

# SDG<sub>s</sub>, NSDS & ADAPT

SEVENTH SESSION OF OIC STATISTICAL  
COMMISSION, 2-3 MAY 2018,  
ANKARA-TURKEY

ADAPT 

PARiS  
21! Partnership in statistics  
for development  
in the 21<sup>st</sup> century

*May 2018*



## PARIS21 and SDGs

1. Custodian for 3 SDGs indicators
2. Advocacy for greater support to statistics, incl. SDGs
3. Innovations and TA to NSOs to help them in their SDGs work
  - NSDS
  - ADAPT

# 1. Custodian for 3 SDGs indicators

The PARIS21 Secretariat was assigned as custodian agency for three indicators within SDG 17 that are related to statistical capacity: *"Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development"*.

## Indicator 17.18.2

- Number of countries that have a **national statistical legislation** that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

## Indicator 17.18.3

- Number of countries with a **national statistical plan** that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

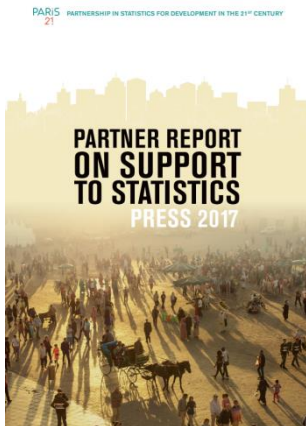
## Indicator 17.19.1

- Dollar value of all **resources** made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

Every year, PARIS21 contributes to the UN Secretary General's report on progress made towards the 17 SDGs by submitting data about the countries based on the three indicators monitored by the Secretariat.

## 2. Advocacy for greater support to statistics, incl. SDGs

- PRESS 2017: Data and statistics are attracting more resources and new donors, but support remains insufficient



### Key Highlights

**\$541M**

Support to statistics amounted to USD 541 million in 2015.

**0.30%**

The share of Official Development Assistance (ODA) focused on data and statistics was 0.30% in 2015, a slight improvement on last decade's average (0.27%).

**40%**

General statistical items and methodology received the most support (40% of total commitments). With new priorities in the SDG agenda, donors should strike a balance in funding to social, environmental and multi-domain statistics.

**75%**

The top 5 donors of development co-operation in statistics (Canada; AfDB; European Commission/Eurostat; UNFPA; World Bank) provided 75% of total commitments in 2015. This represents a shift in the key donors from previous years.

## : 2. Advocacy for greater support to statistics, incl. SDGs

- How to get more and better data for the SDGs?
- How to leverage the Data Revolution & Big Data for development?
- How to strengthen National Statistical Systems and strategies?



Infographic:  
BRIDGING THE DATA DIVIDE FOR DEVELOPMENT

Why it matters

WHAT WE KNOW  
Better policies  
demand  
better data

THE GLOBAL CHALLENGE  
To achieve the Sustainable  
Development Goals, we need to  
know more about people's lives

WHAT'S NEW  
New technology makes it easier, faster  
and cheaper to produce better data for  
policy making

Good data for development are lacking



Together, development partners can help  
bridge the data divide

SIX DATA ACTIONS

- ✓ Make statistical laws, regulations and standards fit for evolving data needs
- ✓ Increase efficiency and impact of investment in data and capacity building through co-ordinated, country-led approaches
- ✓ Improve the quantity and quality of financing for data
- ✓ Invest in and use country-led results data to monitor progress made towards the Sustainable Development Goals
- ✓ Boost data literacy and modernise statistical capacity building
- ✓ Make data on development finance more comprehensive and transparent

Source: OECD (2017), Development Co-operation Report 2017: Data for Development, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/dcr-2017-en>

# DCR 2017: Results

- Data and statistics are a critical, yet undervalued topic in development
- More and better funding from donors and partner countries is needed
- Need to kick-start a virtuous circle starting with increasing demand for better data

## 3. Innovations and support to NSOs

- **NSDS**

- Make NSDS SDG-friendly
- Make NSDS action oriented and funded

- **ADAPT**

- Perform SDGs readiness assessment
- Develop mitigation plan



# SDGs AND NSDS: WHAT IS REQUIRED

---



# ■ National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)

- A robust, comprehensive and coherent framework to strengthen statistical capacity across the entire National Statistical System & respond to key user needs
- It is also a framework to:
  - Address statistical challenges
  - Mobilize & prioritise use of resources
  - Mainstream (integrate) statistics within national policy & planning processes
  - introduce & manage change
  - herald the “data revolution” into the country

