United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

Report to the Ninth Session of the Committee of Directors General of National Statistics Offices on the High-Level Conference on Data Revolution in Africa

Prepared by the African Centre for Statistics on behalf of the Organizing Partners

Libreville, Gabon
26 – 28 November 2015

A. Background

1.   The call for a data revolution was first made by the Secretary General's High Level Panel of Eminent Persons in 2013. Following the call, the pan-African organizations, led by ECA, organized an ad-hoc experts group meeting to brainstorm on what it means and how Africa should ensure that Africa leads its implementation in Africa. The EGM was organized in the sidelines of the seventh meeting of the Committee of Directors General of National Statistical Offices so that the discussions would be presented to the meeting of DGs to make them aware of the developments and inform their deliberations.

2.   Following the report on statistical activities by the pan-African organizations to the Seventh Joint AU Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance and ECA Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, held in Abuja, Nigeria, from 25 to 30 March 2014, the Joint Conference requested AUC, ECA, AfDB, UNDP and other partners to organize a high-level conference on Data Revolution in Africa. This request was reiterated by the 23rd Ordinary Session of the African Union, held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, from 20 to 27 June 2014. This high level conference was organized in March 2015 as a side event of the eighth AU-ECA Joint Conference of Ministers, with the organizational secretariat at ECA.

B. Organizing Partners

3.   As the secretariat for the conference, ECA was responsible for developing the intellectual concepts that underpinned the conference, as well as the conference programme and logistics. The main consultant who managed the technical aspects of the conference was recruited by ECA; AfDB recruited the consultant who moderated the high level component of the conference and the World Wide Web Foundation (WF) recruited the moderator for the technical experts segment. Of the 266 participants, 75 were sponsored by ECA; 60 were sponsored by other organizations, notably, WF, Hewlett Foundation; 90 were self-sponsored.

4.   In addition to the main co-organizers of AUC, ECA, AfDB and UNDP, PARIS21, Development Initiatives and Statistics South Africa responded to a call for organizing partners to contribute to the organization. Much of the planning for the meeting was conducted through electronic meetings, with one face-to-face meeting of the steering committee of the main co-organizer being held in Yamoussoukro in the sidelines of the Africa Symposium on Statistical Development. Even though South Africa is listed as a partner, it was co-opted into the steering

committee with the co-organizers by virtue of hosting the secretariat of ASSD, which is an important pillar of statistical development in Africa.

C. Conceptual Foundations

5.   On the intellectual underpinning for the HLC, it was noted that the HLP pointed out that the traditional statistics community, at both global and national levels, has been largely disconnected from opportunities presented by recent advances in information technology and therefore emphasized the need to bring them together to improve development data. The HLC therefore sought to engage a wide spectrum of stakeholders involved in data production for sustainable development, starting with national statistical offices. Other stakeholders engaged include national mapping agencies, civil society organizations, open data groups, international development partners, industry data actors, academia and independent experts.

D. Data Communities

6.   To coordinate such diverse group of stakeholders, the concept of "data communities" was initially defined as "a group of people who share a social, economic or professional interest in data production, management, dissemination and/or use." For example, the Open Data Community share the professional desire to have data, irrespective of how or by whom produced, organized to be "open", with a clear understanding by its members of what "openness" means. Data communities were expected to be experts, passionate or engaged in their domains. As such they are in the best position to articulate the roles of their data communities or constituencies in meeting the data demands requirements of the post-2015 sustainable development goals. The final adopted definition is presented in Annex I.

7.   As part of the intellectual preparations for the conference, the secretariat observed that the Secretary General's Data Revolution Group had called in its report, *A world that Counts*, for a Global Consensus on Data to adopt principles that will facilitate openness and information exchange and promote and protect human rights. It therefore proposed that main output of the HLC should be an African Data Consensus that, once adopted, will guide Africa in engaging the global process when it starts.

