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Data Revolution and SDGs Implementation in China

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15 Years 17 Goals 169 Targets 232 Indicators



❖ **The 2030 Agenda includes 17 SDGs underpinned by 169 targets which will be monitored through a set of 232 internationally agreed indicators set by the UN Statistical Commission.**

❑ UN General Assembly resolution 70/1:

--SDG framework: 17 goals and 169 targets

--Global indicator framework to be developed by the inter-agency Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed by the UN Statistical Commission

❑ UN General Assembly resolution 71/313 of July 6, 2017:

--**Global SDG indicator framework** adopted with 232 unique indicators



The effective implementation of SDGs relies on the availability of **high-quality, timely and reliable** data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

(SDG 17.18: Data, monitoring and accountability as Means of Implementation)



15 Years 17 Goals 169 Targets 232 Indicators



Data Gaps for Measuring Indicators

- ✓ Differences/absence in statistics standards, concepts and definitions
- ✓ Limited appreciation of statistics and its role in economic and social development
- ✓ Inadequate appropriation of resources for statistical activities
- ✓ Lack of baseline data on a majority of indicators and limited disaggregation on available data
- ✓ Absence of appropriate methodologies and technologies for measuring some indicators
- ✓ Weak coordination among data producers as well as statistical programmes and activities
- ✓ Underdeveloped administrative data and civil registration systems
- ✓ Irregularity of data collection programmes
- ✓ **The national statistics system relies mainly on surveys and censuses for the production of statistics, but these are not conducted on a frequent basis due to resource constraints, leading to time lags in many baselines and the absence of information for others.**