# : National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)

- A **Strategic** plan.
  - Country **owned**
  - Covers the whole **National Statistical System**
  - 5-10 years **vision**
  - Integrated into the **national development** plan
- A **participatory** process.
  - All actors **Dialogue**
  - Highest level **political commitment**
- A strategic **management** framework
  - **Coordination** and priority action plan
  - Concrete activities
  - Funding plans

# NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS'S LIFECYCLE

## PRELIMINARY STAGE

## DESIGN STAGE

## IMPLEMENTATION STAGE

### 1. ACKNOWLEDGING

### 2. UNDERSTANDING

### 3. PREPARING

### 4. ASSESSING THE NSS

### 5. ENVISIONING

### 6. IDENTIFYING STRATEGIC GOALS

### 7. ELABORATING

### 8. IMPLEMENTING

### 9. MONITORING

### 10. EVALUATING

1.1. Explain to key stakeholders what the NSS is through a framework document and different media

2.1. Stakeholders analysis and mapping by domain of statistical production

3.0. Use NSDS final evaluation as an input to the new one

4.1. Assess statistical output

5.1 Draft the vision statement

6.1. Identify gaps and priorities in the NSS

7.1. Develop the NSDS document

8.1. Disseminate the NSDS document

9.1. Monitor and report on the progress annually

10.1. Request final evaluation mission

1.2. Develop policy document for gov. approval to support statistical work in identified statistical domains

2.2. Develop advocacy progr. to sensitise stakeholders about the NSS and NSDS and raise the profile of statistics

3.1. Appoint a NSDS Coordinator and recruit a consultant (if needed)

4.2. Assess user satisfaction and needs

5.2. Define the action plans

6.2. Develop the NSDS document

7.2. Develop the NSDS document

8.2. Mobilise Resources to implement the NSDS

9.2. Submit the annual progress report to the government

10.2. Fill self-assessment tool (SAT) and gather documents

1.3. Explain the need for a NSDS to political principals to get government support

2.3. Develop advocacy toolkit

3.2. Build a constituency, engage with stakeholders (especially funders) and convene technical meetings\*

4.3. Assess the NSS

5.3. Develop the NSDS document

6.3. Technical review of the strategic goals, vision and mission by Steering/Technical committee and sector WG

7.3. Prepare the NSDS document (strategic plan and costed action plans)

8.3. Establish a governance body to monitor the progress

9.3. Do mid-term review and make it publicly available

10.3. Provide the evaluators with the documents and SAT

1.4. Engage with parliament, civil society and private sector to promote the need for statistics

3.3. Develop the NSDS training workshop

4.4. Prepare the NSS assessment report

6.4. Submit the strategic goals, mission and vision for government Political validation

7.4. Political validation of the action plan

8.4. Establish NSDS monitoring and assessment arrangements implementation

9.4. Readjust the goals and action plans according to the mid-term review

10.4. Organise meetings and interviews for the evaluators with key stakeholders

4.5. Prepare the NSS assessment report

8.5. Evaluate risks and prepare mitigation strategy

9.5. Derive annual plans validated by government

10.5. Provide comments on the final evaluation report

3.6. Organise a NSDS training workshop

4.6. Organise Technical meetings\* to validate the NSS assessment

Logical steps: nothing new!

- Stages of the NSS
- Phases of the NSS
- Steps of the NSS
- Phases and Steps of the first-time NSDS

\*Technical meetings with Steering Committee/Technical Committee and sectoral Working Groups

# : Planning for SDGs reporting: logical steps

- STEP 1: Check SDGs data gaps as of today  
Applicable – Available = Requires Development
- STEP 2: Check likelihood of data gaps for the future
  - the plan to maintain “Available”
  - the plan to develop “Requires Development”
- STEP 3: Check capacity gaps behind data gaps (GAMSO/GSBPM)
- STEP 4: **Prioritize**, propose scenarios and cost
- STEP 5: Advocate, fund, implement, M&E

