

Technical Workshop in support of the Fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS4)

Session 4: IDENTIFICATION OF GAPS IN DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING ON EXISTING INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS

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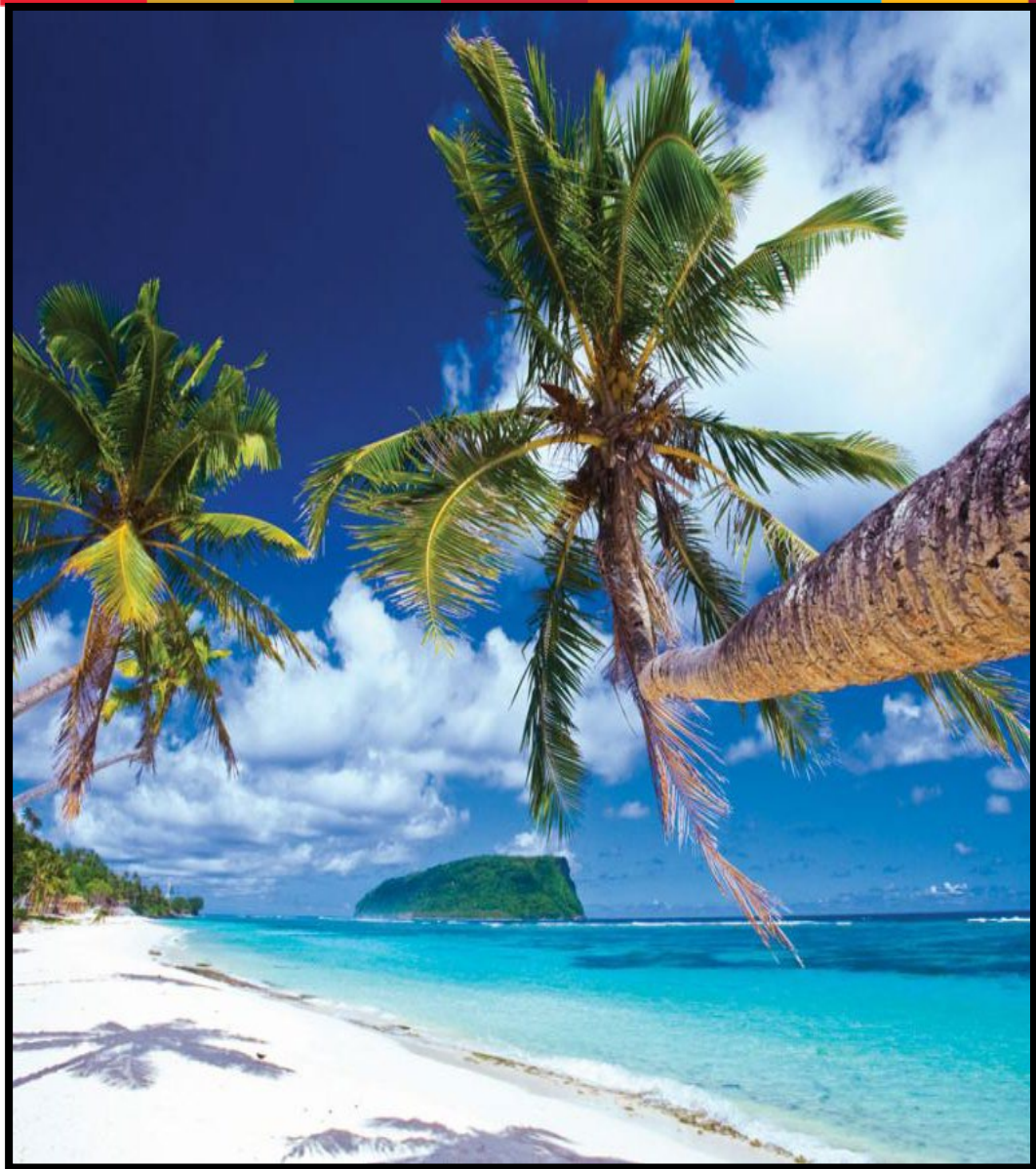
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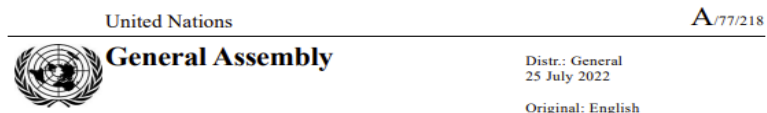
11-13 March 2024



