Strengthening Statistical Capacity in LDCs

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United Nations Statistics Division
➢ United Nations Statistics Division / DESA - Functions
   ▪ Serve the UN Statistical Commission (Coordination)
   ▪ International Statistical Standards (Methodology)
   ▪ SDG indicators (Data)
   ▪ Strengthening Statistical Capacity (Development)

   ▪ SDG Reporting and Outreach
   ▪ Economic Statistics
   ▪ Social and Population Statistics
   ▪ Environment Statistics
   ▪ Data innovation and Capacity development
SDGs: 17 Goals and 169 Targets
Resolution on data and statistics for the 2030 Agenda, including the global indicator framework, was adopted by the Statistical Commission in March 2017, then by ECOSOC in 7 June and the General Assembly in 6 July 2017.

Global indicator framework contains at this moment 244 indicators, addressing each and every one of the Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The global indicators will be yearly refined and comprehensively reviewed in 2020 and in 2025.
Global Indicator Framework

- SDGs are integrated into national development plans ("domestication" of SDGs)
- Global indicators are complemented by national and regional indicators
- Decisions on national indicators are driven by national priorities
- National indicators are aligned with global indicators to the extent possible
Data Flow in SDG Reporting

- CSOs
- Private Sector
- Academia
- Country Data Lab (UNSD)
- Global SDG Indicator Database (UNSD)
- Regional Organizations
- Line ministry
- International Agencies

Data Flow:
- CSOs, Private Sector, Academia contribute to National Information System.
- National Information System shares data with Regional Organizations and Line ministry.
- Regional Organizations share adjusted, estimated or modelled data with International Agencies.
- International Agencies provide data and metadata to National Information System.
- Data from National Information System is used by International Agencies.
Support by UN Statistical Commission?
Cape Town Global Action Plan

- Implementation of country-led statistical capacity building activities necessary to achieve the 2030 Agenda
- Consists of key actions under six strategic areas:
  1. Coordination and strategic leadership
  2. Innovation and modernization of NSS
  3. Basic statistical activities and programmes
  4. Data dissemination and use
  5. Multi-stakeholder partnerships
  6. Resource mobilization
What does UNSD/DESA do?

Some Examples
10th Tranche Development Account Programme on Statistics and Data (DA10)

Objective:
To strengthen the statistical capacity of developing countries to measure, monitor and report on the sustainable development goals in an accurate, reliable and timely manner for evidence-based policymaking

Principles:
• Adapt to the needs of the countries and the evolving agenda
• Build on comparative advantages of and close cooperation between the Development Account implementing entities
• Build on existing initiatives and programmes (coordination)
• Encourage external participation and funding (partnership)
DA10 Structure and related initiatives and tools

- **Environmental pillar**
- **Social & demographic pillar**
- **Economic pillar**

**Means of Implementation**

- Cape Town Global Action Plan
  - Framework for reflection, planning, and implementation of statistical building programmes to achieve the scope and intent of the 2030 Agenda.
  - *Transformative Agenda for Official Statistics*

- Guidelines to support SDG country reporting
- Global Indicator Framework - Tiers I / II / III
DA10 on Statistics and Data

- **USD 10 million**, 2016 – 2019
- 10 agencies: UNSD, UNEP, UNODC, UNCTAD, UN-Habitat and Regional: ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA
- Regional, sub-regional and national workshops / seminars / trainings
- Advisory services / country missions
- Expert group / technical group meetings
- Guidelines / methodology / tools
- Training material / e-learning / case studies / best practices
UNSD-DFID project on Monitoring the SDG

Project countries and areas:

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<th>Bangladesh</th>
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UNSD-DFID project on Monitoring the SDG

Major Activities:

1. Research and analysis of country capacities
2. Develop National SDGs Monitoring Strategies
3. Create or upgrade national repositories of SDG indicators
4. Technical assistance; missions; workshops at national and international level; study visits
5. Development of the SDG Data and Visualization Platform/Country Data Lab; setting up automated data exchange
Can we use new data sources and new technologies in LDCs?
What are “Big Data” sources?

- Automatically generated data (in electronic format), such as mobile phone data, social media data, electronic commercial transactions, sensor networks, smart meters, GPS tracking device, or satellite images
- High frequency and high granularity
- Very large volumes of data and data streams
Classification of Big Data sources

Internet of Things (Machine-generated data)
- Mobile Phone data; Satellite images

Business Systems (Process-mediated data)
- Scanner data (Supermarket transaction data)

Social Networks (Human-sourced information)
- Twitter; Internet searches
UN Global Working Group (GWG) on Big Data for Official Statistics

➢ Created in March 2014 by the UN Statistical Commission to give direction to the use of Big Data for Official Statistics

➢ Based on: Trusted Data, Trusted Methods (algorithms, tools, APIs), Trusted Partners, Trusted Learning

➢ Projects on Statistics and SDG indicators with Satellite, Mobile Phone, Social Media and Scanner data

➢ Created a Global Platform as a Research & Development center for the statistical community
Global Platform

Architecture
Data collaboratives are a new challenge and new opportunity for the field of statistics - in relation to Big Data, to the SDGs, to the sharing of data and knowledge, and know how.

- How can statistical offices, technology companies and data providers mutually beneficial way in a changing world, in which data are an important source for creating wealth and development for all?
- What are the experiences and lessons learned from existing data collaboratives in relation to coverage, inclusion (and exclusion) of partners, access and financing?
- How can we share micro-data and other sensitive data in a safe and secure environment given regulatory frameworks for data privacy and protection confidentiality?
- How could we effectively and collaboratively use modern tools like data lakes, integrated geo-spatial data and statistics, or open source while adapting job profiles and skills sets in the statistical office?

These and similar questions will be addressed at the 4th UN Conference on Big Data.
Thank you
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Target 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

Indicator 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
Using slope distance to calculate a more accurate influence area

- Actual distance on the ground (natural)
- Horizontal distance
- Vertical distance (difference in height)
- Slope distance
Dwellings less than 2 km from roads may not have access to roads due to the presence of surface water and the lack of bridges.
Overview methodology* Pilot test of the methodology and preliminary results for the Quindío Region

The population is geo-referenced at the property level.

The proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road, in the department of Quindío, corresponds to 96.7% of the people.

The number of persons residing in the rural area was taken from the National Agriculture and Livestock Census (2014).

Calculate the influence area of 2km on each side of the road.

The properties that intersect in an area greater than 50% were counted, with the area of influence.