

# DATA GAPS AND INFORMATION NEEDED FOR VNRs and NDCs- A REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE FROM LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



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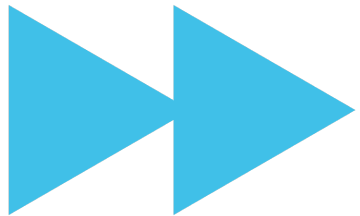


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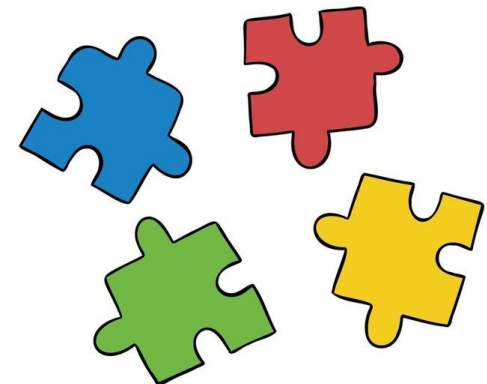
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# Monitoring and Reporting Framework Development Process



- International Agreement is first finalised and agreed to by member States
- Goals and targets form part of agreement
- A monitoring and reporting frameworks is then developed including indicators and baselines

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- However, some important indicators often **lack baseline data**, making it difficult for countries to report on their progress in achieving the associated target(s).
    - This gap stalls quantitative reporting on targets and goals
    - The alternative is qualitative reporting, which is open to subjective interpretation of progress of implementation



# Multiple actors on the scene



- The mandate for different intergovernmental agreements rests in different ministries/departments
  - **2030 Agenda/SDGs:** Office of the Prime Minister/National Planning/Finance
  - **Paris:** Ministry of Climate Change/Metrological Office/Agriculture/Forestry
- For mandates that are cross-sectoral, the agency with reporting mandate may not usually work closely with the National Statistical Office (NSO) or other line ministries, thus leading to omission of data on some indicators that are available in these other MDAs
- Weak National Statistical System (NSS) further perpetuates this gap in reporting



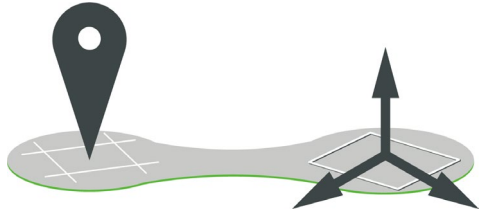
# Not enough synergies



- Reporting agencies do not take maximum advantage of previous or parallel data collection efforts by other MDAs
  - It is not uncommon for different departments/agencies to request for the same data from data producers within a short time interval
  - Modules could be introduced in periodic surveys done by the NSO or other MDAs to leverage existing data collection mechanisms
- Administrative records remain underutilised because of lack of appreciation of their value for national reporting



# Late planning



- Preparation for national reporting starts too late in some cases
  - Starting just a few months before report is due does not provide enough time for data collection from and verification by stakeholders
  - This could lead to reporting of outdated data or omission of critical data sources in the final report.

- Undertaking a parallel process of tasks could help when time is a constraint

- Stakeholder consultation/SDG Mainstreaming
- RIA/MAPS
- GHG emission profile/CO2 emission inventory



# Limited capacity

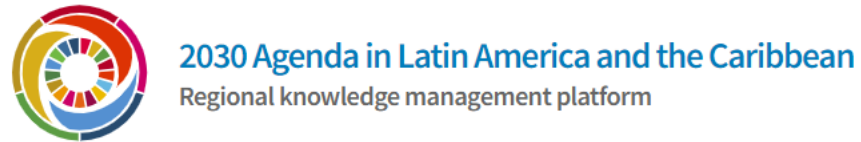


- Capacity for systematic data collection and reporting is limited within the public sector

- Consultants are generally retained to collate data and draft initial report (VNRs, NCs, NDCs)
  - Consultants do not always have the desirable institutional knowledge of intergovernmental agreements
  - May not have adequate knowledge/experience in calculating the comprehensive list of indicators for the relevant agreement
  - Critical data sources may be missed in the process



# Regional Knowledge Management Platform (SDG Gateway)



## United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean





## Availability of comparable data of the indicators for the follow-up of the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean



The heat maps presented in this section show the completeness level of the SDG indicators data sets, as the percentage of annual data available since 2015.

For those indicators that are composed of more than one statistical series, the series with more available data in the data set is considered.

The maps include the official indicators of the Global Indicator Framework for the SDGs and the regional proxy and complementary indicators that are part of the prioritized set of indicators for regional statistical follow-up to the SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean.

