

NSDS AND ADAPT



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Asia and the Pacific
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Content

1. SDGs in the NSDS: rationale, overview, and alignment
2. ADAPT for SDGs
3. Future developments



SDGs in the NSDS

PARIS
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⋮ Rationale: Agenda 2030

“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, 244 indicators)
- 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)
- **Statistics development as SDG target:** under means of implementation (*Data, monitoring and accountability*) - Target 17.18 and 17.19
 - ❖ Are national statistical systems up to the challenge?
 - ❖ Can national statistical systems at their current state meet these demands?

Overview: What is NSDS?



Framework

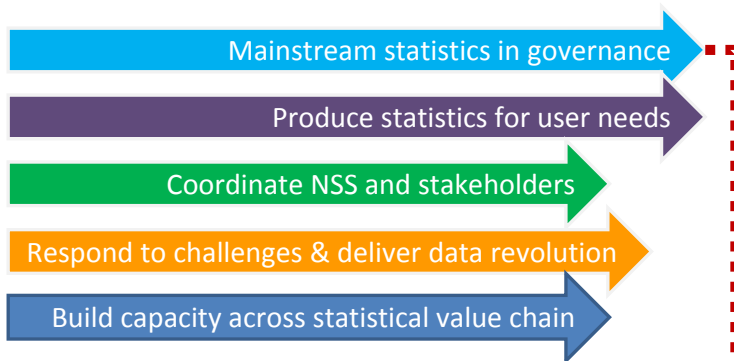


Process



Product

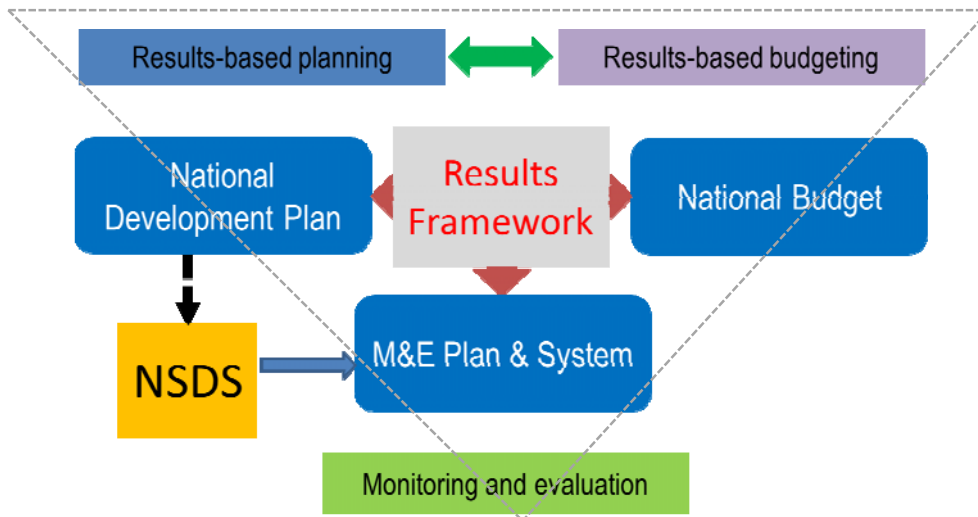
Overview: What is NSDS?



Aligns with and supports national development agenda, including mainstreaming & monitoring of SDGs

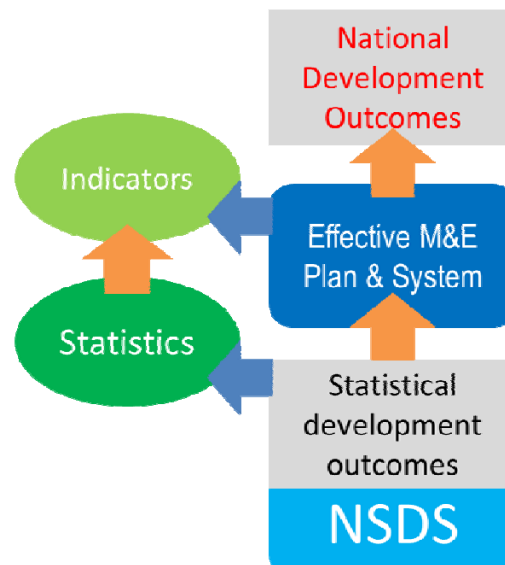
NSDS in the national development framework

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NSDS in the national development framework

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Alignment: Agenda 2030 and NSDS

Transforming NSDS in support of Agenda 2030: Key Steps

1. Integrate Agenda 2030 in the NSDS process
2. Coordinate with the national development agency on adaption of the SDGs into the national development plan, including statistics development
3. Revisit existing national data frameworks, institutions, and strategies
4. Decide with stakeholders priorities and further firm up focus areas based on available and potential resources and capacities
5. Update/formulate NSDS based on the results framework of the updated national development plan; adapt to NDGs/SDGs timeline

Planning for SDGs reporting: logical steps

- STEP 1: Check data gaps as of today (SDGs, national policy framework, etc.)
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

⋮ Logical steps: nothing new !