*! SDG localization critical to increase chances of national funding*

# : SDG strategy within NSDSs

<http://nsdsguidelines.paris21.org/node/685>

- 1. Identify the gaps to be filled** in order to follow the relevant indicators on a regular basis. The gaps may be related to :
  - the level of disaggregation requested, to funding, to methodological difficulties (new fields: environment, governance...), or
  - to a lack of capacities (e.g. new skills, technology, infrastructure, etc.) of the NSS.
- 2. Calculate the resources needed** in order to fill the gaps and propose the corresponding funding strategy, including raising awareness within the government, the users and the technical and financial partners, in link with the national development funding process and donor coordination framework. If there is a specific donor coordination group on statistics/data in the country, it should of course be closely associated to this process.
- 3. Identify the institutional changes necessary** for monitoring SDG implementation. Identify the new stakeholders (private sector, civil society, etc.) that should be incorporated in the NSS in order to take into account the new dimensions resulting from the SDG approach and the level of disaggregation needed, and set up partnerships to actually incorporate these new stakeholders in the NSS.
- 4. Update the NSDS** so that the NSS is able to monitor and assess the SDG implementation process: what are the priorities for the NSS, taking into account the funding constraints? The new/updated NSDS should entail a training plan linked to the SDGs for the main players.
- 5. Take into account the way the SDGs are reflected in the development process of the country.** Make sure that a close and appropriate articulation is established between the new or updated NSDS and the requirements of the monitoring of the country development process.
- 6.** The monitoring strategy for the implementation of the SDGs at the country level should be defined in close relation with the initiatives originating from the regional bodies and coherent with the global framework defined by the UNSC.
- 7.** Ensure that **the new/updated NSDS is promptly completed** in order to participate in and benefit from the initiatives to be developed by the international community in accordance with the SG's Declaration supporting the strengthening of the statistical capacities in Africa, and for the LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS.



# HOW ADAPT CAN HELP

...

# : Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT)

## WHAT IT IS

- A **cloud based** application to help plan national statistical activities around the NSDS
  - Based on a **relational database** for flexible management and reporting
  - Compatible with **GSBPM and GAMSO**
- **Customizable** appearance
- Available in French, English and Spanish + other **languages**
- Developed and maintained by **PARIS21**
- Current Version deployed : 1.0.1 (Q4 2017)

# : Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT)

## WHAT IT DOES

- Monitor data demands from public policies
  - => Help identifies policies with no M&E
- Inventory data available – sources and indicators
  - => identify data gaps (incl. disaggregation)
- Help identify capacity/skills gaps
- Monitor NSDS / action plans progress
- *Next: costing*



**WHAT IT DOES NOT: data processing, dissemination = NRP, etc**



# : Respond to the (many) global calls



## 🔧 Improve efficiency of data systems

## Questions from NSO

- “What are these new indicators which we need to produce, exactly?”
- “ Does anyone produce them already in our country, somehow?”
- “How good is our work plan / NSDS ?”
- “Who should do what? Who will pay?”

## Questions from Data planners

- “Can’t they reuse existing data?”
- “Can’t someone else pay the bill?”
- “Is this really important to measure?”



## **ADAPT: Worldwide users**

**Used by NSOs (and NSS) in :** Cambodia, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Mongolia, The Philippines, Rwanda, Tanzania.

**Being introduced on 2018 Q1-Q2 in:** 20 countries

**+ Promoted by UNSD** for SDG readiness assessment – methodology compatible

**+ Promoted by UNDP** for SDG localization and **UNITAR**

**+ Promoted by the World Bank** for data planning

Current version available ADAPT 1.0.1, Multilanguage: [www.adapt.paris21.org](http://www.adapt.paris21.org)

## USE 1: Localization of SDGs



- How many SDGs indicators are applicable (and relevant) to my country?
- How many indicators are reflected in my National Policies indicators?
- How many indicators are available today? For which sectors? Who produce them? Who is supposed to do it?
- What is the availability prospect / feasibility for the close future?
  - Check future plans for data sources
  - Check current status of funding / capacity availability
- Which are the indicators requiring development?

