REGIONAL TRAINING ON THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS (NSDS) AND ADVANCED DATA PLANNING TOOL (ADAPT)

OVERVIEW OF THE TRAINING

Virtual Training
15-18 June, 2021
Overview of the Training

1. General objectives

• to develop adequate capacities of NSOs and national planning senior managers to cope with new and rising data demands and coordinate strategically across the national statistical systems (NSS) and beyond.

• to design and implement responsive NSDS, using innovative tools and methods in response the evolving data needs arising from sub-national, national, regional and global development priorities.

• to feature in the NSDS special topics like gender statistics, geospatial data, as well as fragility and resilience in crisis context.
Overview of the Training Course

2. Specific objectives

• Learn about the challenges in aligning global, regional and national development agendas and the NSDS framework

• Understand the process in designing and implementing the NSDS using the new NSDS guidelines 3.0, including the need for holistic approaches to capacity development (CD4.0) and challenges that need to be considered in a modern NSDS;

• Understand the purpose and benefits of the ADAPT Tool in statistical planning, including a hands-on exercise to input information in the ADAPT system

• Learn how to measure statistical capacity dimensions with the PARIS21 Statistical Capacity Monitor

• Discuss special topics like gender statistics, geospatial data, and fragility and crises and their entry points in the NSDS design process

• Share country practices and experience in designing and implementing the NSDS, including gender statistics mainstreaming in NSDS and special context of NSDS in crisis situation.
Overview of the Training Course

3. Expected results

- **Participants** understand the NSDS framework and process, the ADAPT tool and the need for holistic approaches to capacity development (CD4.0) and how it relates to national development plans and the SDGs:
  - Participants understand the need to align global, regional and national development agendas data demand and the NSDS framework.
  - Participants understand the need to mainstream SHaSA2 in the NSDS/RSDS design and implementation process.
  - The National Statistical Office (NSO) appreciates its leading and coordinating role and its accountability and ownership in designing, implementing and monitoring the NSDS; as well as its contributions to generating user-driven data to inform policies and decisions making.
  - Participants understand the importance of mainstreaming special topics like gender statistics, geospatial data and fragility and crisis situations in the NSDS lifecycle;
  - The NSDS/RSDS is seen as a permanent statistics governance and coordination mechanism and ADAPT as a value-added tool to national planning process.
## Training Programme – 4 days from 9:00 – 12:00 (GMT)

### Day 1 – 15 June 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Facilitator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:40 – 10:00</td>
<td>The promise of shared result frameworks: national development plans, regional and international development agendas and statistics</td>
<td>Philippe GAFISHI, PARIS21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 – 10:10</td>
<td>Discussions - Q&amp;A</td>
<td>Participants</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:10 – 10:30</td>
<td>The African Union initiatives on supporting the African Statistical System to respond to data demand: The agenda 2063 indicators framework, the African Charter of Statistics, the Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa and the need for a data demand-driven NSDS.</td>
<td>STATAFRIC</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30 – 10:40</td>
<td>Discussions - Q&amp;A</td>
<td>Participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:40 – 11:00</td>
<td>The role of data users in the NSDS design and implementation</td>
<td>UNECA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 – 11:10</td>
<td>Discussions - Q&amp;A</td>
<td>Participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:40 – 12:00</td>
<td>Discussions - Q&amp;A</td>
<td>Participants</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Training Programme (Cont.)

**Day 2 – 16 June 2021**

**Module 2 – Overview over the NSDS process**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Facilitator</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:15 – 10:15</td>
<td>The NSDS lifecycle: Overview of the NSDS process using the NSDS Guidelines 3.0, the CD4.0 elements and challenges that need to be considered in a modern NSDS</td>
<td>Philippe GAFISHI, PARIS21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15 – 10:30</td>
<td>Discussions - Q&amp;A</td>
<td>All participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 – 11:00</td>
<td>Harmonisation of statistical plans in Africa: Mainstreaming SHaSA 2 in the NSDS/RSDS (NSDS Guidelines V 3.0)</td>
<td>STATAFRIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 – 11:15</td>
<td>Discussions - Q&amp;A</td>
<td>All participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15 – 12:00</td>
<td>Country experience: What are the typical barriers to an effective NSDS design, implementation and working with partners? What are the key recommendations going forward and taking into consideration the accelerators learnt from COVID-19?</td>
<td>INS Cameroon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion: Sharing of country practices and experiences on NSDS alignment with national development plan/sector strategic plans/sub-national plans and implementation: Political support, data ecosystem stakeholders engagement, key capacity challenges, funding, implementation, etc.
Training Programme (Cont.)

Day 3 – 17 June 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module 3 – Enhanced data planning and monitoring and data integration in the NSDS process</th>
<th>Facilitator: PARIS21/Philippe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:15 – 9:45</td>
<td>Using the Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT) for NSDS: Overview of the tool, its relevance for the NSDS, its principles, purpose and uses/applications, outputs, and process for deployment/use</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:45 - 10:15</td>
<td>Discussions - Q&amp;A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15 – 10:45</td>
<td>Benchmarking statistical progress – An introduction to the Statistical Capacity Monitor Exercises</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:45 – 11:00</td>
<td>Discussions - Q&amp;A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 – 11:40</td>
<td>Integration of geospatial data and statistics: the NSDS process as an entry point for enhancing geospatially enabled statistics to improve decision making and service delivery</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:40 – 12:00</td>
<td>Discussions - Q&amp;A</td>
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</table>
## Training Programme (Cont.)
### Day 4 – 18 June 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Facilitator/Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:15 – 11:40</td>
<td>Evaluation: share online evaluation question to participants CLOSING PROGRAMME</td>
<td>Participants Facilitator: STATAFRIC/Samson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:40 – 12:00</td>
<td>Closing remarks Mrs. Leila BEN ALI, Head of Statistics Division STATAFRIC, African Union Commission François FONTENEAU, Deputy Head of PARIS21</td>
<td>STATAFRIC PARIS21</td>
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REGIONAL TRAINING ON THE NSDS & ADAPT