8.   To establish the data communities, a call for expression of interest was issued through an online survey that sought to identify groups' common interests that are related to the objectives of the data revolution. Questions asked included nature of the group, data sets produced, issues dealt with and geographic coverage, among others. Since there is no comprehensive or exhaustive list of such groups available to the organizers, groups were encouraged to form themselves, through an adaptation of the open space technology concept. While the responses to the surveys enabled several data communities to be identified, there were expected data communities that did not materialize. For example, given the importance of extractive industries in the economies of Africa, and of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics as an indispensable source of data for achieving the "leave no one behind" paradigm of the post-2015 development agenda, the HLC process would not be complete without data communities that deal with mineral development and civil registration. The African Mineral Development Centre was therefore approached to form the minerals data community, while UNFPA volunteered to form the CRVS community. In the end, 18 data communities were identified, namely:

	Data Community	Convening Organization	Liaison/Convenor
1.	Business, Trade & Entrepreneurship	Africapitalism Institute	David Rice
2.	Communities and Citizens	Hivos Africa	Ms Mendi Njonjo
3.	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics & Health	UNFPA	Dr Richmond Tiemoko
4.	Data journalism	Ghana Business News	Emmanuel Dogbevi
5.	Development Data	Development Initiatives	Bill Anderson
6.	Education	AUC + ADEA	Ms Angela Arnott
7.	Environment	Center for Human Rights and Climate Change Research	Ms. Lucia Omoyeme Odigie-Emmanuel
8.	Extractives and Minerals	Africa Minerals Development Center	Jeremy Webb
9.	Gender	Women Environmental Programme	Ms Priscilla Mbarumur Achakpa
10.	Geo-spatial	RECTAS	Dr Adewale Akingbade
11.	Governance Peace and Security - GPS	UNDP + Cape Verde INE	Antonio Duarte
12.	Labour and trade	African Union Commission	Dossina Yeo
13.	Innovation	PARIS21	Ms Leslie Rae
14.	Land	Land Policy Initiative	Klaus W.Deninger
15.	Official Statistics	Statistics of South Africa	Pali Lehohla
16.	Open Data	Web Foundation	Jose Alonso
17.	Emerging Economies	AUC + ECA	Moubarack Lo
18.	Fiscal Transparency data	One Campaign	Theo Chiviru

E. Conference Process

9.   The data communities were provided guiding questions and the convener was encouraged to organize and coordinate virtual online meetings or discussions among practitioners and networks in their domains to brainstorm and compile the initial draft input of the group. The first day of the HLC was organized in an open market format. Data communities convened in separate face-to-face sessions to finalize the groups' reports; the open data community convened in a formal workshop session sponsored by the Web Foundation. Each group organized its own work schedule, tea/lunch breaks, etc. without any formal coordination from the organizers. The groups submitted their reports through an online submission tool by 17:00 on that day.

10.   Provision was also made for individuals and organizations who were working on specific data initiatives to share these with participants. To this end, several flash presentations were received from:

i)   Dr Bitange Ndemo, on policy issues around data revolutionary

ii) The Web Foundation, on the Open Data Lab in Indonesia

iii) Ushahidi on Digital Storytelling and the Wisdom of the Crowd

iv) The Pulse Lab, Kampala, on Big Data

v) IPAR – Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale, on Post 2015 agenda

vi) The Gambia YMCA Computer Training Center & Digital Studio, on Capacity Building

11.	In keeping with the inclusive, open and collaborative nature of the conference, a team of drafters was constituted to collate and synthesize the reports from the data communities. Drafters were drawn mainly from convening and organizing partners. Three members of the team were however drawn for personal expertise, with no direct links to either convening or partnering organisations. Conscious effort was made to ensure gender equity. The team was chaired by an Independent Professional. These drafting team was composed of the following:

i)	Mr. Yacob Zewoldi, International consultant (formerly with UNSD) – Chair

ii)	Ms. Selamawit Mussie, African Union Commission

iii)	Dr. Chukwudozie Ezigbalike, ECA

iv)	Dr. Peter da Costa, Independent expert

v)	Ms. Emmy Jebkirui Chirchir, Researcher on data issues

vi)	Dr. Richmond Tiemoko, UNFPA

vii)	Ms Nnenna Nwakanma, World Wide Web Foundation

viii) Mr. Bill Anderson, Development Initiatives

12.	The drafting team collated the reports of the data communities, identified consensus points that should form the set of principles for the implementation of the data revolution in Africa, and compiled them into the draft Africa Data Consensus. The document consists of six parts as follows:

i)	Definitions: which explains the key notions – data community, African Data revolution and data ecosystem
ii)	Why an African data revolution: which offers the background, the mandate and the socio-economic motivations for such
iii)	Vision: which sets outs the aspiration of the proponents of the African data revolution
iv)	Challenges: which enumerates the diverse challenges that need to be tackled en route the African data revolution
v)	Principles: which set out fundamental beliefs on which the Africa Data Consensus will be understood, owned and implemented
vi)	Key actions: which set out urgent sphere of action where interventions are urgently required towards an African data revolution.

13.	The second day of the HLC was convened as a plenary session of all participants. The secretariat summarized the compiled contributions of the various groups and the synthesized draft Africa Data Consensus for discussion, under the guidance of a professional facilitator. Proposed amendments and enhancements were made in situ.

F. The High Level Panel

14.	The actual HLC was on the third day and convened policy makers and leaders of thought on data issues and captains of industry, to review the work of the experts, convened as data communities. Selection of panelists is based on recommendations from practitioners and conveners of data communities. Members of the High Level Panel are:

i)   Mr Carlos Lopes, Executive Secretary, ECA

ii)   Dr Réné Kouassi, Economic Affairs Director, AU

iii) Dr Babatunde Osotimehin, Executive Director, UNFPA

iv)   Dr Kokil Beejaye, Division Manager, Economic and Social Statistics, African Development Bank Group

v)   Mr Trevor Manuel, erstwhile Minister of Finance, South Africa

vi)   Mr Scott Allen, Executive Director, The Millennium Earth Project

vii) Dr Alex Ezeh, Executive Director, African Population and Health Research Center

viii) Dr Charles Lwanga- Ntale, Africa Regional Director, Development Initiatives

ix)   Dr Etta Jackson, CEO, Institute for Conscious Global Change

x)   Mr Johannes Jutting, Manager, PARIS21 (represented by Mr Trevor Fletcher)

xi)   Prof. Ben Kirgyera, Development Information Consulting Ltd

xii) Mr Emmanuel Yangam, Ministry of Finance, Cameroon

xiii) Mr David Rice, Director, Africapitalism Inistitute at the Tony Elumelu Foundation

xiv) Mr Gorazd Rezonja, Data Expert, UNIDO

15.   The high-level segment also featured keynote presentations and statements from some members of the panel.

16.   There were two other events embedded within the HLC. The first was the launch of ECA's country profiles, featuring a presentation of samples of the new flagship publication of ECA. Profiles were launched for Botswana, Cameroon, Morocco, Nigeria and Kenya. Participants at the HLC gave useful feedback to the Office of the Executive Secretary of the ECA towards its next country profiles. The second embedded event was the launch of The Emerging Data Revolution in Africa, by Professor Ben Kiregyera. The book, which gives an insight into the challenges and opportunities of data revolution in Africa, was a fit addition to the process of the Africa Data Consensus.

G. Conference Recommendations

17.   The main recommendation of the HLC were:

i)   Continue to grow the ADC community in a sustainable manner;

ii)   Provide regular reports and feedback to stakeholders;

iii) Keep track of ADC-related initiatives at the global and continental levels and shared with stakeholder to improve practices and knowledge;

iv)   Keep regular communication on the progress of the Data Revolution in the continent to ensure that it must "leave no one behind";

v)   Convene a working session of the co-organizers and drafting team to prepare a roadmap for the implementation of the ADC.

H. Follow-up Strategy Meeting

18.   Still continuing with the inclusiveness of the process, the secretariat accepted the offer by the Tony Elumelu Foundation to host the follow up strategy session, as a continuation of the HLC. The meeting was held in Lagos Nigeria from 11 to 13 May 2015. The meeting was attended by representative of the co-organizers (AUC, ECA, AfDB and UNDP), the organizing partners (PARIS21, UNFPA, Statistics South Africa and Development Initiatives), the drafting team and additional volunteers from the Partnership for African Social and Governance Research (PASGR), Centre for Human Rights and Climate Change Research and Women Environment Programme (as co-host). However, the representatives of PARIS21 and Development Initiatives participated remotely as they could not be in Lagos physically due to visa problems.

19.   The task set for the Lagos meeting was to develop a plan of action and road map for a regional programmatic initiative to support data revolution in Africa, guided by the ADC, led by the Secretariat (composed of the three pan-African institutions – ECA, AUC and AfDB, with the support of UNDP and UNFPA) and implemented in collaboration with partner institutions from public, private and civil society sectors. The emphasis was on defining actions that would help advance and complement national initiatives around data revolution. The main outcome of the meeting is summarized in the Annexed Matrix (Annex II: "Implementation of the Africa Data Consensus: Plan of Action and Road Map for Phase I").

20.   The Matrix was developed based on plenary discussions during the Lagos meeting, starting with Day 1 when a number of possible pillars were proposed drawing on the key actions outlined in the ADC. The proposals were distilled into five pillars: Embedding the Data Revolution in African Countries; Securing Political Commitment; Financing and Sustainability; Building the Evidence Base; and Building Capacities and Skills. These formed the organizing framework for breakout sessions on Day 2, during which groups of participants discussed and developed actions, deliverables, timing and lead implementation arrangements in relation to each of the pillars. On Day 3, the consolidated work of the groups was reviewed and discussed, along with input from Drafting Group members who could not physically participate due to visa and travel constraints.   It was unanimously agreed to add a sixth pillar on Building Partnerships and Synergies.

I. Subsequent Developments

21.   Since the HLC, the draft ADC document has received positive received positive reviews globally, as evidenced by invitations to the secretariat (ECA) to present it or participate in discussions at major events related to data, notably:

a) The Cartagena Data Festival in Columbia, where the concluding way-forward session discussed lessons learnt from the African process and document for other regions;

b) The International Open Data Conference in Ottawa, where the ADC was mentioned by the minister in the opening address for the conference as a best practice, and ECA participated in a panel discussion on inclusiveness;

c) The Kenyan National Data Forum, which was based on the principles of the ADC;

d) The African Open Data Conference in Tanzania, which included a panel discussion on open data for Africa;

e) The Transform Africa Summit, also included a panel discussion on "New Black Gold: Harnessing African Data Revolution";

f) The High Level Policy Dialogue on Development in Africa, where the principles of the ADC were endorsed by the planners;

g) A keynote presentation at the National GIS Forum of ESRI's User Conference;

h) The Eye on Earth Summit, where ECA made a presentation in the panel session on "Policies, Partnerships and Open Data for Sustainable Development";

i) EGM on Global Land Indicators, where the concept of data communities was well received;

j) The Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data has endorsed the principles of the ADC and has a working group on country data ecosystems that was defined in the ADC.

J. Points for Discussion

22.   The Committee of Directors General of National Statistical Offices is requested:

i) To express its views on the Africa Data Consensus and the implementation matrix and endorse the principles contained therein, subject to any recommendations for revision that it considers necessary.

ii) To urge the AUC to transmit this report on the High Level Conference on Data Revolution to the next summit of the Heads of State, as a report back to their request made in Malabo in June 2014.

iii) To encourage national statistical offices to take the lead in implementing the data revolution based on the principles of the Africa Data Consensus and the annexed implementation matrix, by engaging other stakeholders at the national level and in that way ensuring that the national statistical system stays at the centre of the expanding national data ecosystem.

iv) To express appreciation to AUC, ECA, AfDB and all the partners who have supported the work on data revolution in Africa, for developing the Africa Data Consensus and the implementation matrix, and urge them to continue this effort..