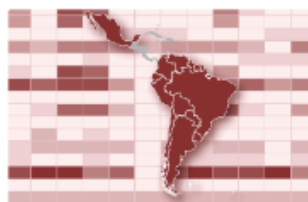
For the official indicators, the source of information is the Global SDG Indicators Database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division. The regional indicators are based on statistical information compiled and published by ECLAC at CEPALSTAT.

What is illustrated for each indicator is the amount of data points available over time since 2015 until the current year as a percentage of the total data points expected in that period, represented in a continuous color gradient.

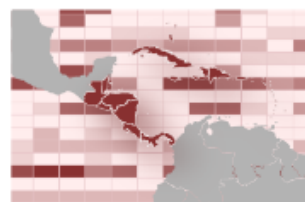
Due to their characteristics, some indicators have been excluded from the analysis and are shown in gray (can apply to a specific country or to the whole region).



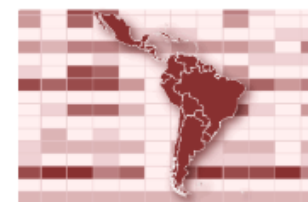
### Latin America



### The Caribbean



### Latin America and the Caribbean

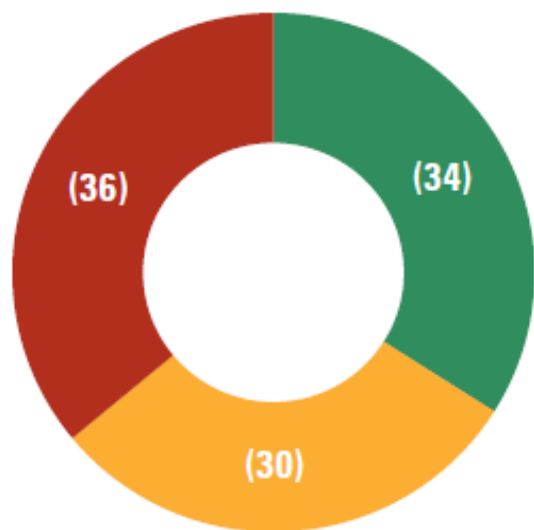




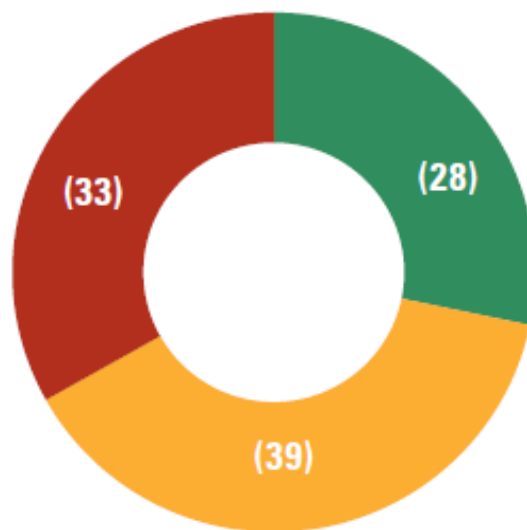
## Latin America and the Caribbean: statistical series, indicators and targets of the Sustainable Development Goals, by likelihood of achievement by 2030

(Percentages)

