Professional Seminar
Statistics Botswana
23 March 2016

GLOBAL DEVELOPMENTS IN STATISTICS,

WHAT BOTSWANA CAN HARNESS

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Scope

1. New policy agendas

2. Statistical implications

3. Strategic responses
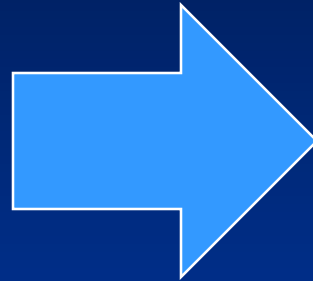
4. Challenges to statisticians (you)

1. New policy agendas

❑ **At international level**

- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (successor to MDGs) - **Agenda 2030**
- Adopted Sept. 2015 at UN Special Summit of World Leaders to:
  - ✓ deal with unfinished business of MDGs
  - ✓ transform our world "*leaving no one behind*"
  - ✓ provide "*a road to dignity by 2030*"
- SDGs came into effect on 1 January 2016

17 SDGs

❑   **At continental level**

- The Africa We Want, **Africa Agenda 2063**
- Adopted by Heads of State and Governments in January 2015 to:
    provide a Vision and Action Plan for "building a prosperous and united Africa based on shared values and a common destiny"
- Why 2063 – 50th Anniversary of the establishment of the Organization of African Unity.
- 7 Aspirations
- 16 Goals
- 102 Targets

❑ **At National Level**

- New Vision
- New NDP

Need for alignment between SDGs, Agenda 2063 and national development agendas - "Domestication" of SDGs and Agenda 2063

2. Statistical implications

❑ exponential increase in demand for data: need for increased scope, quantity, quality, timeliness and disaggregation for monitoring & reporting (nationally & internationally)

❑ for reporting on SDGs, statisticians expected to:

- disaggregate data by following domains: income, sex, race, ….disability (ensure no one is left behind)

- integrate statistical & geo-spatial information

- make use of new and non-traditional data sources (**administrative data, Big data, etc**.)

- use innovative technologies for data collection, processing and dissemination

8

3. Strategic responses

Three critical ones:
- Indicator framework for SDGs
- Data revolution
- Transformative Agenda for Official Statistics
- Strategy for Harmonization of Statistics (Continental)
- NSDS (National)

International

1. **Indicator Framework for SDGs**
   - Unlike MDGs, Agenda 2030 spelt out mandate on statistics:
     - ✓ Mandated UN Statistical Commission (UNSC) to develop an Indicator Framework for SDGs for approval by UN General Assembly
     - ✓ Highlighted role of data in SDGs
     - ✓ Tasked UNSC to report on SDGs
     - ✓ Called for statistical capacity building

- **Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on SDGs** established by UNSC

- developed **Indicator Framework for SDGs**

- Indicator Framework endorsed by UN Statistical Commission March 2016

- Framework addresses all SDGs and targets including means of implementation

2. Data revolution

Data Revolution aims to:

- ❑ put statistics on high political agenda,
- ❑ demystify and d*emocratize statistics by:*
  - • making data a tool of the people for the people
  - • making data work for everyone.
- ❑ Improve scope of data (*to reach every segment of society and economy*) "leaving no one behind"
- ❑ Increase data quantity, quality, access and use (diff. sources)
- ❑ Leverage advances in ICT – data collection & dissemination
- ❑ Empower & equip users to access, interpret & use data
- ❑ Empower citizens to hold governments to account
- ❑ Increase resources for statistics

11

Africa data consensus

- ❑ 2014 Heads of State & Government tasked AfDB, AU, UNECA and UNDP organize High-level Conference on data revolution
- ❑ Conference held March 2015 and came up with Africa Data Consensus
- ❑ It is "A partnership of all data communities that upholds the principles of official statistics as well as openness across the data value chain, which creates a vibrant data ecosystem providing real-time user-driven disaggregated information for public good and inclusive development"

Details on Internet

Example of new frontier of the data revolution

❑ Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
- ✓ created in 1934-1936
- ✓ for 2010 census round, lacked resources to undertake traditional "paper census"
- ✓ opted for undertaking "digital (paperless) census"

Brazil was 1st country in the world to do a fully digital census, including cartography