15 Years 17 Goals 169 Targets 232 Indicators



Key Data Challenges



China's Position Paper on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



MFA, April 2016

China's National Plan on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



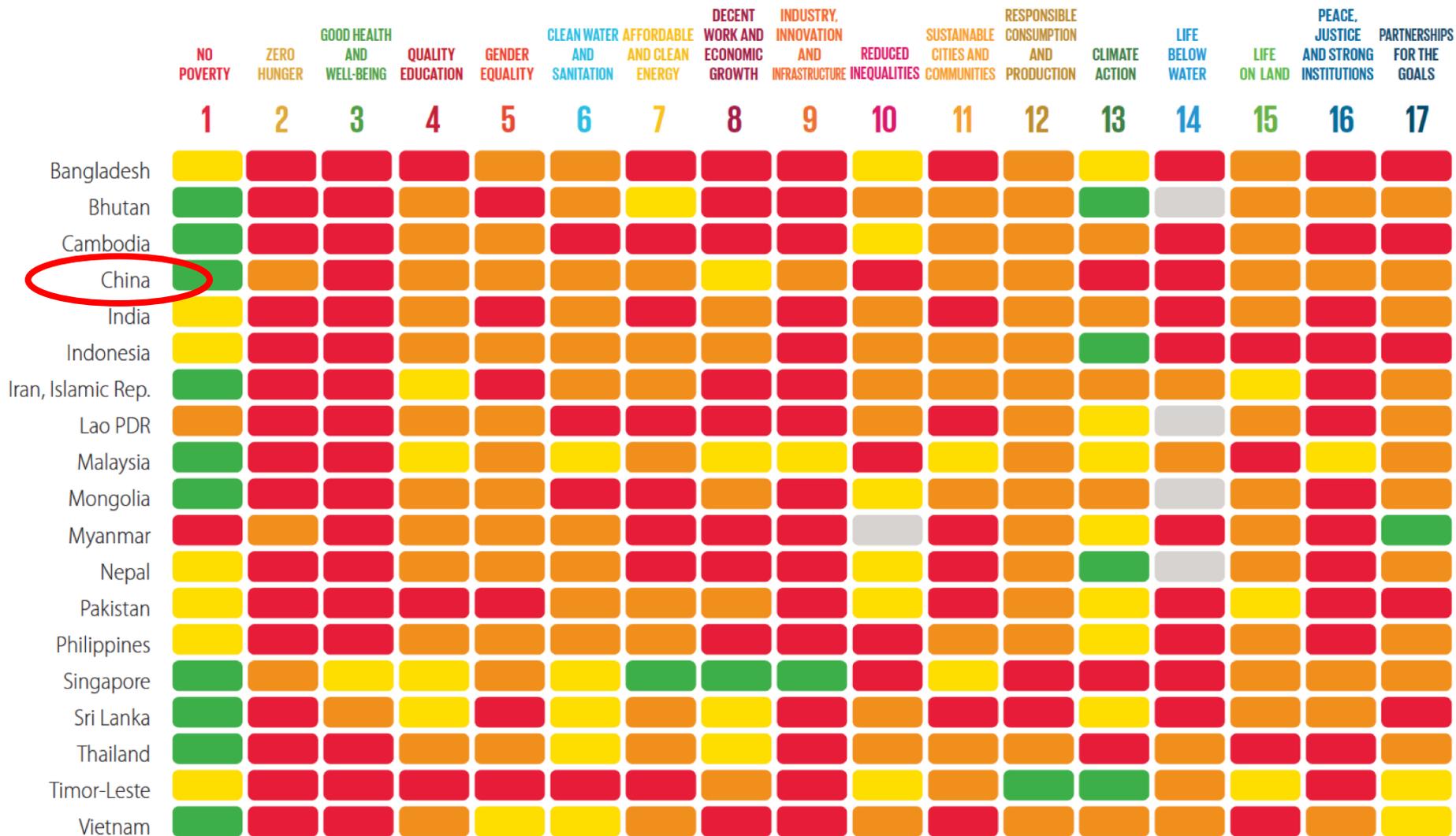
MFA, September 2016

China's Progress Report on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



MFA, August 2017

SDG Dashboard for East and South Asia (2017)



Prioritized SDGs in China



1 NO POVERTY

End poverty in all its forms everywhere



4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Reduce inequality within and among countries



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Ensure sustainable consumption and production pattern



13 CLIMATE ACTION

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

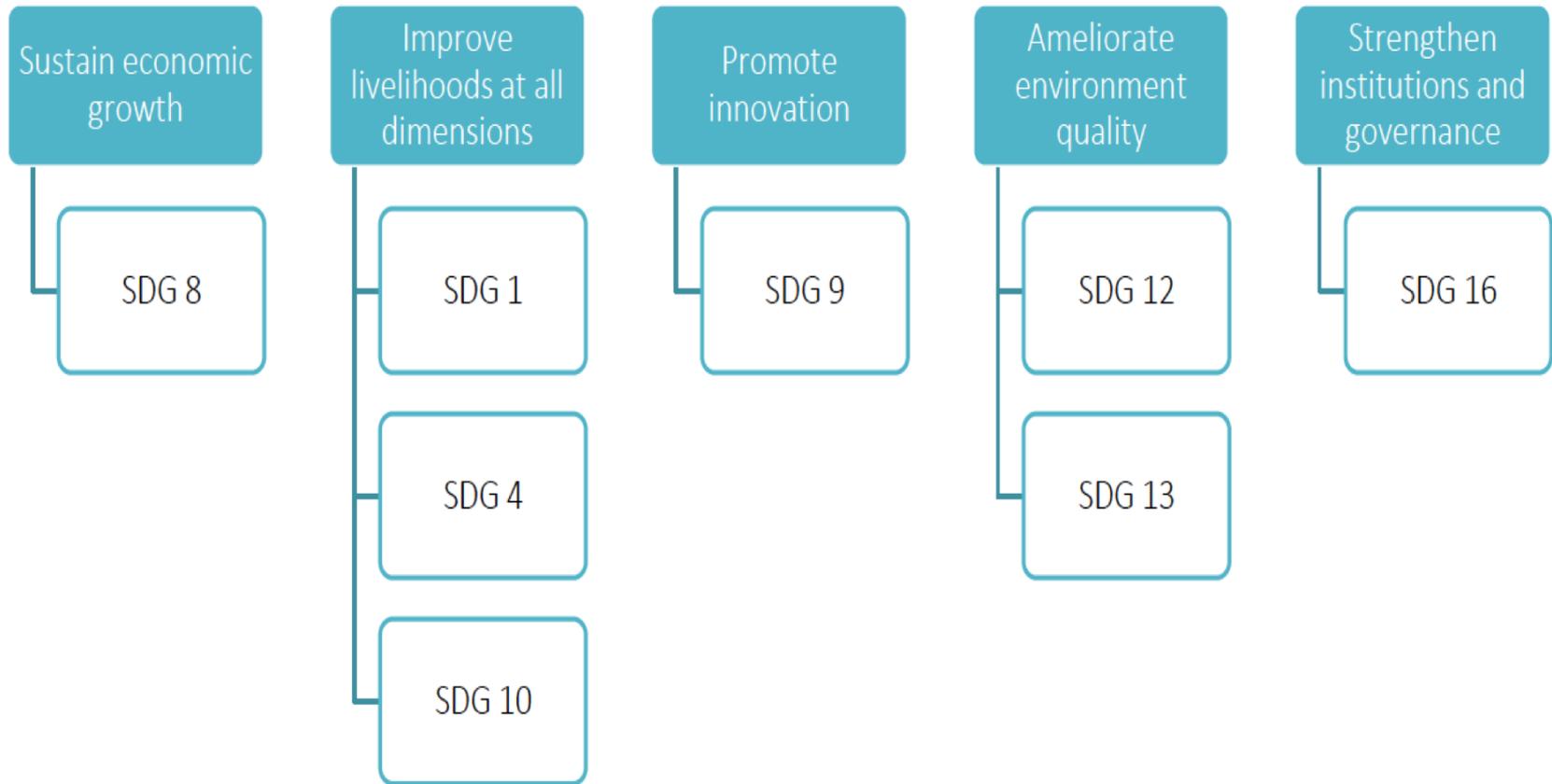


16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

SDGs in motion: China's Progress and the 13th Five-Year Plan, UNDP China, June 2016.