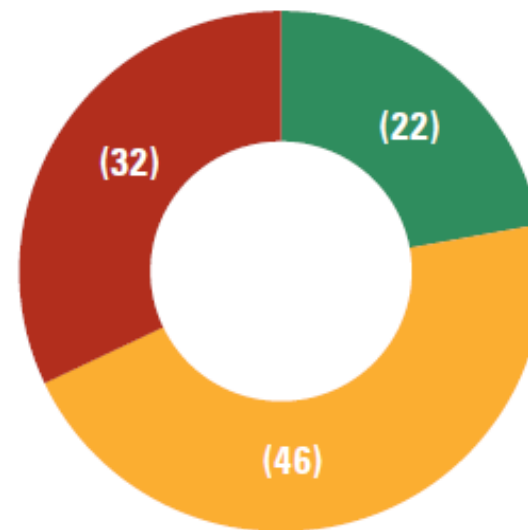
A. Statistical series



B. Indicators



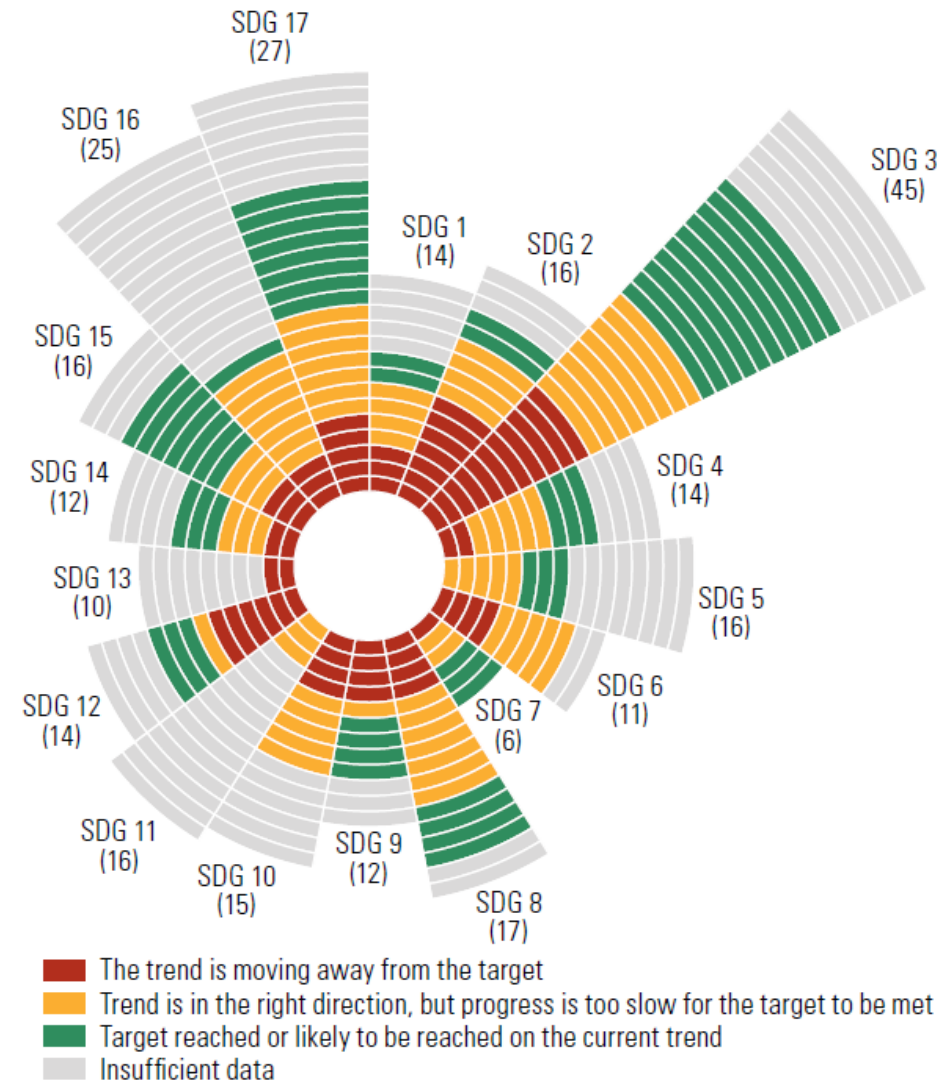
C. Targets



- The trend is moving away from the target
- The trend is in the right direction, but progress is too slow for the target to be met
- Target already reached or likely to be reached on the current trend

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), *The Challenge of Accelerating the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean: Transitions towards Sustainability (LC/FDS.7/3)*, Santiago, 2024., page 37.

**Latin America and the Caribbean: Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators, by likelihood of achieving the defined threshold by 2030**  
*(Number)*



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), *The Challenge of Accelerating the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean: Transitions towards Sustainability (LC/FDS.7/3)*, Santiago, 2024., page 39.

## Latin America and the Caribbean: Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets by likelihood of achievement by 2030

Goal	Target																		
SDG 1				<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.a	1.b									
SDG 2			<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.a</b>	2.2	2.5	2.c	<b>2.b</b>	2.3									
SDG 3		<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.b</b>	<b>3.d</b>	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.7	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.c</b>						
SDG 4				<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.b</b>	4.2	4.6	4.a	4.c	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	4.4	4.7						
SDG 5						5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.b	<b>5.c</b>	5.1	5.6	5.a					
SDG 6			<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.b</b>	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.a									
SDG 7					<b>7.a</b>	7.1	7.3	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.b</b>										
SDG 8			<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.a</b>	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.10	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.9</b>	8.b					
SDG 9				<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	9.5	9.a	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.b</b>	<b>9.c</b>	9.3								
SDG 10			<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.b</b>	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.a	10.c	10.1	10.3							
SDG 11						11.1	11.5	11.6	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.7	11.a	11.b	11.c				
SDG 12		<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.b</b>	<b>12.c</b>	12.5	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.a</b>	12.7	12.8							
SDG 13				<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>	13.1	13.a	13.b											
SDG 14				<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.a</b>	14.2	14.7	14.b	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.6</b>	14.3	14.4	14.c						
SDG 15				<b>15.3</b>	<b>15.5</b>	15.1	15.4	15.8	<b>15.2</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>15.a</b>	<b>15.b</b>	15.7	15.9	15.c				
SDG 16			<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>16.10</b>	16.1	16.2	16.5	16.8	16.a	16.4	16.7	16.9	16.b					
SDG 17	<b>17.1</b>	<b>17.10</b>	<b>17.11</b>	<b>17.13</b>	<b>17.17</b>	17.4	17.7	17.12	17.8	<b>17.3</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>17.19</b>	17.2	17.5	17.14	17.15	17.16