***! SDG localization critical to increase chances of national funding***

## USE 2: Adapt Data Planning

- STEP 1: Check data gaps as of today

Applicable – Available = Requires Development

- STEP 2: Check capacity gaps behind data gaps (GSBPM + CD4.0)
- STEP 3: Check likelihood of data gaps for the future
- STEP 4: **Prioritize**, propose scenarios and cost
- STEP 5: Advocate, fund, implement, M&E

NSDS guidelines : <http://nsdsguidelines.paris21.org/node/236>

# NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS's LIFECYCLE

## PRELIMINARY STAGE

## DESIGN STAGE

## IMPLEMENTATION STAGE

### 1. ACKNOWLEDGING

### 2. UNDERSTANDING

### 3. PREPARING

### 4. ASSESSING THE NSS

### 5. ENVISIONING

### 6. IDENTIFYING STRATEGIC GOALS

### 7. ELABORATING ACTIONS PLANS

### 8. PREPARING

### 9. EXECUTING

### 10. EVALUATING

1.1. Explain to key stakeholders what the NSS is through a framework document and different media

2.1. Stakeholders analysis and mapping by domain of statistical production

3.0. Use NSDS final evaluation as an input to the new one

4.1. Assess statistical output

5.1 Draft the vision statement

6.1. Identify gaps and priorities; goals, strategies and desired outcomes

7.1. Transform the goals into action plans

8.1. Disseminate the NSDS document

9.1. Monitor and report on the progress annually

10.1. Request final evaluation mission

1.2. Develop policy document for govt. approval to support statistical work in identified statistical domains

2.2. Develop advocacy progr. to sensitise stakeholders about the NSS and NSDS and raise the profile of statistics

3.1. Appoint a NSDS Coordinator and recruit a consultant (if needed)

4.2. Assess user satisfaction and needs

5.2. Define and draft the mission

6.2. Draft the NSDS strategic plan

7.2. Cost the action plans

8.2. Mobilise Resources to implement the NSDS

9.2. Submit the annual progress report to the government

10.2. Fill self-assessment tool (SAT) and gather documents

1.3. Explain the need for a NSDS to political principals to get government support

2.3. Develop advocacy toolkit

3.2. Build a constituency, engage with stakeholders (especially funders and convene technical meetings\*)

4.3. Assess the NSS capacity

5.3. Define core values

6.3. Technical review of the strategic goals vision and mission by Steering/Technical committee and sector WG

7.3. Prepare the NSDS document (strategic plan and costed action plans)

8.3. Establish a governance body to monitor the progress

9.3. Do mid-term review and make it publicly available

10.3. Provide the evaluators with the documents and SAT

1.4. Engage with parliament, civil society and private sector to promote the need for statistics

3.3. Design and prepare the NSDS roadmap

4.4. Map the offer to the demand

6.4. Submit the strategic goals, mission and vision for government Political validation

7.4. Political validation of the action plan

8.4. Establish NSDS monitoring and assessment arrangements implementation

9.4. Readjust the goals and action plans according to the mid-term review

10.4. Organise meetings and interviews for the evaluators with key stakeholders

3.4. Officially launch the elaboration process

4.5. Prepare the NSS assessment report

8.5. Evaluate risks and prepare mitigation strategy

9.5. Derive annual plans validated by government

10.5. Provide comments on the final evaluation report

3.6. Organise a NSDS training workshop

4.6. Organise Technical meetings\* to validate the NSS assessment

Next NSDS

Return to 3.0

Stages of the NSDS

Phases of the NSDS

Steps of the NSDS

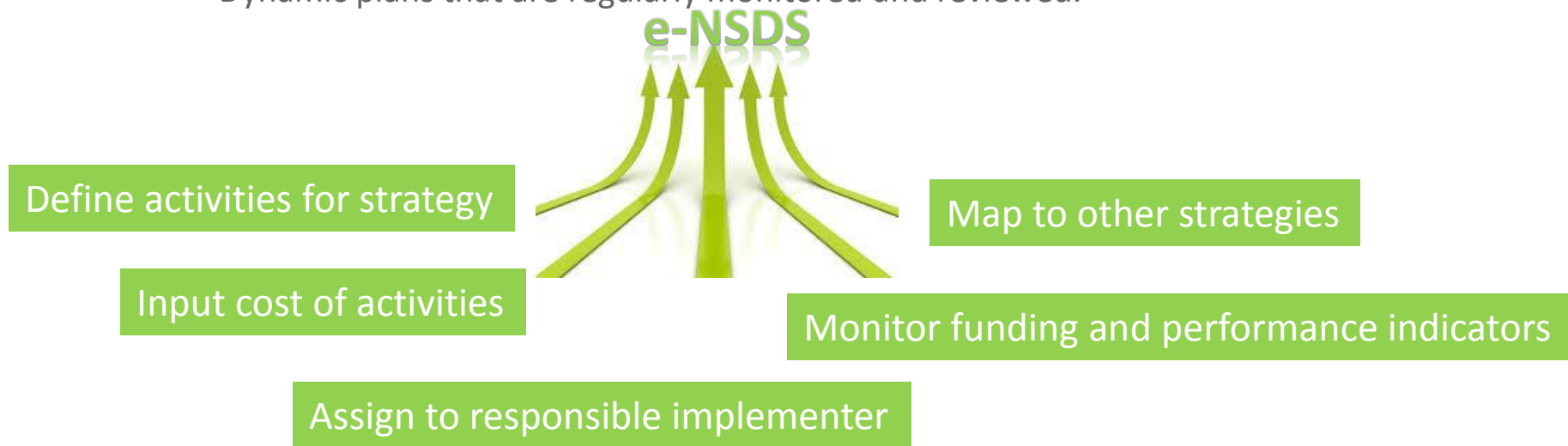
Phases and Steps only for first-time NSDS