Alignment of Prioritized SDGs with China's 13th FYP



SDGs in motion: China's Progress and the 13th Five-Year Plan, UNDP China, June 2016.

Alignment of Other SDGs with China's 13th FYP

SDGs	13 th FYP
Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Chapter 18-21 Optimize the agricultural structure to build a modern agricultural industrial system that is efficient, sustainable, and environment-friendly. Strengthen the monitoring of the quality and safety of agricultural products.
Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Chapter 60 Establish and improve the healthcare system to achieve universal access to basic healthcare services.
Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Chapter 66 Protect women's equal access to education, employment, marriage and other human rights. Increase women's participation in decision-making process. Crack down on trafficking in women and children, violence against women and other criminal acts. Eliminate discrimination and prejudice against women.
Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Chapter 31 Improve water infrastructure system to promote scientific allocation and efficient use of water.
Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Chapter 30 Promote energy revolution to optimize the structure of energy supply and improve energy efficiency. Build a low-carbon, safe and efficient modern energy system.
Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Chapter 32-36 Promote the integration of urban and rural development. Accelerate the development of new urbanization on the ground of institutional innovation.
Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable	Chapter 41 Integrate the development of land and sea. Improve sustainable development of the marine economy and the protection of marine environment.
Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Chapter 45 Promote ecosystem protection and restoration. Build the biological diversity conservation network to enhance ecological security and stability.

Progress Monitoring of SDG1 and SDG4 Implementation in China

SDGs	Is the target quantifiable?	Indicators	Data Availability		Policy Support			Overall Assessment ³
			Official data sources	Other data sources	National Objectives	Overarching Policy Guidance	Concrete Policy Initiatives	
Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere								
Target 1.1	√	Population Living under Poverty Line (World Bank Standard and National Poverty Line)	√	√	√	√	√	3
Target 1.2	√	Proportion of Population Living below National Poverty Line (Disaggregated by Sex and Age Group)		√		√		1
Target 1.3		Percentage of The Population Covered by Social Protection Systems	√		√	√	√	3
Target 1.4		The Number of Bank Branches per 10,000 People; Mobile Coverage Rate	√		√	√		1
Target 1.5		Number of Deaths Due to Accidents of Productive Activities per 100,000 People	√			√		1
Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all								
Target 4.1 Target 4.6	√	Primary School Enrolment Rate; Literacy Rate		√	√	√		1
Target 4.2		Pre-school Education Enrolment Rate	√		√			1
Target 4.3		Percent of Population who attained tertiary education (Disaggregated by Sex)		√	√	√		1
Target 4.4		-	√			√	√	2
Target 4.5		Net Enrolment Rate of Primary Schools (Disaggregated by Sex)		√		√	√	2
Target 4.7		No Data Available						0

Key Findings from the Progress Monitoring

❑ Not all targets/indicators are quantifiable

--With targets that demand a process of change such as those focusing on awareness raising, capacity building and policy integration, it subjects vastly to disparate perceptions of what actually defines the change in the first place.

❑ Data are not always available

--For targets where indicators are clear and quantifiable, data are not always available from the official sources in China, especially disaggregated data by sex and age, or those to track the vulnerable, such as the disabled.

❑ Not all SDG targets are clearly defined in quantitative terms, but phrased in ways that are prone to subjective interpretations

--It is difficult to put a yardstick against which China's performance should be gauged.

Data Revolution: Harnessing the Power of Data for Sustainable Development

Governments

CSOs

Statistical
capacity-building

International
agencies

Private sectors

A true data revolution would empower countries to draw on **existing** and **new sources of data** to fully integrate statistics into their decision-making processes, promote open access to, and use of, data and ensure increased support for statistical systems.



UN WORLD DATA FORUM

15 - 18 JANUARY 2017
CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA

National & International Statistical Capacity-building

□ **Addressing challenges: The Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data**

□ **Key actions in strategic areas:**

--Innovation and modernization of national statistical systems

--Dissemination of data on sustainable development

--**Building partnerships**

--Mobilizing resources

The New Data Partnership of SDG Monitoring

- SDG monitoring requires the **new data partnership**, the core part of which is the traditional national statistical system.
- The new data partnership of SDG monitoring also requires **creative use of non-traditional data**, including big data, analysis of social media and SMS messages and geospatial data.
- The new data partnership of SDG monitoring will be combined with a more diversified portfolio of partners to participate in data collection. These could include **the private sector**, which have access to data in thematic areas (e.g., consumption, supply and etc.) and **the public** who are able to provide self-assessment.
- While it is still hotly debated to what extent new types of digital data is reliable to reflect varied facets of reality, they at least provide an alternative way of appraisal that could either complement or substantiate what is already out there.

The Emerging Data Partnership in China

Baidu 百度



Alibaba.com 阿里巴巴



CAG-Tencent Strategic Partnership on “Internet + Civil Servants Training”





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Thank you!



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