Module 1. Understanding data demand and the need for NSDS

The promise of shared result frameworks: national development plans, regional and international development agendas and statistics

Virtual Training
15-18 June, 2021
National development plans, regional and international development agenda and statistics
National development and statistics

Gender equality and women empowerment
Green growth
Sustainable growth
Human development
Increased literacy
Fiscal stability
Inclusive growth
Economic growth
Sustained investments
More jobs
Infrastructure
Reduced poverty
Low infant and maternal mortality
National development planning

• drawing up a national plan (blueprint) with strategies and actions to achieve and effect positive change

  ✓ growth, in all aspects, to effectively manage and equitably spread the gains to improve the welfare of the people

• comprehensive and inclusive process that encompasses and consolidates the goals of everyone in the country – leaving no one behind!

• results-focused and costed
The national development plan result framework

Results Framework

- Impacts
- Outcomes
- Strategies
- Programs
- Projects
- Activities
- Costing

NDP

Government

education

climate change

infrastructure

health

Academic community

Other stakeholders

Citizens, Communities

Private sector, NGOs/CSOs

Agriculture industry

Culture

Citizens, Communities

NDP
Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development

• high level of ambition for progress on a broad scope of development issues
  ✓ 17 goals, 169 targets
• recognizes poverty as the greatest global challenge
• advocates for “leaving no one behind”; “reach first those who are furthest behind”
• Common reference for regional and national development plans
  ✓ Should align with other development agenda and priorities (regional, national)
Statistics development as SDG target

• Need for ‘high quality, timely, and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location’

  • 232 indicators to measure/monitor 17 goals and 169 targets (adopted by the UN General Assembly on 6 July 2017)
  • Commitment to address systemic issues, including capacity and methodology gaps, in data, monitoring, and accountability (targets 17.18 and 17.19) - Under Data, monitoring and accountability

• Target 17.18
  • By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly 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

• Target 17.19
  • By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries
Statistics development as SDG target

Under Data, monitoring and accountability

• Target 17.18
  • By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly 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

• Target 17.18
  17.18.1
  • Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

  17.18.2
  • Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

  17.18.3
  • Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

NSDS monitoring
Statistics development as SDG target

Under Data, monitoring and accountability

• Target 17.19
  • By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

17.19.1
  • Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

17.19.2
  • Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

• PARIS21 is the custodian of monitoring target 17.18 & 17.19
The national development plan, regional strategy & SDGs

Not separate goals! Not parallel goals! But..

Private sector, NGOs/CSOs

Agriculture

Industry

Citizens, Communities

Government

Academic community

Other stakeholders

climate change

infrastructure

education

health

Culture

The Future of Ghana...
The national development plan, regional strategy & SDGs

Integrated goals!

- Affirms inclusiveness
- Manifests leadership
- Strengthens ownership
- Honors regional, continental and international commitments
NDP and SDGs - Shared result framework

• Not separate goals, not parallel goals, but integrated goals!

• SDGs accelerated the preparation of national development plans as well as regional development agendas.

• Number of countries with national development plan increased from 62 in 2006 to 134 in 2018.

• 91% of national development strategies approved since 2015 explicitly refer to the SDGs.

• Shared integrated result framework for national, regional and global development priorities.

• Increased new data demand
Increased data demand from NDP and SDGs

• Need for ‘high quality, timely, and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location’
Agenda 2030, NDP and NSDS


- global vision for better data, calls for a commitment by governments, policy leaders and the international community to undertake key actions in six strategic areas:
  1. Coordination and strategic leadership on data for sustainable development
  2. Innovation and modernization of national statistical systems
  3. Strengthening of basic statistical activities and programmes, with focus on monitoring the 2030 Agenda
  4. Dissemination and use of sustainable development data
  5. Multi-stakeholder partnerships for sustainable development data
  6. Mobilise resources and coordinate efforts for statistical capacity building

- The NSDS framework/process is the strategic response through which these strategic areas can be successfully addressed!
Challenges for the national statistical systems (NSS) to respond to national development plans, regional agenda and SDGs data demand

• Improving quality of existing data, e.g., granularity, timeliness, spatial coverage, better disaggregation, relatability, trustworthiness

• Producing data on new areas/concerns, identifying & using new data sources, developing new methods – even in times of crises!

• Innovating and modernizing statistical systems and processes

• Developing leadership, management and technical capacities

• Increasing and sustaining financing for data and statistics, preferably domestic financing and development partners coordination;

• Intensifying advocacy to increase use of statistics

• Developing and implementing a holistic approach to NSS capacity development (e.g. CD4.0)
Are national statistical systems up to the challenge?

• Can national statistical systems at their current state meet this additional data demand?

• Are NSOs ready and have the capacity required to lead and coordinate the NSS and partner with other data ecosystem stakeholders?

• Is there clear mechanisms for the NSO to coordinate and mobilize domestic and external funding for data and statistics?
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

[QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSIONS]