Data Gaps and Information needed for VNRs and SDGs: Evidence-Based Monitoring in Asia and the Pacific

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SDG Progress in Asia-Pacific 2023

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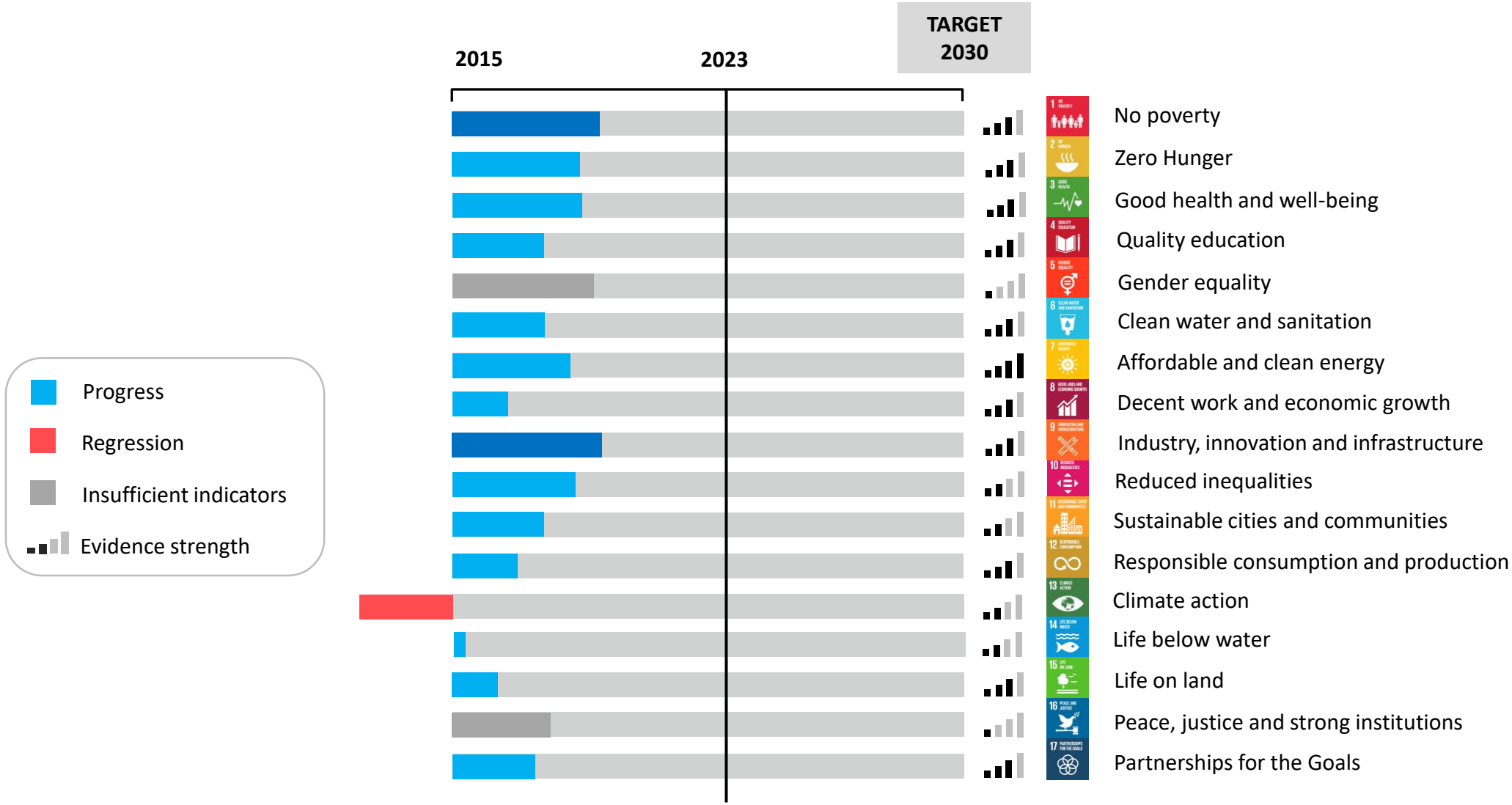
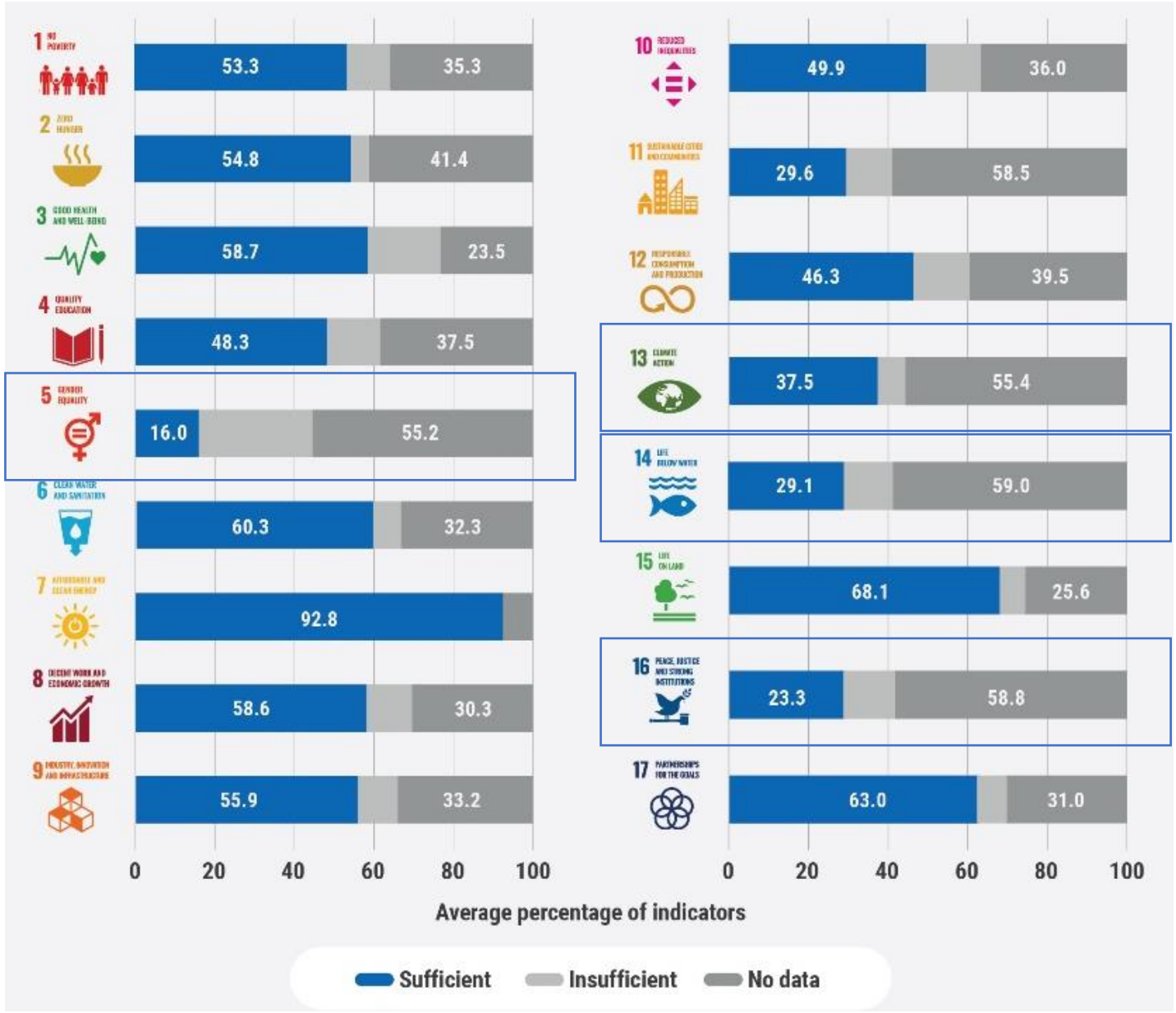