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

- Essential steps
 - A. Managing
 - B. Committing
 - C. Budgeting/Financing
 - D. Advocating
 - E. M&E
- Design phase
 1. Acknowledging
 2. Understanding
 3. Preparing
 4. Assessing
 5. Envisioning
 6. Identifying strategic goals
 7. Developing action plans

Mature guidelines, based on 15 years of country experience, designed by multi-disciplinary team

⋮ The NSDS Guidelines 2.3

Responds to specific situations

- Fragile states
- Small Island Developing States
- Sectoral Strategies
- Subnational Strategies
- Regional Strategies
- Advanced Data Planning Tool
- Agenda 2030
- Open data
- Gender
- The Data Revolution
- Data Dissemination

Key issues addressed

Production

- **SDGs (sectoral strategies)**
- Costing
- Data Revolution (**new data sources**)
- Regional strategies (RSDS)
- **Subnational strategies**

Dissemination and use

- IT tools
- User communication
- **Open Data**

Important issues for the next update

- *New skills, data science & innovations in statistics, data literacy, new sectoral statistical guidelines*



Why ADAPT?



COMUNIDAD ANDINA
Bolivia • Colombia • Ecuador • Perú



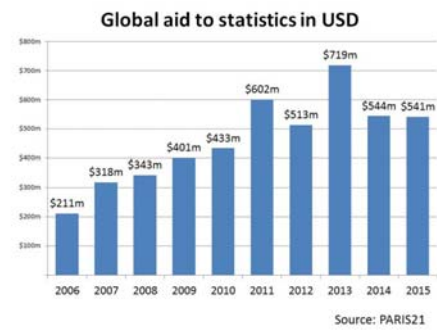
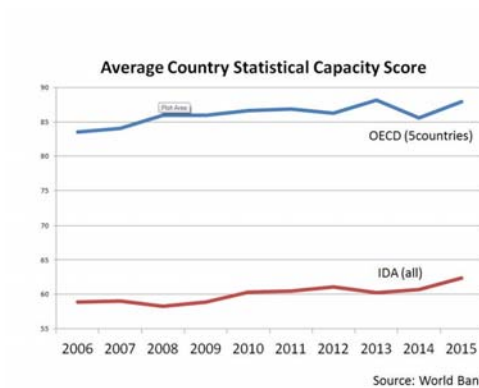
ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS



Pacific Community
Communauté du Pacifique

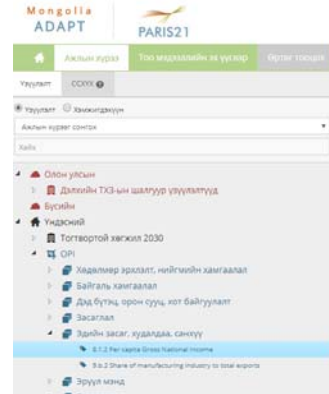


Statistical capacity and funding still low



What is Advanced Data Planning Tool?

- An innovative **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 GAMS0**
- Available in English, French and Spanish but adaptable for other languages
- Developed and maintained by **PARIS21**
- Current Version 1.0.1 (October 2017)



The Advanced Data Planning Tool

WHAT IT DOES

- Assess and visualize data gaps between supply and demand
- Assess and visualize mapping between data demands: maps sectors and subnational policies
- Promote the re-purpose / re-use of existing data
- Identify statistical capacity issues
- Check the validity of the plans to improve data availability and stat capacity, and help improve, and cost *

=> Enables coordination and iterative planning

* *In development*

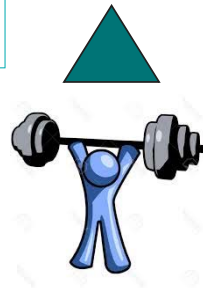
How is supply and demand managed in ADAPT?

Demand side (**policy**) is formalized through digitizing the development plans: Global, National, Sub-national, Sectors, etc.

Development Indicators

Supply side (**capacity**) is formalized through an inventory of all possible available data

- Collected
- Planned



How it works: adjusting demands, supplies and plans

Government Performance Lifecycle



Policy demands come from all levels and can overlap. Digitalize M&E frameworks.