\*Technical meetings with Steering /Technical Committee and sectoral Working Groups

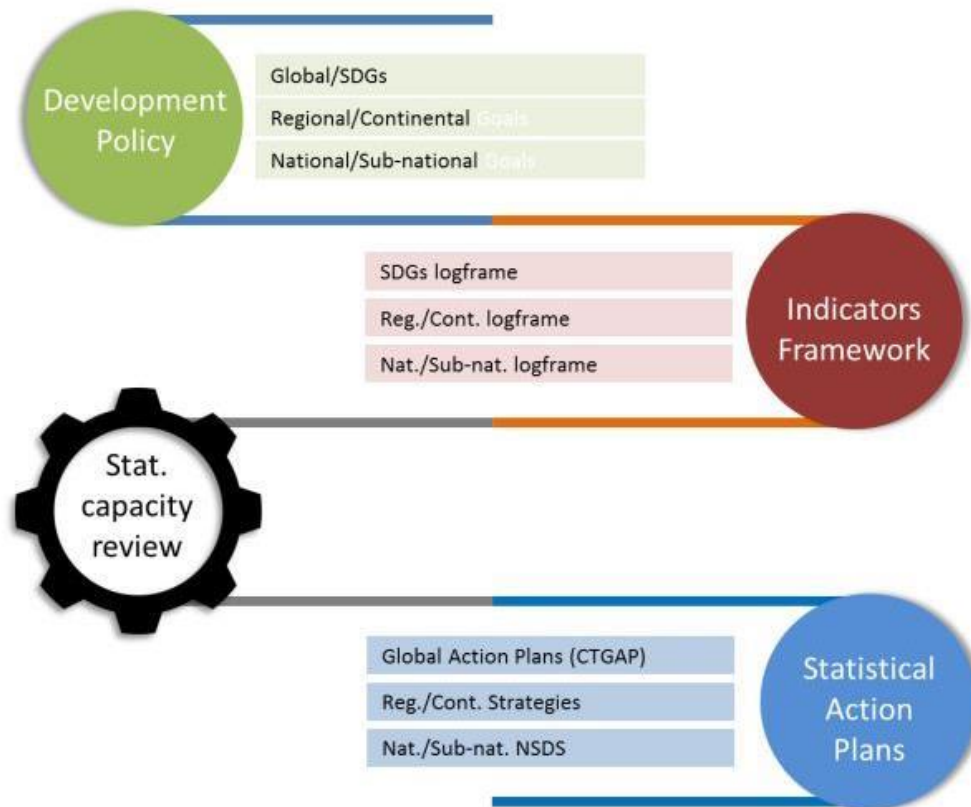
## USE 2: Adapt Data Planning :‘e-NSDS’

Supports PARIS21 NSDS Guidelines 2.3

- ADAPT allows the NSO to move from a static NSDS process to a dynamic **e-NSDS platform**
- Dynamic plans that are mapped: global (CTGAP, national, subnational, sectoral, etc)
- Dynamic plans that are regularly monitored and reviewed.



# : ADAPT helps put things together





# PARiS 21!

Partnership in statistics  
for development  
in the 21<sup>st</sup> century



[www.paris21.org](http://www.paris21.org)



[contact@paris21.org](mailto:contact@paris21.org)



[@contactPARIS21](https://twitter.com/contactPARIS21)