- The trend is moving away from the target
- The trend is in the right direction, but progress is too slow for the target to be met
- Target already reached or likely to be reached on the current trend
- Insufficient data

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), The Challenge of Accelerating the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean: Transitions towards Sustainability (LC/FDS.7/3), Santiago, 2024., page 41.

# Engancing national statistical capacity to generate data on indicators



- ECLAC conducted an assessment of the slow uptake of VNRs in the Caribbean
- Lack of data was noted as one of the main challenges
  - Data challenge was more acute in the environment dimension

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- A Development Account (DA12) project was deisgned to **enhance the climate change and disaster risk reduction statistical and institutional capacities of target countries in the Caribbean to improve policy coherence in the implementation of the SDGs, the SAMOA Pathway, the Paris Agreement, and the Sendai Framework.**



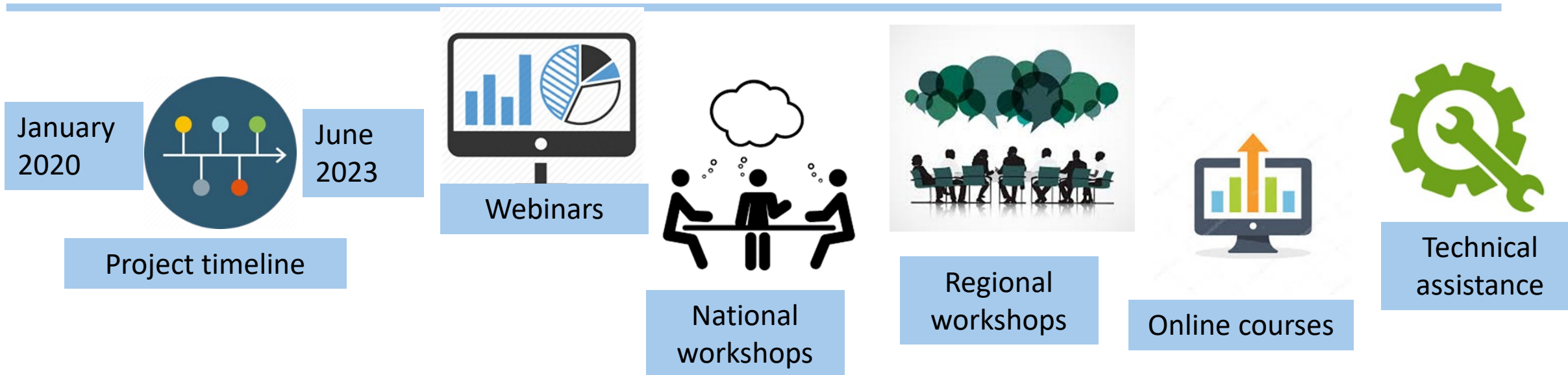
# DA12 Project on Caribbean SIDS relevant climate change and disasters indicators for evidence-based policies



ECLAC as the implementing agency



UNSD and CARICOM Secretariat at collaborating agencies



# Implementation strategy



- Multisectoral-involvement
  - Statistics
  - The Environment
  - Climate Change
  - Disaster Response and Management

Hands-on, hand-holding, boots on the ground engagement



Peer-peer learning



Advocacy with policy makers

# Sample indicators examined



Share of fossil fuel in energy consumption

Proportion of population living in coastal areas

**Increase in forest area** (forest area as a proportion of total land area)

Greenhouse gas emissions from land use, land use change and forestry

Municipal waste collected per capita

# Lessons learned



In-country, in-person capacity building activities are essential to address SIDS data gaps

Multidisciplinary peer-learning activities pay great dividends

Using country-specific circumstance in training activities drives home the point

Build networks of technical officers/experts at every opportunity

Make little assumptions, make non-statisticians feel comfortable with numbers

Find more money to do it over until sustainability is achieved



# Thank you!

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean  
<https://www.cepal.org/>

