Developing a National Sustainable Development Indicator Set (NSDIS)

Chris Ryan
Statistician
ESCAP – Pacific Office





Overview of Presentation

- 1. Overview of the Indicator Infrastructure as we understand it for Samoa
- 2. What this project activity is addressing?
- 3. Introduce the concept of a NSDIS?
- 4. Why would a NSDIS be useful?
- 5. What might a NSDIS look like?





Samoa Indicator Framework - National

Community **Public** Agriculture **Health Sector** Development Administration Sector Sector Sector Law & Justice **Tourism Sector** Sector Samoa Development Strategy, 2016/17 - 2019/20 Trade, **Priority Areas:** Environment Commerce and Economic Sector Social Manufacturing Infrastructure Sector **Environment Energy Sector** Education 116 Indicators Sector 50 Baseline Indicators Water & **Communications Finance Sector Transport** Sanitation Sector Sector Sector





Samoa Indicator Framework – Law & Justice Sector

Samoa Crime Prevention
Revised Operating Strategy
2016-2020

7 Strategies

111 Indicators

Law & Justice Sector Plan

3 Outcomes

56 Indictors

17 Baseline Indicators

Activity Design Document
(Prisons & Corrections
Service)

Corporate Plans of Sector Agencies:

- 1) Office of the Attorney General
- 2) Ministry of Justice and Courts Administration
- 3) Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development
- 4) Ministry of Police and Prisons
- 5) Samoa Law Reform Commission
- 6) Office of the Ombudsman





Samoa – Global & Regional Reporting

SDGs

SMERF – already aligned SDG framework to SDS

216/232 Indicators identified

Pacific Regional Indicator Frameworks:

- Healthy Island Monitoring Framework
- Pacific Regional Set of Education Indicators
- Pacific Regional Set of Environment Indicators

Samoa National Indicators from SDS and Sectors

Pacific Roadmap on Sustainable Development. Tracks progress of:

- 1) Framework for Pacific Regionalism
- 2) SAMOA Pathway
- 3) SDGs

132 Indicators initially, but new indicators recently added to better monitor Samoa Pathway

Other Global and Regional Indicator Frameworks:

- 1) Incheon Strategy on Disability
- 2) Sendai Framework on Disaster
- 3) RAF on CRVS
- 4) Global/Regional Gender Indicators





What is this workshop proposing different?

 Bring all the relevant aspects of these indicator frameworks together in to a ...

ONE-STOP-SHOP of Indicators for SAMOA

- Step 1: Utilizing the EPIC tool (which will be introduced this afternoon) to review the production of indicators at the national level
- Step 2: Map relevant elements of global and regional indicator frameworks to the results of Step 1 to review and build on nationally develop indicators





TYPSS Phase III – Objective 2

"PICTs are producing the agreed core set of statistics across key sectors, economics, population, CRVS, education and health, as required by their national plans and agreed upon regional and international reporting frameworks, with timely analysis and dissemination of results to national users"

Key challenge

 Lack of clarity around the 'agreed core set of statistics' for the Pacific and linkages to the NMDIs and SDGs. Many data gaps remain in NMDIs. Few PICTs have clearly defined national core sets

Objective 1: PICTs have technical capacity to manage stats work

Objective 3: PICTs have a statistics strategic plan in place





Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Policy and Institutional Coherence

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation





What is a National Sustainable Development Indicator Set?

- It's a one-stop shop of all <u>priority</u> indicator requirements for your country
- It should consult the following:
 - National documents:
 - National Development Plans (SDS)
 - Sector Strategic Plans
 - Other relevant policy and strategy documents
 - Global and Regional initiatives
 - SDGs
 - All other global and regional frameworks of relevance to your country





Why do we need a National Sustainable Development Indicator Set?

- A) It clearly specifies all <u>key</u> indicator requirements for your country (National and each Sector)
 - From a survey perspective, it can:
 - Guide us on what surveys need to be conducted in your country
 - What information should be collected in these surveys
 - How frequently these surveys should be run
 - From an administrative data perspective, it can:
 - Guide us on what information can be collected in these systems to support indicator needs





Why do we need a National Sustainable Development Indicator Set?

B) It can guide us on the development needs of statistics in your country

National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)
– SDG 17.18.3

- C) Assist your country to guide development partners on areas of support required for statistics
 - What is missing?
 - What is outdated?
- D) Assist in meeting all your countries Global and Regional Reporting Requirements (including SDGs)
 - How? Align all indicators to these frameworks





What an NSDIS might look like

NATIONALLY GENERTAED INDICATORS

- 1. Indicators from SDS
- 2. Indicators from Sector Plans
- Indicators from Sector
 Policies/Sector Strategies/Agency
 Corporate Plans

GLOBAL & REGIONAL INDICATORS

- 1. SDGs
- 2. Other Global/Regional Initiatives
- 3. Pacific generated indicator frameworks

END PRODUCT

100's and 100's of Indicators





Creating a Two-tier indicator system

Tier 1 (the main NSDIS)

- Key indicators which tell the best story of development in Samoa
 - Indicators which are required for global/regional reporting
 - All other key sector indicators

Tier 2

 All other indicators identified in the SDS and Sector work





Different Types of Indicators

- Input Indicators: Measures what go in to a project
 - Human resource (personnel)
 - Finances in the form of money
 - Machinery such a vehicles, etc.
 (NB: They make it possible for projects to achieve their results)
- Output Indicators: First level results
 - Direct immediate term results associated with a project.
 - What the project has achieved in the short term.
- Outcome Indicators: Second level of results
 - Usually relate to the project goal or aim.
 - Often something you want to track longer term





Different Types of Indicators - example

A remote outer island in the Pacific has low literacy rates as there is no school on the island and children don't have access to a neighboring island's school due to no ferry service. A project has been developed to secure funding for a new ferry to bring the children to school each day.

- Input indicator: Amount of donor funding to provide a ferry and hence ferry service to the remote island
- Output indicator: Whether the ferry service is in place and operational
- Outcome indicator: Literacy rates on the remote island





What an NSDIS might look like

Global/Regional Reporting Indicators

Other key Sector Indicators (focus on outcomes)

Tier 1: Indicators to be included in the NSDIS

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	Sector 1	Sector 2	Sector 3	Sector 4	Sector 5	Sector 6	Sector 7	Sector 8	Sector 9	Sector 10	Sector 11	Sector 12	Sector 13	Sector 14	
•	Tier 2: Additional indicators for each sector														

Sector 2 Sector 3 Sector 4 Sector 5 Sector 6 Sector 7 Sector 8 Sector 9 Sector 10 Sector 11 Sector 12 Sector 13 Sector 14



All other relevant sector indicators





Conclusion

- Recap on what we aim to achieve:
 - Review of sector plans/policies indicator frameworks
 - Creation of a one-stop-shop of indicators for Samoa
- We acknowledge a lot of great progress on indicator development in Samoa
 - Not promoting change
 - Potentially build on what is being done

Any Questions?