Overview of presentation

- Understand the global SIDS framework: SAMOA Pathway
 - Recap of indicator framework for quantitative analysis of SAMOA Pathway
 - What transpired for reporting progress against the SAMOA Pathway
- Data Gaps issues encountered
- What can be done to address these Data Gaps moving forward

Report of the Secretary-General: UN General Assembly, July 2022



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Seventy-seventh session
Item 18 (b) of the provisional agenda*
Sustainable development

Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

This present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 76/203. It covers the period from August 2021 to July 2022 and contains summaries of activities undertaken by reporting Member States and United Nations system organizations to implement the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway. It also responds directly to the request contained paragraph 8 (a) of the resolution that the Secretary-General provide an update to the Assembly at its seventy-seventh session on the development of the multidimensional vulnerability index for small island developing States. In addition, for the first time, the report also contains a summary of an in-depth analysis of implementation, which was carried out using the newly developed SAMOA Pathway monitoring and evaluation framework.

* A/77/150.

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III. Monitoring and evaluation framework for the SAMOA Pathway: an in-depth analysis

A: Quantifying implementation of the SAMOA Pathway: trend analysis

Overview of the progress of small island developing States

Data availability

B: Assessing implementation

Reporting framework: 2014-2024 in SAMOA Pathway

- Increased cooperation between *custodian agencies and national statistical systems* to produce indicators that are internationally reported;
- Increased *investments in regular household surveys*, with corresponding questions and modules;
- Increased *data integration and coordination* at the national level to harness administrative data.

SAMOA Pathway indicators
come from sources:

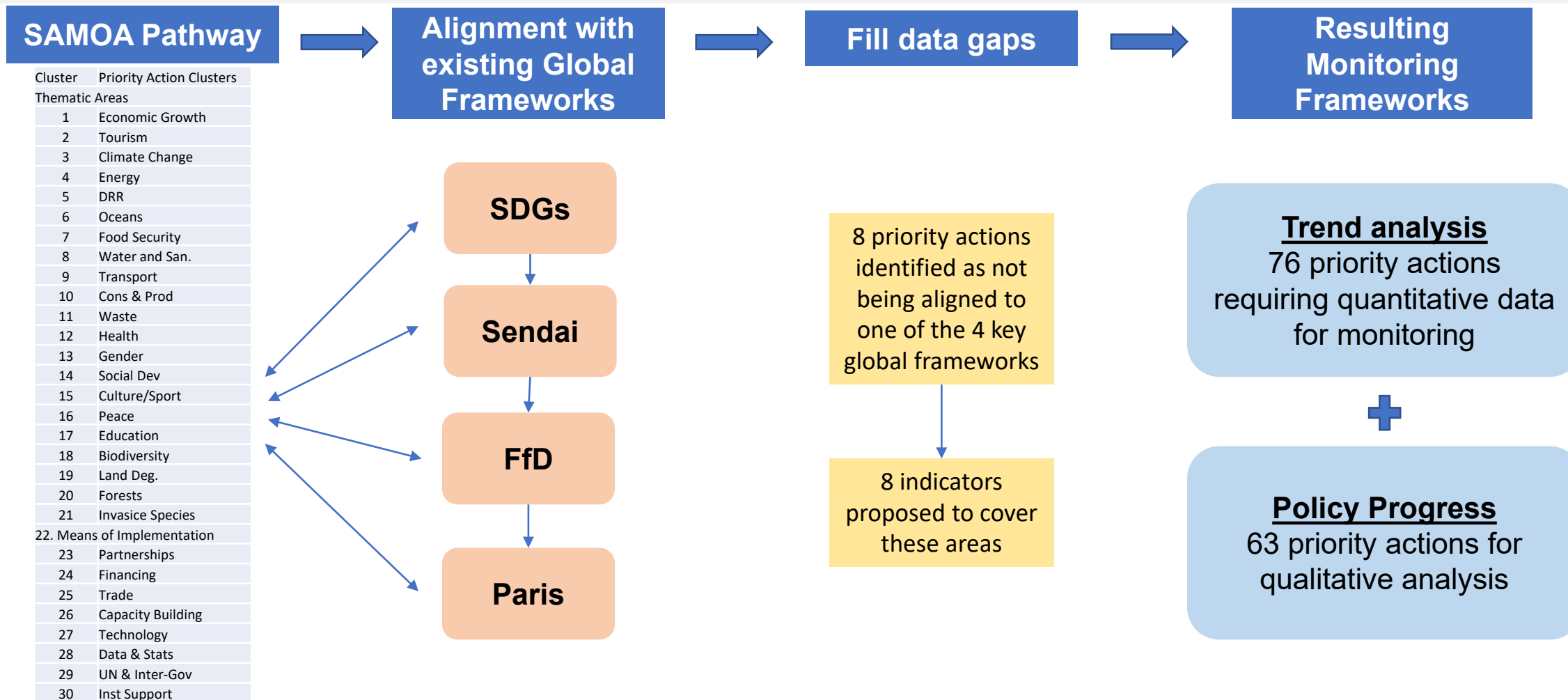


Household surveys

National administrative
data

International reporting

SAMOA Pathway (Developing a monitoring framework)