Africa Data Consensus

Annex I

The Africa Data Consensus

**Eighth Joint Annual Meetings of the African Union
Specialized Technical Committee on Finance, Monetary
Affairs, Economic Planning and Integration and the
Economic Commission for Africa Conference of African
Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development**
Addis Ababa, 30 and 31 March 2015

Final Version adopted by the High Level Conference on Data Revolution – A side event of the 8th AU-ECA Joint Conference of Ministers

Definitions

✓ **Data Community:** A data community refers to a group of people who share a social, economic or professional interest across the entire data value chain – spanning production, management, dissemination, archiving and use.

✓ **African Data Revolution:** A profound shift in the way that data is harnessed to impact on development decision-making, with a particular emphasis on building a culture of usage. The process of embracing a wide range of data communities and diverse range of data sources, tools, and innovative technologies, to provide disaggregated data for decision-making, service delivery and citizen engagement; and information for Africa to own its narrative.

✓ **Data Ecosystem:** Multiple data communities, all types of data (old and new), institutions, laws and policy frameworks, and innovative technologies and tools, interacting to achieve the data revolution.

Why an African data revolution?

At their 23rd Ordinary Session of the African Union held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea in June 2014, African Heads of State requested ECA, AUC, AfDB and UNDP to organize a High Level Conference to discuss the data revolution in Africa and its implications for African Union's Agenda 2063 and the post-2015 development agenda. The High Level Conference on Data Revolution was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 27 to 29 March 2015, culminating in this Africa Data Consensus.

A sustained data revolution is needed to drive social, economic and structural transformation in every African country. Such a revolution will also make it easier to track our countries' progress towards meeting national and globally agreed sustainable development goals, with a view to leave no one behind.

The building blocks for an African data revolution are already in place. National Statistical Offices have long been the backbone of data production and management, producing official statistics and supporting data activities to create accurate and timely data for decision-making.

However, today's development challenges and prospects call for a broad data ecosystem that spans the entire value chain driven by national priorities and underpinned by the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. This ecosystem must be inclusive of all forms of data – including official and other data – and involve all stakeholders.

Vision
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 timely, user-driven and disaggregated data for public good and inclusive development

Challenges
Building this new African data ecosystem will involve addressing a number of challenges, including:

- Uneven coverage, lack of disaggregated data and data stored in sector-specific silos.
- Supply driven data subject to conditional financing and influences at odds with national priorities
- Lack of accessible usable information that is open to all communities
- A mismatch between available data and actual problems
- A lack of harmonisation of data collected by different sources in different formats
- Weak demand and capacity in the use of data at both national and local level
- A lack of timely, accurate, comparable and relevant data.
- Weak data governance and accountability
- Concerns over privacy, data protection and intellectual property
- Insufficient funding and dependence on external resources
- Lack of common standards allowing comparison of data across sectors and countries
- The lack of data on key issues such as governance, peace and security. environmental sustainability, gender and human rights

Principles

- Political will is pivotal to the implementation of the African data revolution. Countries must own the prioritisation, financing and leadership of this revolution.
- Data must be disaggregated to the lowest levels of administration by gender, age, income, disability, and other categories.
- People must be counted to make them count. Civil registration should be accessible and provided at no cost.
- Official data belong to the people and should be open to all. They should be open by default.
- The data community should embrace the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics as a starting point.
- There is a need for governance and coordination of the data ecosystem.
- African governments should acknowledge open data provided by credentialed data communities as acceptable sources of country statistical information.
- Technology, new forms of data and other innovations should be actively embraced.
- Data communities should promote a demand-driven data user culture spanning the entire ecosystem.
- Privacy and intellectual property rights should be respected.
- Data should be translated into information that is simple, understandable and relevant.
- Information must be timely, accurate, relevant and accessible.
- Data must be driven by needs rather than for its own sake.
- The data revolution in all its facets should be gender-sensitive.

