

5TH REGIONAL TRAINING ON NSDS AND ADAPT

6 – 9 November 2018
SIAP, Chiba, Japan

1. Agenda 2030, National Development Plan & Statistics

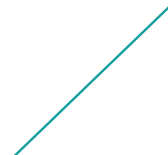


Key Points

- Agenda 2030 key aspects
- SDG targets and indicators on statistics
- National development planning concepts, statistics in NDPs
- Global action plan on statistics
- Regional action plan on statistics
- Mainstreaming statistics in national development agenda

Take-away

- Understand Agenda 2030 targets and indicators on statistics
- Appreciate the role of statistics in global, regional and national development agenda





Agenda 2030 or SDGs

“Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda 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
 - Should be in sync with parallel development agenda/visions (regional, national)

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Agenda 2030 and statistics

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)

Are national statistical systems up to the challenge?
Can national statistical systems at their current state meet this additional demand?

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Agenda 2030 and statistics

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

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Agenda 2030 and statistics

Statistics development as SDG target: under *Data, monitoring and accountability*

- 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



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Agenda 2030 and statistics

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

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National development planning

Government plan and/or strategy for development:

- **Long-term vision** for development, usually for 10 or more years (e.g., Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan 2018-2030, Sri Lanka Vision 2025)
- **Medium term strategic plan** which spells out strategies to be undertaken by the government to achieve its development goals, often contains sector guidelines, usually for up to 7 years (e.g., Lao PDR 8th NSEDP, Samoa Development Strategy 2016/17 to 2019/20, Thailand 12th NESDP)
- **Short term plan** contains the specific activities and/or investment/expenditure plan of the government to realize its development objectives

Tajikistan National Development Strategy up to 2030 and Fijian 5-year and 20-year Development Plan – combination medium and long-term plans





National development planning

Development planning documents include:

TMGS1
TMGS2

- Policy priorities (development areas)
- Strategic objectives and results (outcomes, outputs, **indicators**)
- Description of existing problems and challenges (assessment)
- Implementation plan or action
- Monitoring and evaluation mechanism
- Financial resources and responsible institutions

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TMGS1 revise this to quote one or two countries with development agenda/vision aligned with SDGs
TEJADA Millicent Gay, SDD/P21, 23/10/2018

TMGS2 in the discussions, ask the participants for the number of SDG (indicators) that are mainstreamed in their national development plan (get some average) and how many have actual data.
TEJADA Millicent Gay, SDD/P21, 23/10/2018



National development plan and statistics

The national development plans provided to PARIS21 (7 countries) ^{1/}

- All mentioned the alignment of SDGs in their NDPs (i.e., Myanmar identifies relevant SDG targets) TMGS3
- Some have specific strategies and actions on generating data at national, sectoral and local levels (i.e., Thailand, Lao, Myanmar) TMGS4
- 3 countries recognizes the important role of national statistics office in generating data for NDP monitoring/evaluation and implementation (i.e., Fiji, Myanmar, Tajikistan)
- 1 country mentioned the national strategy for the development of statistics and statistics law (i.e., Lao PDR)

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TMGS3 No NDPs for Kazakhstan, Vietnam and Maldives
TEJADA Millicent Gay, SDD/P21, 3/11/2018

TMGS4 relevant SDG targets: Myanmar
TEJADA Millicent Gay, SDD/P21, 3/11/2018



Global Action Plan on Statistics

Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data (CT-GAP) (UNSC, 2017)

- 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:
 - Coordination and strategic leadership on data for sustainable development
 - Innovation and modernization of national statistical systems
 - Strengthening of basic statistical activities and programmes, with focus on monitoring the 2030 Agenda
 - Dissemination and use of sustainable development data
 - Multi-stakeholder partnerships for sustainable development data
 - Mobilise resources and coordinate efforts for statistical capacity building

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Regional action plan on statistics

Transforming the world, transforming statistics (ESCAP, 2017)

- Vision and framework of action for Asia and the Pacific by the national statistical systems and development partners
 - “by 2030, national statistical systems are enabled and empowered to lead development of and to deliver innovative, trusted and timely products and services for urgently needed and evolving statistical requirements of Agenda 2030.”

Action areas:

- Engaging users and investing in statistics
- Assuring quality and instilling trust in statistics
- Integrated statistics for integrated analysis
- Modernizing statistical business processes
- Having requisite skills set

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Mainstreaming statistics in national agenda

Formulation of NSDS in support of national development and Agenda 2030

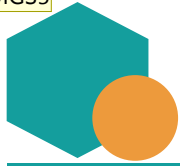
1. Revisit existing national data frameworks, institutions, and strategies
 - Conduct a comprehensive assessment of existing data frameworks and strategies in relation to SDG monitoring needs
 - Revisit existing resources and capacities
 - Explore new data sources
2. Integrate Agenda 2030 in the NSDS process with strong focus on
 - Identifying new stakeholders
 - Assessment and framework development
 - Envisioning and identifying strategic goals
 - Elaborating the plan
3. Coordinate with the national development planning agency on adaption of the SDGs into the national development plan, including statistics development



Mainstreaming statistics in national agenda

Formulation of NSDS in support of national development and Agenda 2030

4. Update/formulate NSDS based on the results framework of the national development plan; adapt it to NDPs/SDGs timeline
 - Dovetail/build on parallel government initiatives such as Open Data, Data Revolution, sectoral strategies, regional strategies, etc.
 - Integrate a statistical capacity development plan
5. Decide with stakeholders priorities and further firm up focus areas based on available and potential resources and capacities
 - Financing must be thoroughly discussed among key stakeholders; need for new 'investors'



NDP country practices

- Discussion



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