SAMOA Pathway (Trend Analysis)

Trend analysis

76 priority actions
requiring quantitative data
for monitoring



109 Indicators

93 SDGs
+
1 Paris
+
7 Sendai
+
8 New proposed

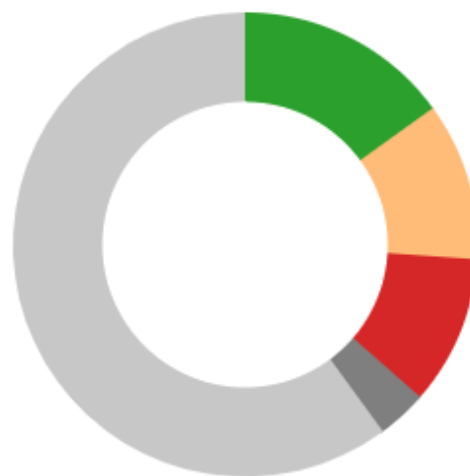
Challenges encountered

1. Data set we ended up working with contained just those indicators from the SDGs
2. Still a large number of data gaps for just those SDGs
 - Around 30 indicators have sufficient data for most countries
 - 13 indicators have no data for all countries
 - 8 more countries have insufficient data for all countries
3. No targets available for SAMOA Pathway
 - A simplified approach thus adopted to show progress

Data availability by Sub-regional Area



AIS



Caribbean



Pacific

■ Progressing

■ Stagnant

■ Regressing

■ Insufficient data

■ No data

Data availability by Thematic Area

■ Progressing
 ■ Stagnant
 ■ Regressing
 ■ Insufficient data
 ■ No data



1-Promote sustained and sustainable inclusive and equitable economic growth with decent work for all, sustainable consumption and production and sustainable transport



2-Act to mitigate climate change and adapt to its impacts by implementing sustainable energy and disaster risk reduction programs



3-Protect the biodiversity of SIDS and care of environmental health by mitigating the impact of invasive species and animal species and by properly managing chemicals and water, including hazardous waste, as well as protecting oceans and seas



4-Improve human health and social development through food security and nutrition, improved water and sanitation, reducing the incidence of non-communicable disease and by promoting gender equity and women's empowerment



5-Fostering partnership among SIDS, UN Agencies, development partners and others to achieve these goals

Addressing Data Gaps – moving forward

Why are data gaps occurring?

Global/Regional related issues

- Globally selected indicators aren't always prioritized as highly at the national level
 - Lack of demand for their production
- Capacity to produce globally selected indicators is somewhat limited at the National level, especially for SIDS

National related issues

- Information required not always aligned appropriately with information collected/produced
- Data sharing amongst producers and users needs strengthening

Addressing Data Gaps – moving forward

What can be done to address these issues?

Global/regional related issues

- Globally selected indicators aren't always prioritized as highly at the national level
 - Lack of demand for their production
- Capacity to produce globally selected indicators is somewhat limited at the National level, especially for SIDS

For consideration

- *Can a “core set” of indicators be proposed for which all SIDS are encouraged to produce*
 - *Need a criteria for defining “core set” indicators*
- *Countries could then perhaps top up this “core set” with additional “national” indicators which they also find highly relevant to the SIDS agenda, and are comfortable about measuring*

Addressing Data Gaps – moving forward

What can be done to address these issues?

National related issues

- Information required not always aligned appropriately with information collected/produced
- Data sharing amongst producers and users needs strengthening

ESCAP and SPC initiative

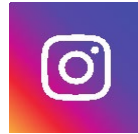
- *Work with countries more on addressing and managing their overall indicator production requirements (NDPs the center piece)*
 - *Currently developing “Pacific Indicator Guidelines” → “National Indicator Strategies”*
 - *Identify indicator reporting priorities and how they can be better aligned*
 - *How do countries plan to report against these priorities*
 - *Clarifying roles of national stakeholders in identifying and producing indicators*
 - *Guidelines on producing quality indicators*

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