Key Actions

- Create an inclusive data ecosystem involving government, private sector, academia, civil society, local communities and development partners that tackles the informational aspects of development decision-making in a coordinated way. Governments must play a pro-active role in engaging this community and other stakeholders should prioritise partnership with government.
- As a critical first step to strengthening the data ecosystem, review the capacity needs, legal and financial frameworks, participating institutions, data assets and gaps at national, sub-national and community level to recognize the roles of the various stakeholders and create a workable roadmap with clear milestones.
- Governments should take the lead in ensuring that the recurrent costs of production and dissemination of all required data is financed from sustainable domestic resources.
- Existing National Strategies for the Development of Statistics should be revised to become more inclusive of all data communities.

- Governments should identify a body authorised to provide credentials to data communities providing open data, based on established criteria for quality, reliability, timeliness and relevance to statistical information needs.
- The development of Civil Registration systems that produce credible vital statistics must be a cornerstone of the data revolution. Likewise population, economic, labour, health, education, land and agricultural management information systems should be supported to ensure timely and accurate data to drive decision-making at national and sub-national level.
- Public-private partnerships should be adopted, fostered and strengthened as a strategy for knowledge transfer and to promote sustainable collaborations
- All international norms and standards relating to official statistics should, where applicable, be extended to all data so as to improve their validity and credibility.
- Innovative, integrated methodologies and technologies, including geospatial referencing, should be promoted to improve data collection, analysis and usage.
- Integrate gender statistics and gender specific indicators in monitoring and evaluation.
- The Pan Africanist Institutions (AfDB, AUC and ECA) should take the lead in the realisation of the Data Consensus, in partnership with other development partners.

Annex II

Implementing the Africa Data Consensus
Phase I Plan of Action and Road Map

	Pillars	Actions	Deliverables
1.	**Securing Political Commitment** *This pillar spells out advocacy-related actions the ADC continental initiative will initiate to secure political commitments at the highest possible level, from different actors. The objective is to develop targeted engagement campaigns, capitalising on key upcoming opportunities that will deliver strong and actionable statements of support for Data Revolution from African leaders and senior policy makers, leaders of continental institutions, international actors as well as leaders of civil society and the private sector.*	a) Present the ADC to 25th Summit when reporting on implementation of request by 23rd Summit.	1. Endorsement of ADC and action plan by Heads of State. 2. Statements of intent to support Data Revolution initiatives delivered in or around coming high-level conference/ summits.
		b) Develop engagement strategy (regional, national & global)[1]	1. Engagement strategy developed with clear objectives, audiences/ stakeholders, and messages, tactics, activities & M&E indicators. 2. African governments' acknowledgement to adopt the ADC and implement recommended action plan. 3. Public statements from development partners, CSOs, private sector and others to support ADC and roadmap
2.	**Building the Evidence Base[2]** *The ADC continental Initiative intends to play a critical role in providing the body of knowledge needed to establish the state of readiness of African countries to operationalize data revolution.*	a) Conduct a review of the NSDS to establish readiness to implement the broad data ecosystem	Country reports
		b) Conduct mapping of the national data eco-system, including review of existing administrative data sources, assessment of national data needs and	1. Country reports serving as a baseline for the status of the eco-system and describing gaps

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[1] As part of advocacy targeting African governments, press for i) cross-government commitment to open data; iii) commitment to geospatial referencing of data to ensure that the benefits of disaggregated data can be exploited at the lowest level of administration; iii) commitment to a fully functional CRVS system; iv) commitments to develop and improve governments' ability to generate timely, accurate disaggregated data. The strategy should include a clear plan of action for identifying and mobilizing champions (HoS, private sector actors, celebrities, etc) at national, regional & global levels, the identification of clear policy spaces in which to deploy them, and key messages and communication materials (policy briefs, statements, op eds etc).