SDG GATEWAY
Asia Pacific

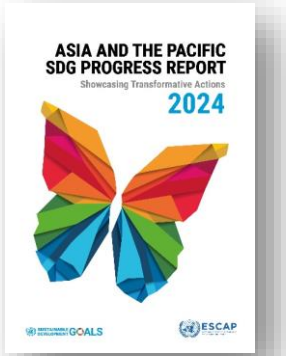
Where are the data gaps?

Data gaps



Gender equality (Goal 5) and peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16) continued to have the least available data.

Large data gaps also exist for climate action (Goal 13) and Life below water (Goal 14)



How can we use data effectively?

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NATIONAL SDG TRACKER

https://data.unescap.org/

Allows you to

Customize indicators, data & target values

Facilitates

Running analysis in a few steps

Provides you with

Your user-friendly SDG dashboard to track progress

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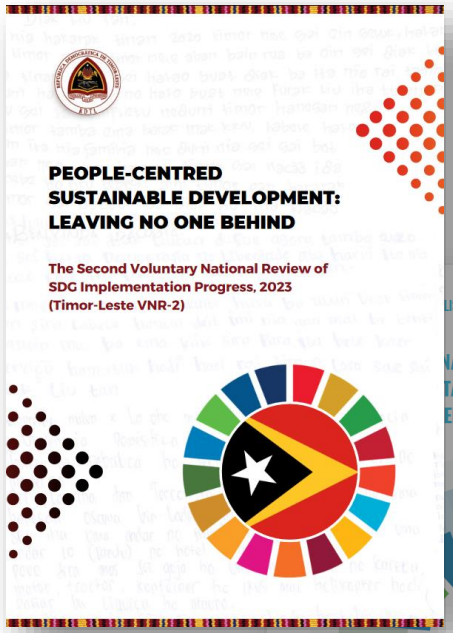
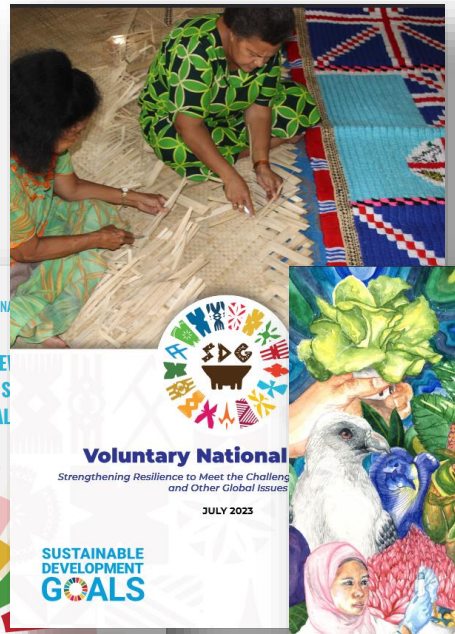
NATIONAL SDG TRACKER
Mongolia
Kyrgyzstan
Tajikistan
Nepal
Bangladesh
Viet Nam
Lao PDR
Philippines
Palau
Sri Lanka
Maldives
Malaysia
Brunei Darussalam
Indonesia
Papua New Guinea
Timor-Leste
Tuvalu
Samoa
Vanuatu
Fiji

