in a **social and green rebuilding**
- During COVID pandemic all levels of Government could find a common place to talk and take decisions. A wide place for dialogue and debate was open: public and private actors, social and economic actors.

## 2. POLICIES AND MEASURES FACING COVID

**Facing the increasing unemployment: SDG 1, 8, 5 and 10.** Temporary workers are most vulnerable (73, 3% against 2,7 % of fixed workers) and non permanent contracts. Some relevant measures:

- To promote conciliation by adapting the working day/time
- Interdiction of layoffs based on COVID reasons
- Reinforced protection to temporary workers and permanent seasonal workers.
- Benefits and allowances for self-employees: 1.4 m beneficiaries (until July 2020)
- **ERTE:** mechanism allows companies to issue temporary redundancy to their staff as a result of crisis like COVID. The company still pays social security contributions but not the salary. When the period of ERTE is over, the worker can start to work in the same conditions. This measure has faced a layoff of 3.4 millions of workers.

# POLICIES AND MEASURES FACING COVID

**Vulnerable people, leaving on one behind. SDGs 1, 2, 4, 5,6, 7, 10, 11, 16 Y 17. The “Social shield” contains among other measures:**

- ✓ Minimum vital income, supported by the majority of the Congress ( june 2020) A benefit to prevent the risk of poverty and social exclusión: people living alone or as a part of a cohabitation unit lacking basic economic resources. (80.000 households will have the right\_ august 2020 data)
- ✓ Housing: moratorium on payment of mortgage and stoppage of evictions without another housing alternative
- ✓ “energetic social bonus” it was not allowed to cut electricity, water and gas supplies or telecommunications
- ✓ Food Aids for child nutrition in case of vulnerability.

# POLICIES AND MEASURES FACING COVID

**Public health in danger. SDGs 3 Y 17:** health system was seriously damaged. Main measures were addressed to strengthen Spanish Health system and promote medical investigation. Coordinated between national and regional governments.

a) Additional investment was addressed to staff:

- Get medical/sanitary and security material
- Reinforce medical staff: increasing flexibility in criteria for new job contracts, including workers on retirement or those who are shop stewards
- Support with new resources for researching projects related to covid
- Incorporate researching professionals to our health system

b) Adopting telematic medicine mechanisms and monitoring by phone.

c) Regulating maximum price for masks and hydroalcoholic products

d) Increase investment in equipment and medical material

# POLICIES AND MEASURES TO FACE COVID

**Access to education SDGs 4 y 10:** primary, secondary, university, etc. The shortage of personal computers, access to internet, an appropriate place to study or work are challenges needing suitable policies. To cut down all these gaps:

- ✓ Provision of equipment,
- ✓ regulation of temporary tele-education,
- ✓ Support from social media

## **National Contingency Plan against gender violence SDG 5.**

Spanish Government has launched an urgent service for whatsapp messages 24 X 7, including geolocation with Police and security forces. The answer against COVID has a gender perspective

# POLICIES AND MEASURES TO FACE COVID

## Reinforced multilateralism and international solidarity against COVID 19.

- Joining the International Alliance for Accelerating Access to COVID 19 tools “ACT- Accelerator”
- Funding multilateralist projects and Alliances:
  - Coalition for epidemic Preparedness Innovation: 75 M€ COVID Vaccine
  - +50 M€ for International Alliance for vaccination GAVI
- Promoting Joint Response Strategy of Spanish Cooperation to COVID crisis.



# Impact of Covid-19 on INE statistical production (I)

INE

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADÍSTICA

In response to the lockdown and crisis caused by coronavirus, some really quick modifications were implemented by INE-Spain:

- Face to face interviews were replaced by telephone interviews or web channels.
- New data sources such as advanced fiscal and administrative registers, credit cards were incorporated.
- Good and timely communication: press releases on statistics includes new sections to explain the impact of the pandemic.
- New section on Covid-19 data was launched on the INE website.
- The preannounced calendar of statistics has been fully observed, in spite of the Covid-19.
- The European Statistical System agreed on common guidelines to reflect the impact of Covid-19 in a harmonised and comparable way.



# Impact of Covid-19 on INE statistical production (II)




- There has been an increasing demand of information, both on quantity and timeliness, related to economy, society and health for evaluating the effects of Covid-19.
- The results of the “Statistic on causes of death” distinguishing between covid-19 confirmed and suspected cases has been anticipated 12 months to offer timely information.
- INE has been requested to collaborate in two new projects:
  - An experimental statistics of population mobility from mobile operators position data.
  - Methodological collaboration in the seroprevalence study commissioned by the Ministry of Health, whose objective is to estimate the prevalence of SARS-Cov2 infection in Spain to monitor the evolution of the epidemic.