❑ Devices used by Brazil later used by Cape Verde, Senegal & Cote d'Ivoire

❑ With support from Brazil, 3 Reference Centres established this month: Cape Verde, Senegal and South Africa

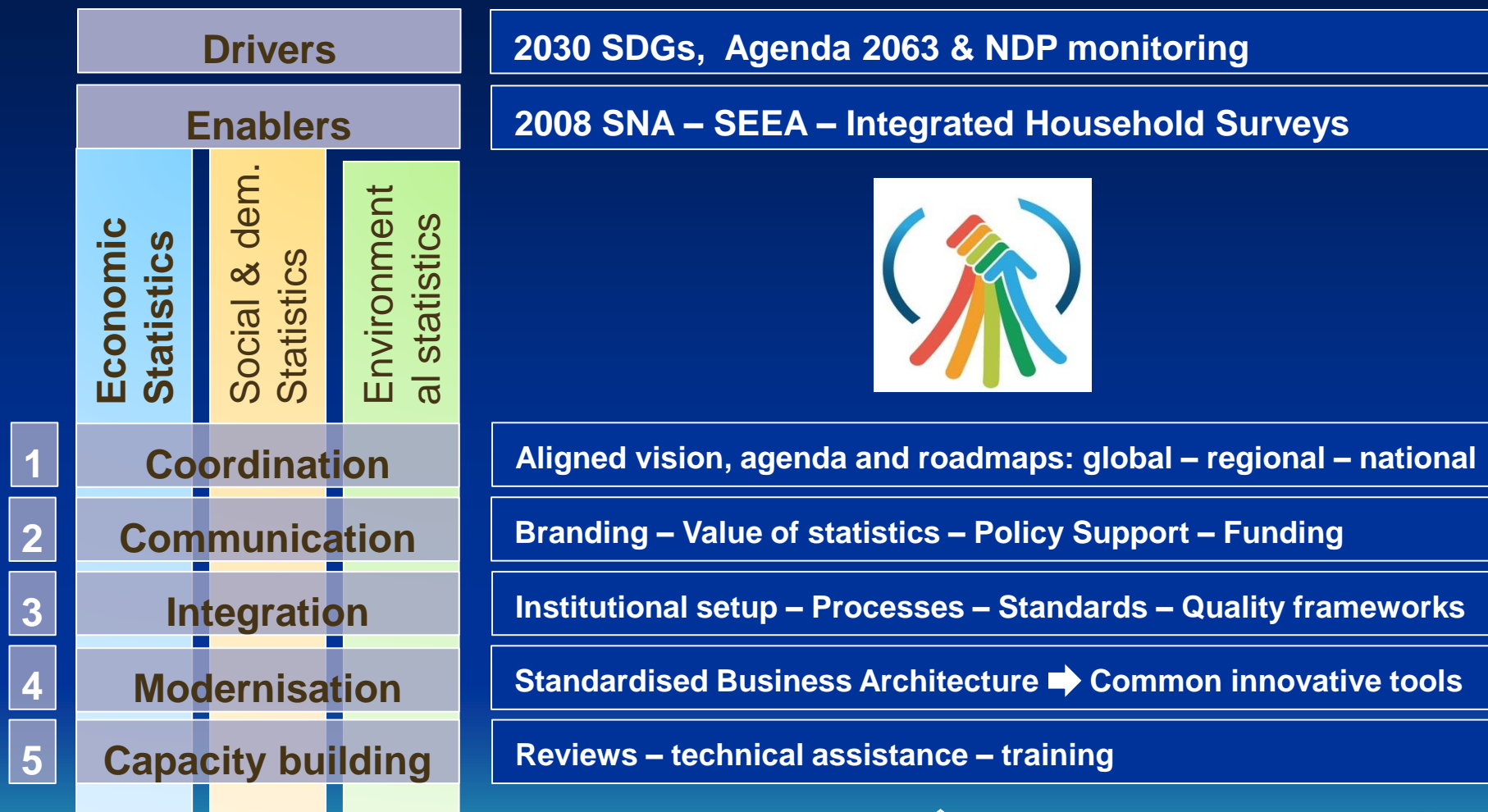❑ Centres will be providing assistance for digital data collections in Africa.

13

□ **Transformative Agenda for Official Statistics**

▪ **Global Conference on a Transformative Agenda for Official Statistics (January 2015, New York)**
  ✓ High-level consultation of Heads of NSOs and international statistical organizations
  ✓ Conclusions focused on the components of a Transformative Agenda organized around 5 thematic areas

▪ **UN Statistical Commission 46th session, March 2015**
  ✓ Recognized the need for modernizing and strengthening the national, regional and global statistical systems
  ✓ Supported the implementation of the proposed Transformative Agenda

Five thematic areas of the Transformative Agenda

1. Coordination at and between global, regional and national statistical systems
2. Communication and advocacy
3. Integrated statistical systems for data collection, processing and dissemination
4. Innovation and modernization through standards-based statistical business architecture
5. Training and capacity building

Five cross-cutting thematic areas

Drivers	**2030 SDGs, Agenda 2063 & NDP monitoring**
Enablers	**2008 SNA – SEEA – Integrated Household Surveys**

Economic Statistics | Social & dem. Statistics | Environmental statistics

1	**Coordination**	**Aligned vision, agenda and roadmaps: global – regional – national**
2	**Communication**	**Branding – Value of statistics – Policy Support – Funding**
3	**Integration**	**Institutional setup – Processes – Standards – Quality frameworks**
4	**Modernisation**	**Standardised Business Architecture ➡ Common innovative tools**
5	**Capacity building**	**Reviews – technical assistance – training**

16

NSDS & leadership

I. Coordination at and between global, regional and national statistical systems

Objectives and priorities:

- ❏ Development and mainstreaming of statistical standards
- ❏ Development of common innovative tools, techniques and methods based on common business architecture
- ❏ Alignment of technical cooperation activities
- ❏ Reduction of response burden to countries and avoiding duplication in international data collection
- ❏ Strengthening the governance structure of the global and regional statistical systems with user dialogues and partnerships
- ❏ Seeking partnership between the statistical and geo-spatial communities

17

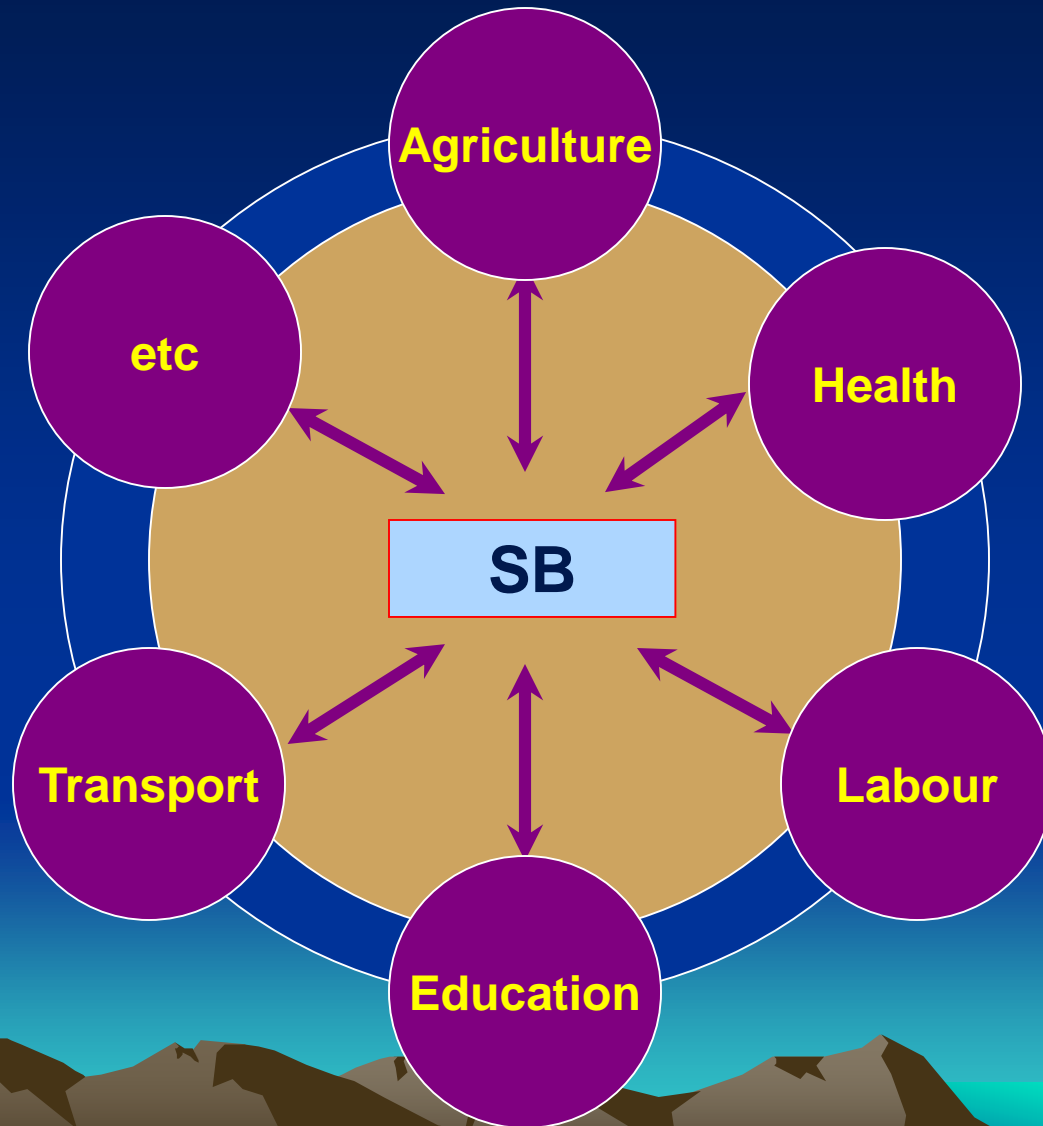# II. Communication and advocacy

Objectives and priorities:

- ❏ Branding of official statistics to set it apart from other data providers (competition with Big Data)
- ❏ Effective communication of the value and comparative advantages of official statistics to mobilize resources and support
- ❏ Sharing best practices, creating thematic communities
- ❏ Building partnerships and mutual trust across different entities and stakeholders in improving statistical systems
- ❏ Making use of modern communication tools including social media

III. Integrated statistical systems for data collection, processing and dissemination
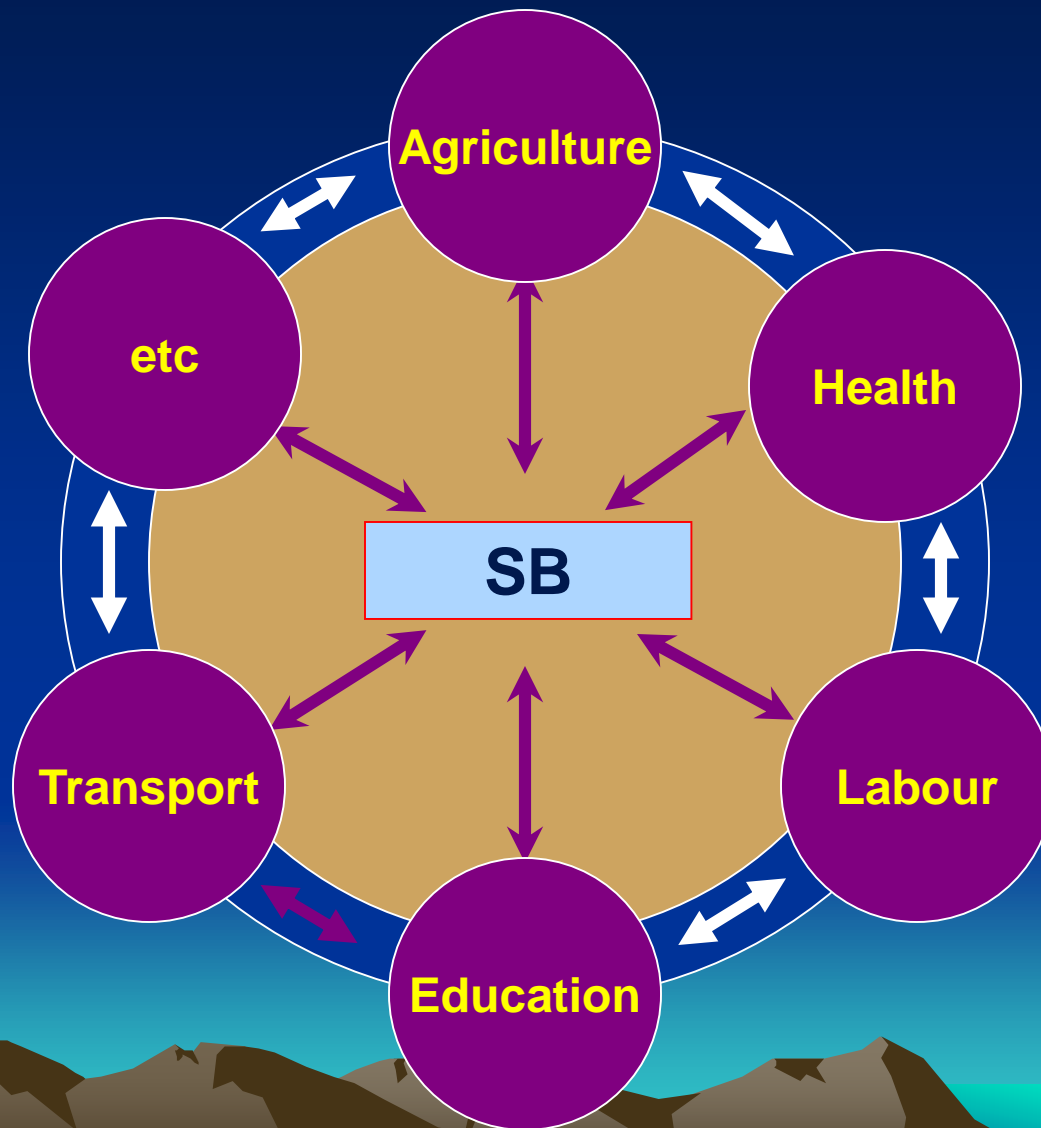
Objectives and priorities:

- ❑ Creating an integrated national statistical system (next slide)
- ❑ Moving away from traditional 'silo' approach of production units responsible for a single set of statistics
- ❑ Integrated organisation and management of specialized corporate services units for methodology, data collection IT services etc.
- ❑ Transforming institutional and governance arrangements
- ❑ Introducing innovations to incorporate non-traditional data sources and mainstreaming the use of administrative data as a data source of choice and priority

Partially integrated National Statistical System

20

Fully integrated National Statistical System

IV. Innovation and modernization through standards-based statistical business architecture

Objectives and priorities

❑ Standardization of production processes within and across national statistical systems

❑ Application of the Common Statistical Production Architecture (CSPA) and Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM)

❑ Establishment of common national data and metadata portals, mainstreaming SDMX standards

❑ Harnessing the innovative and transformational power of ICT, application of mobile devices for data collection, harnessing data visualization tools

❑ Introduction of the open data concept, exploring practices of cloud computing for official statistics purposes

22

V. Training and capacity building

❑ **Continuous investment in enhancing statistical capacity:**

- Managerial courses on change/project management
- Technical courses for statistical staff; e-learning opportunities
- Better coordination of support by bilateral and multilateral partner organizations

❑ **Broadening technical skills and knowledge base to enable:**

- Adjustment of the institutional and organizational framework of official statistics
- Reorganizing and re-engineering production processes
- Adapting to fast evolving technological environment

❑ **Continuing professional development (CPD)**

Regional Conferences of Chief Statisticians (Africa Conference-Gabon)

Objectives and priorities

- ✓ promote and advance the implementation of transformation and modernization of global, regional and national statistical system

- ✓ improve coordination at and between the global, regional and national programmes through selection of limited number of cross cutting issues and goals

- ✓ adopt common vision, business goals, statistical business architecture, statistical guidance and IT tools based on internationally agreed principles and standards enabling international and regional cooperation

3. Strategy for Harmonization of Statistics (SHaSA)

- ❑ Costed to determine financial requirements to report on SDGs
- ❑ To be revised to take on the Africa Data Consensus

4. National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)

- ❑ framework for implementing transformative agenda, SHaSA & implementation of Africa data consensus
- ❑ need to include more sectors
- ❑ effectively implemented

4. Challenges to Statisticians

❑   there has been exponential increase in demand for data: scope, quantity, quality, timeliness and disaggregation

❑   Problem:

       ▪ there may be no significant increase in resources for statistics

       ▪ cannot continue to do same things in same way and expect different results

❑   Cannot be "Business as Usual"

❑   We must shape up, scale up and act smarter

❑   We must change our mind sets, relations with stakeholders, assumptions, business models, data production systems, how to communicate statistics, etc.

❑   We must be more creative & innovative

❑   We must transform & modernise official statistics

Thank You