Supplies come from a continuous inventory of the data ecosystem. Systematic categorization of data supply to help quality assessments



Localization of SDGs



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- How many SDGs indicators are applicable (and relevant) to my country?
- How many indicators are reflected in my National Policies indicators?
 - Primary
 - Secondary
- How many indicators are available today? For which sectors? Who produce them?
 - Fully (in all desagregations and frequency)
 - Partially
- 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

Identify Not Applicable SDGs

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Localized SDG Global Indicators

Step - 2

Reformulate Indicators Identify N/As Assess Mapped IRD Quality Control

Total count: 231 Not Applicable: 1 Unmapped: 230

Search Indicator tags

| SDG Global Indicators | Tier | Not Applicable |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 13.b.1 - Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-r | Tier 3 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Geographically incompatible
Country not willing to report
Country not within target category/group
Geographically incompatible

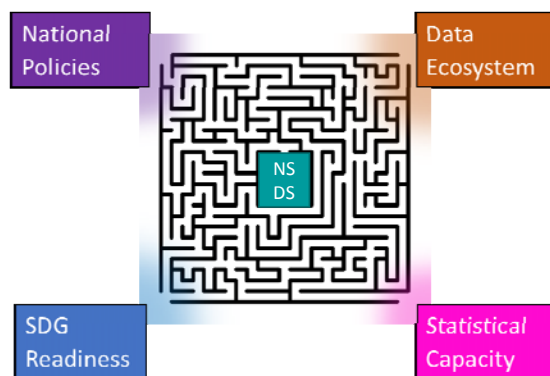
Assess multi-level compliance

- Review definitions
- Compare the level of disaggregation reported
- Check availability
- Assess the capacity to produce
- Identify and monitor key roles institutions play

Based on UNSD processes

| Indicator Identification | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Assessments | Unique Id |
| Disaggregation | Name |
| Institutional Arrangements | Unit of measurement |
| Mapping | Indicator Tier |
| | Indicator Sector |
| | Definition |

The maze of data planning processes



- Planning has multiple entry points
- **ADAPT is designed to enhance the NSDS**
- ADAPT will help estimate the cost of investment in the statistical system

ADAPT processes: NSDS Work Flow

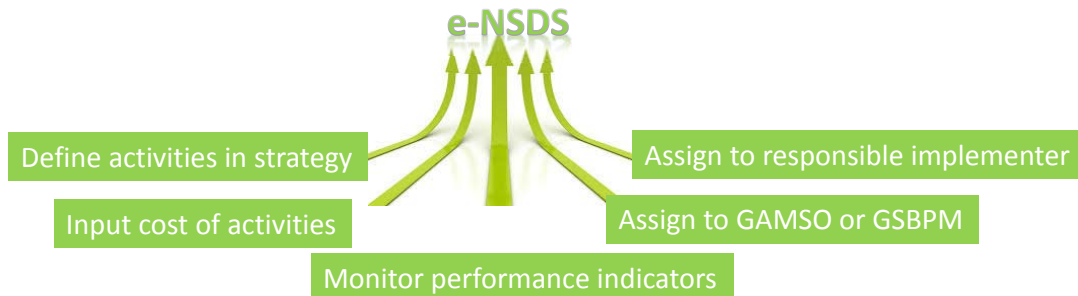
- Evaluate the gaps: data gaps, capacity gaps (GSBPM)
- Define the current content of the NSDS (with light costing, by activity), and map to Indicators and Data Sources
- Monitor NSDS implementation (activities and budget)
 - against its own M&E
 - against CT-GAP M&E
- Identify what needs to be fixed in the NSDS to fill localized SDG related data / cap
- *Fix the NSDS with optimal scenario*



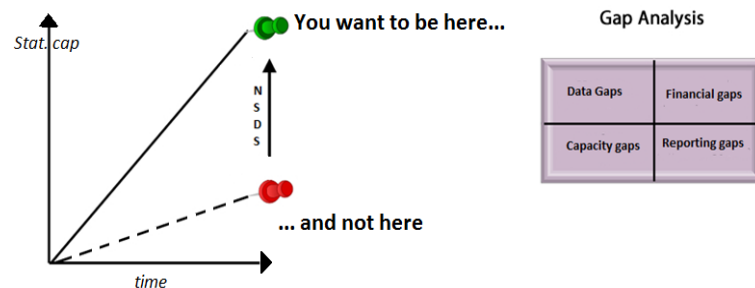
FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

ADAPT supports the e-NSDS

- ADAPT allows the NSO to move from a static NSDS process to a **dynamic e-NSDS platform**
- Translate the supply and demand gaps and capacity gaps into dynamic plans that are regularly monitored and reviewed.



ADAPT and statistical capacity



- Data availability is not statistical capacity:
[Inputs, Processes, Outputs x Individual, Organizations, System]
- Revisit capacity with comprehensive data ecosystem thinking, CD4.0, etc.
- Link capacity to data output

ADAPT and SCENARIO PLANNING

Advanced Data Planning: Cost is fundamental:
Scenario planning based on optimizing
results for investing in statistics.

**ADAPT as an ESTIMATION tool: provides options
and support for decision making in data planning.**

Key Word: Optimization

Key Concept: Optimization with budget constraints



Thank you

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