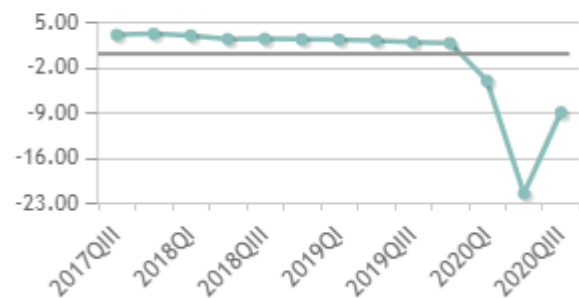
# Impact of Covid-19 on SDG indicators (I)


- SDG indicators are obtained from structural statistics whose results referred to 2020 are not available yet.
- There are available some relevant data coming from short term statistics that can be used to evaluate the impact of Covid-19 on SDG:

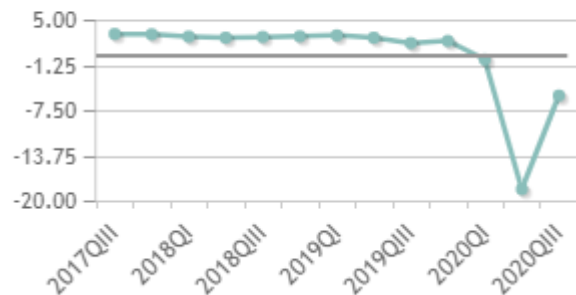


Indicator 8.1.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

GDP at market prices. Annual change 



Full-time equivalent employment. Annual change 

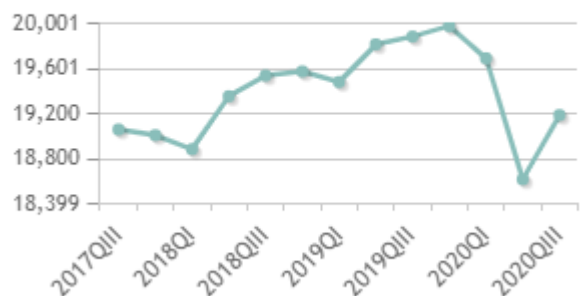


# Impact of Covid-19 on SDG indicators (II)

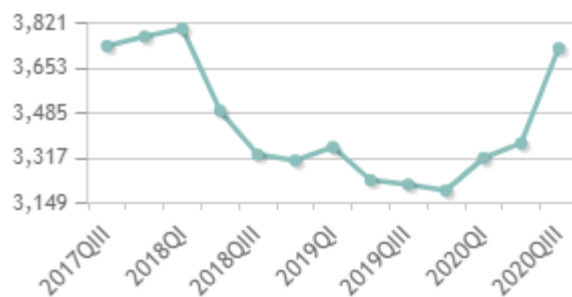


Indicator 8.5.2. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

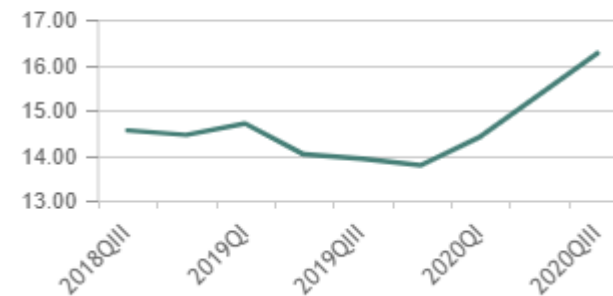