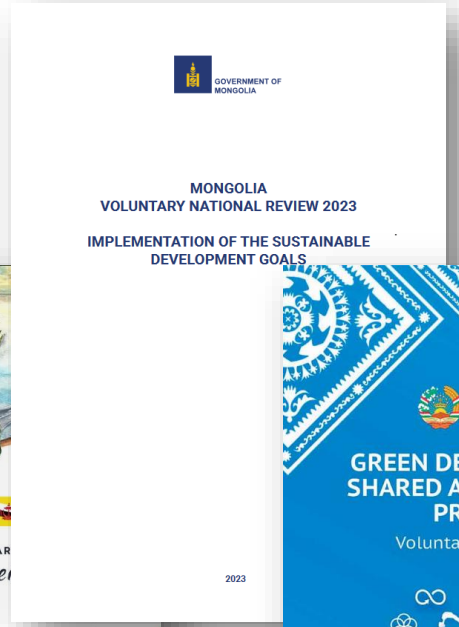
Timor-Leste
2023

Fiji
2023

Mongolia
2023

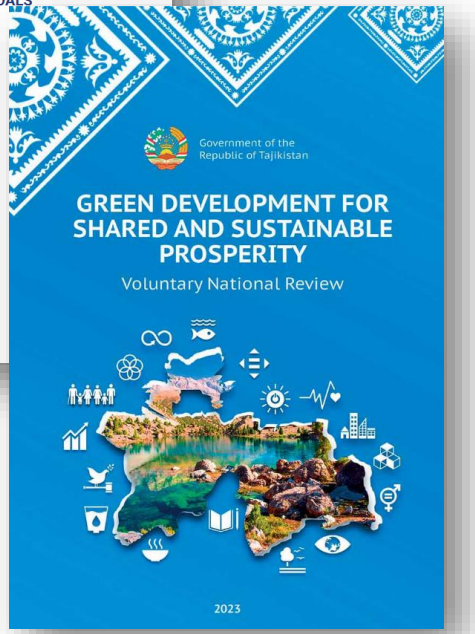




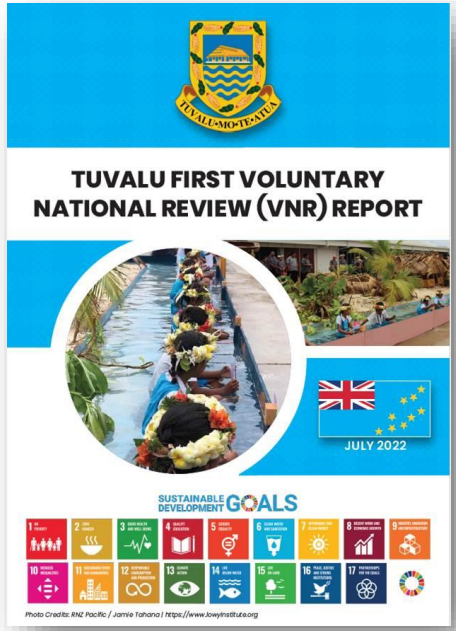


Viet Nam
2023

Brunei Darussalam
2023



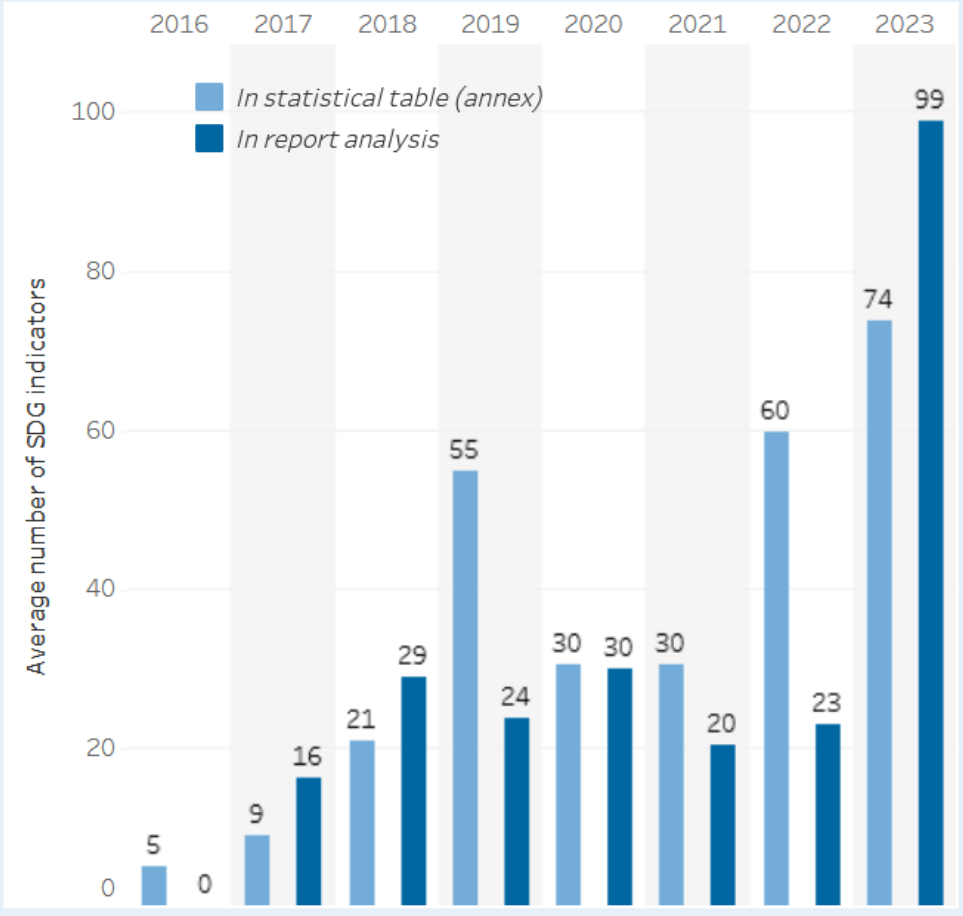
Tajikistan
2023



Tuvalu
2022

VNRs increased the use of SDG indicators, but unequally

There has been a significant increase in the use of SDG indicators in VNR analysis.



