Workshop to support Pacific VNR reporting in 2019
Indicator Development and its links to Planning/Budget processes

Telling your Data/Indicator story in your VNR report

Chris Ryan

Statistician

ESCAP Pacific Office

For yesterday's presentation on report structure

- Opening Statement
- Highlights
- Introduction, Methodology for the process for preparation of the VNR
- Ownership of the SDGs (Stakeholder engagement, Partnerships)
- Incorporation of SDGs into national frameworks
- Integration of the 3 sustainable development dimensions
- Leaving No One Behind
- Institutional Mechanisms
- Structural Issues
- Goals and Targets
- **Means of Implementation**
- Conclusions
- Next Steps
- **Annexes**

Means of implementation

- What steps are planned to <u>integrate the SDGs into government activities</u>, e.g. the budgeting process and policies and programmes of line ministries?

- Countries may include an annex with data, using the global SDG indicators to be proposed by the Statistical Commission, as well as priority indicators identified at the regional and <u>national</u> levels where appropriate.

- Some questions that could be considered in relation to a statistical annex include the following:
  - <u>What criteria were used for selecting the indicators in the annex</u>?
  - What is the most user-friendly format for presenting the data?
  - Is it feasible to present time-series data?

Examples of previous countries: Australia

- Had no Appendices similar to Kiribati

- Had a section in their report called "Data for the Goals" (pg 113-116)
  - Australia's approach to data for the SDGs
    - Identify relevant, pre-existing data which can meet SDGs
    - Aligned with own national priorities and capabilities
    - Developed SDG data platform – status against all 232 indicators
  - Australia's support for the UN data process
    - Involvement in the IAEG-SDGs (something for Fiji to possibly mention)
  - Disaggregation
    - Support and involvement in Washington Group (Disability stats)
  - Innovation and collaboration
    - Earth observation technology, Big Data
  - Supporting data for the SDGs in the Indo-Pacific

  - Also include two side articles on "work at the cities level" and "a new way of measuring poverty"
    - Something Tonga may want to touch on

Examples of previous countries: Kiribati

- Kiribati combined their VNR report with their mid-term review of their national plan (Kiribati Development Plan)

KDP - KPA	SDG Goal
1. Human Resource Development	SDG 4 - Education
2. Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction	SDG 1 - Poverty
	SDG2 - Hunger
	SDG8 - Economic Growth
	SDG10 - Inequality
3. Health	SDG3 - Health
4. Environment	SDG11 - Cities
	SDG12 - Consumption
	SDG13 - Climate Change
	SDG14 - Oceans
	SDG15 - Land
5. Governance	SDG5 - Gender
	SDG16 - Peace
6. Infrastructure	SDG6 - Water & Sanitation
	SDG7 - Energy
	SDG9 - Infrastructure
Means of Implementation	SDG17 - Means of Implementation

Examples of previous countries: Kiribati

Kiribati – included a matrix which showed how the SDGs mapped to the KDP and KV20

Appendix 1: KDP, KV20 and SDG indicator matrix

Indicator Description				Location			
KPA	Goal / Outcome		Indicator	KDP	KV20	SDG	Sector
KPA1	Goal 1: Strengthen the Ministry's leadership and management capability	1	70% of MoE ESSP targets are met				MoE
KPA1	Goal 2: Develop a committed, competent and effective education work force	2	Improvement in competency of teachers		P1: HC		
		3	Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country			4.c.1	
		4	95% of teachers meet the Teacher Service Standards				MoE
		5	XX% of School Leaders meet the School Leadership Service Standards				MoE
		6	XX% of teachers meet required standard of English proficiency				MoE
		7	The proportion of teachers having the required minimum qualification to teach	Yes			MoE
		8	KTC accredited to meet international standards for teacher training				MoE
		9	Reduction of student teacher ratios in primary education.	Yes			
		10	Reduction in Pupil/Teacher ratio		P1: HC		

Examples of previous countries: Kiribati

Kiribati – included a matrix which showed all indicators available

Appendix 2: Kiribati Indicator Set

KPA	Indicator	Location				Actual Data Values		
						2015	Most Recent	
		KDP	KV20	SDG	Sector	(Baseline)	Year	Value
KPA1	KDP: The proportion of teachers having the required minimum qualification to teach SDG 4.c.1: Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	Yes		4.c.1	MoE		2016	Primary 91.5% certified 94.2% qualified Junior Secondary 69.2% certified 73.8% qualified Senior Secondary 46.3% certified 79.1% qualified
KPA1	Reduction of student teacher ratios in primary education.	Yes				31.3	2016	25.7
KPA1	Net enrolment rate for males and females in primary education	Yes	P1: HC			96.4 males, 100 females	2016	96.7 males, 100 females
KPA1	Survival Rate for Class 5 for males and females	Yes				87%	2016	93%
KPA1	Transition Rate from Class 6 to Form 1 for males and females	Yes				92%	2016	98%
KPA1	Proportion of students performing at or above the STAKI expected level is raised.	Yes				Year 4 Numeracy = 93% Literacy = 73% Year 6 Numeracy = 72% Literacy = 56%	2015	
KPA1	80% Survival Rate to Year 6				MoE	0.74	2016	0.96
KPA1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated			4.5.1			2014	GPI Lower Secondary Trained teachers = 0.98, GPI Primary trained teeachers = 1.03, GPI Upper secondary trained teachers = 1.05
KPA1	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex			4.2.2			2014	70
KPA2	Real GDP growth	Yes				10.3	2016	1.1
KPA2	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita			8.1.1		8.8	2016	-0.2
KPA2	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person			8.2.1		10.2	2016	1.0
KPA2	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source			17.1.1		143	2016	117
KPA2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes			17.1.2		26%	2016	22%
KPA2	Increased revenue from fishing licenses	Yes				$197.8m	2016	$171.1m
KPA2	Increased revenue	Yes				$253.3m	2016	$209.3m
KPA2	Private sector employment growth	Yes				6.4	2016	11.2
KPA2	% Private Sector Contribution to GDP		P1: NC			44	2016	48

Some examples of what you can include in your story

- Activities around mapping the SDGs to existing national plans
  - Relevance of the SDGIs
  - What indicators actually match

- How you are incorporating the SDG indicators in to your existing M&E frameworks in these plans

- Data availability studies done (and their results)
  - Fiji recently covered the whole 232 indicators

- Challenges in producing the indicators

- Future strategies to address data gaps
  - Vanuatu's National Baseline Survey

Some examples of what you can include in your story

- Work being done on proxies
  - Tonga work on poverty indicator

- Coordination mechanisms (identification and production of indicators)
  - Do you have a statistics steering committee
  - Data sub-committee within your SDG Task Force
  - Who's responsible for each indicator (Timor-Leste example)
  - Malaysia example

- Cool tools you are developing and adopting
  - Vanuatu NSDP Indicator DB
  - Tonga Tracker

Activity

- Jot down a few things you consider would be worth including in your story

- What Annexes relating to indicators could add value to your VNR report