Employed. Value



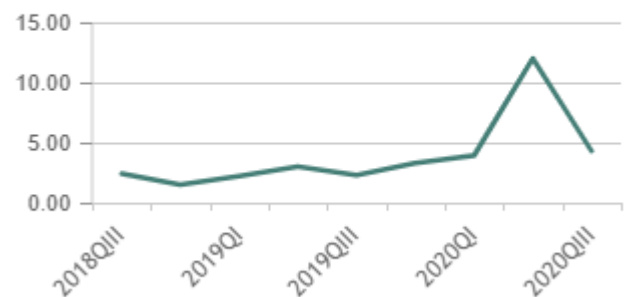
Unemployed. Value



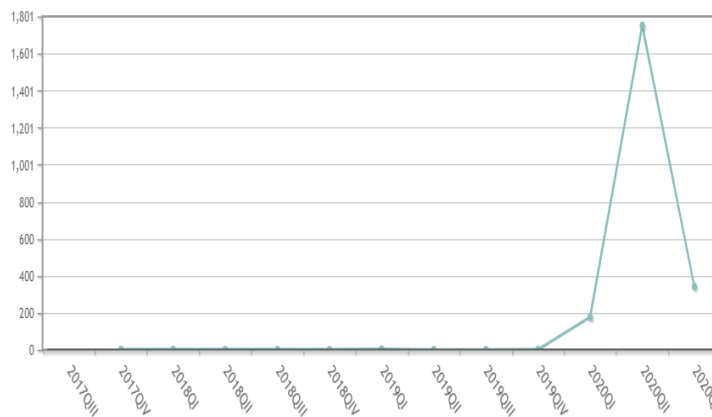
Unemployment rate



Labour cost by effective hour (annual variation) (A)



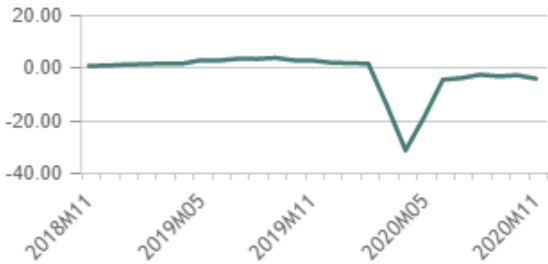
Wages-earners. Employment regulation



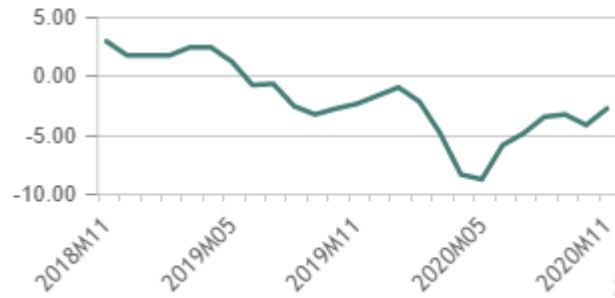
# Impact of Covid-19 – other short term indicators



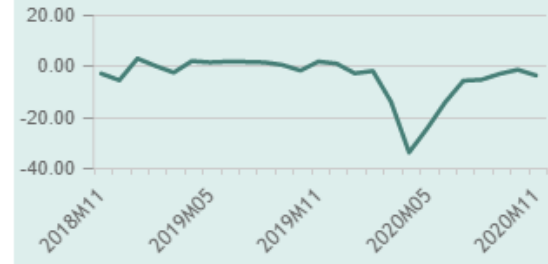
Retail Trade Index (A)



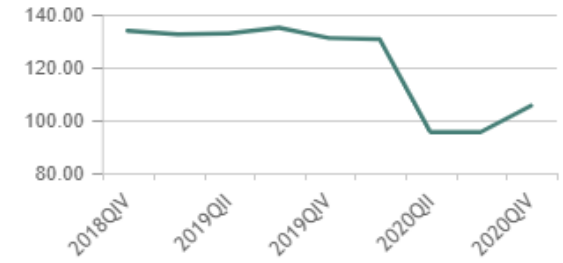
Industrial Price Index



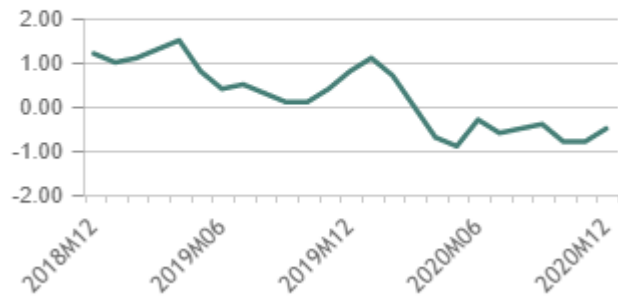
Industrial Production Index (A)



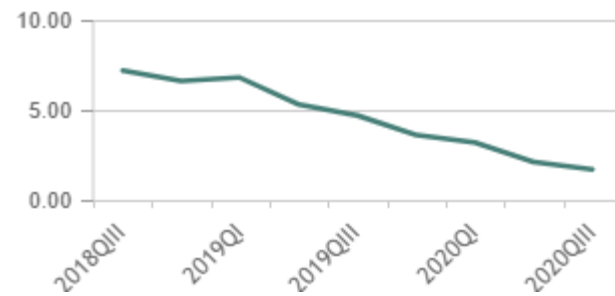
Harmonised Business Confidence Index



Consumer Price Index (CPI)



Housing Price Index



# Thank you for your attention!