Some indicators with sufficient data were not used in VNRs: ***examples***

3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household exp.	57	91%
15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	42	88%
3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	74	88%
2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)	77	87%
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	78	82%
10.4.1 Labour share of GDP	72	82%
4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 mon	71	82%

More than numbers, it is about systems

Building blocks for monitoring SDG progress

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Indicator identification and selection

Target setting

National data flows (coordination, collection & validation)

Analysis & communication

Use of SDG data for decision making

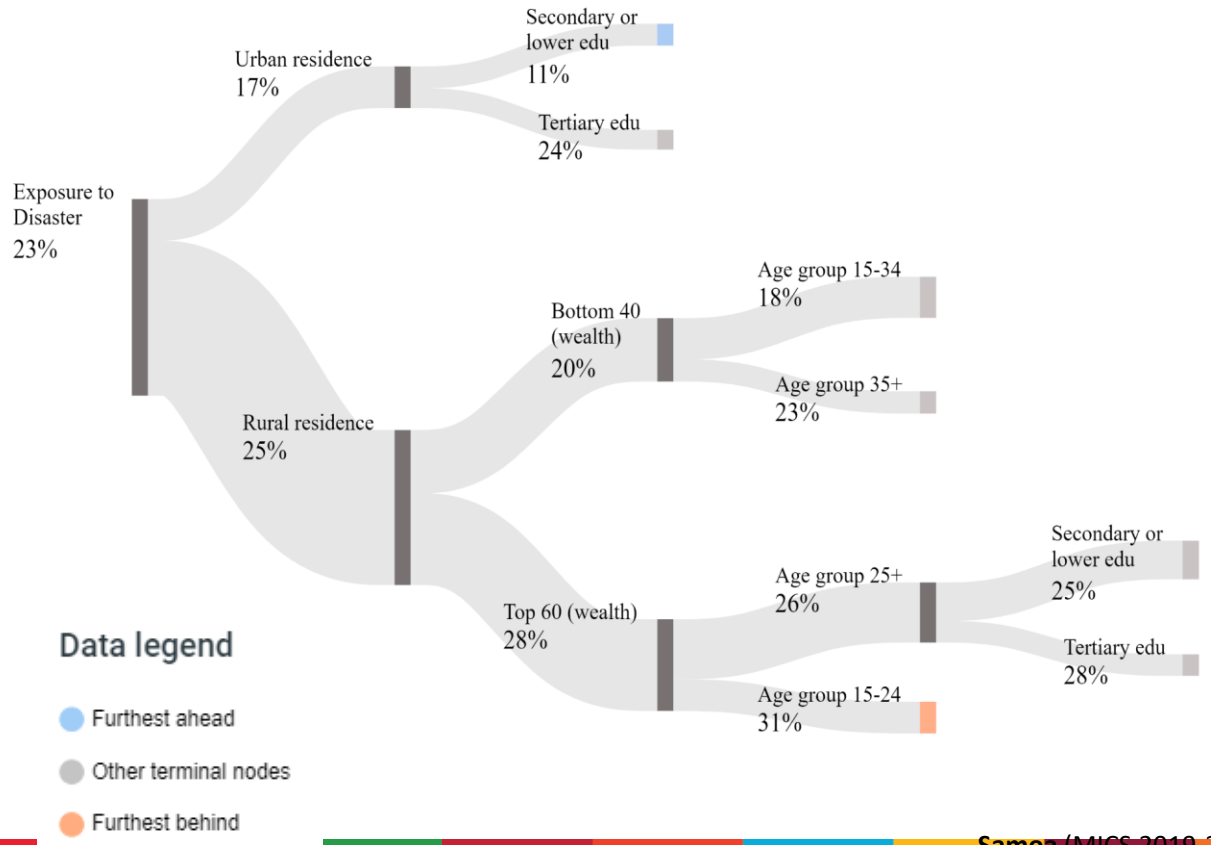
Data & Analysis on LNOB

ESCAP Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) methodology identifies the furthest ahead and furthest behind groups in selected indicators

Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) Platform

Pressure from Climate Change in Samoa: Sea Level Rise

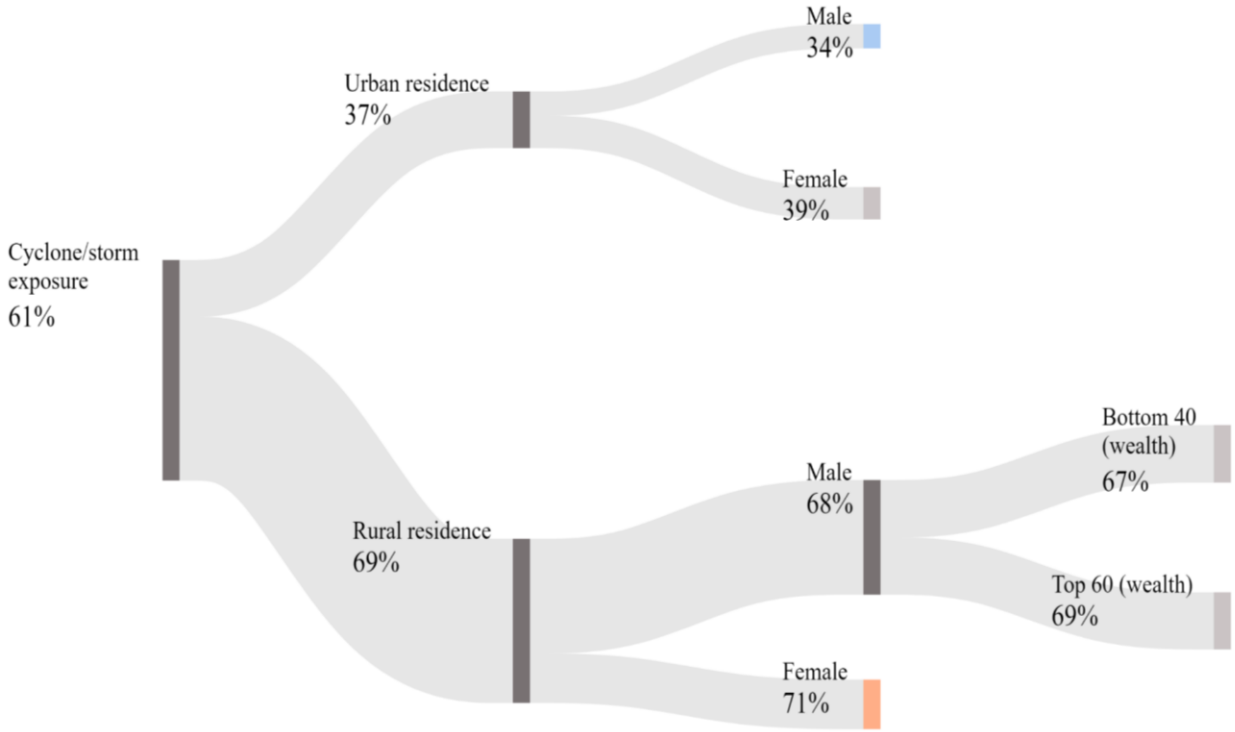
% women, age 15-49



Samoa (MICS 2019-2020)

Exposure to Cyclones in Vanuatu

% households



Vanuatu (HIES 2019)

Bringing People into NDCs

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Agree on a dynamic framework for **climate change resilience indicators capturing exposure, vulnerability and coping capacity** by individuals and households

Identify data sources and collect new nationally representative household surveys

Disaggregate indicators using LNOB algorithm to **identify the furthest behind and vulnerable groups**

Visualize the evidence, raise awareness and build capacity to widen the knowledge base for evidence-based policymaking

Provide technical assistance and mainstream LNOB evidence in NDCs

THANK YOU

Access the full Asia-Pacific SDG Progress report:

https://bit.ly/AP-SDG-Report2024

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Asia Pacific

https://data.unescap.org

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND
Reducing multiple dimensions of inequality

https://lnob.unescap.org/

Contact us at stat.unescap@un.org