[2] Activities under this pillar will build on PARIS21 Metabase

	Without baseline data it will be difficult to establish priorities for building the ecosystem, or to target areas for investment. As such, this pillar identifies specific reviews, mapping exercises and inventory processes to be undertaken at national level, with support from the ADC continental initiative.	identification of new data sources and gaps		
			2.	Country inventories/registries of statistical resources and data assets continuously updated
			3.	Country reports and inventories consolidated at continental level
		c) Conduct review of existing legal and policy frameworks to establish alignment with principles of ADC and identify gaps	1.	Generic template for statistical laws (PARIS21 and AUC) – revised and updated as appropriate
			2.	Country reports in regard to alignment of existing policy and legal frameworks to the ADC.
		d) Identify and inventory relevant standards, concepts, classifications (global and regional) and gaps (national)	1. Report on the missing standards required in support of the ADC	
3.	***Embedding the Data Revolution in African Countries*** *This pillar outlines actions that should be taken in African countries to move the ADC forward. Actions included in this pillar relate to key structures and processes of dialogue and consensus building needed to provide the foundation for building national and sub-national data ecosystems that will support sustainable development, with the active participation of all stakeholders and data communities.*	a) Establish Multistakeholder Data Revolution Working Groups in countries	1.	National data revolution strategy (expanded NSDS process) drafted, providing for multi-stakeholder groups.
			2.	Small 1-day meeting of stakeholders (from Government, NSO, Private sector, donor) to understand the NSDS process and establish a start-up group for an augmented process.
			3.	Convene a 1-2 day first meeting of all national and sub-national DR stakeholders (public, CSO, Research institutions, and private) to establish the working groups
			4.	Draft template for TOR of working groups and form working groups possibly on the pillars
		b) National stakeholder dialogues in countries (the dialogue will be inclusive. It will review the outputs	1.	Agreed process for certifying or credentialing new data source[3]

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[3] The understanding here is that not all data requires official approval. Rather, the body would provide credentials to 'unofficial' data so that it can be considered as part of official statistics.

		of the working groups as well as provide opportunity for data fair)	2. National Dialogue • Data fair • Review and adopt the report of the working groups
			3. Periodic monitoring report (continental and national?) on the implementation of the data revolution plan.
			4. Regular meetings (yearly? Every 2 years?) of Data Standardisation & Regulatory Commission
		c) Addendum to the African Charter on Statistics to reflect Data Revolution and revision of SHaSA to align with ADC.	1. Consultation process to identify new regional stakeholders and actions and determine how best to amend the existing Charter and SHaSA.
			2. An amended Charter (African Charter for Development Data?) and SHaSA
4.	**_Financing and Sustainability_** _The objective of this pillar is to put in place the foundations for the realisation of the ADC's proposed key action that "Governments should take the lead in ensuring that the recurrent costs of production and dissemination of all required data is financed from sustainable domestic resources"._	a) Prepare advocacy plan for Addis Ababa FfD Summit to secure new funding for development and improvement of information systems required by the Data Revolution b) Develop a continental study exploring options for the sustainable funding of the Data Revolution in Africa	1. Estimates of financing needs 2. Map/inventory of existing financing sources for Data Revolution 3. Proposals for alternative financing models
		c) Develop national public strategy for the sustainable funding of the Data Revolution in Africa	1. Estimates of financing needs 2. Map/inventory of existing financing sources

				for Data Revolution
				3. Proposals for alternative financing models
		d)	Establish Data Compacts between recipient countries and donors	1. MoUs 2. Financing Agreements
		e)	Institutionalise the monitoring of financing (committed and actual) for the data revolution	1. A national coordinating mechanism in place 2. Periodic reports
5.	**Building Capacities & Skills** *This pillar's objective is to support the strengthening of country stakeholders' capacities and skills in generating and using data and technologies needed to realise the data revolution. It sets out to identify capacity needs for each stakeholder in the data ecosystem, as well as the potential of each to build capacity for other stakeholders; and, identify and link key capacity building actions and appropriate technologies, with potential providers at national, regional and international levels.*	a)	Assessments of the ecosystems' available capacities, skills including institutions/stakeholders' (demand and supply sides of data), technologies and gaps	1. National assessment reports 2. Stakeholder assessment[4]
		b)	Review of National Strategy of Development of Statistics (NSDS) frameworks for training gaps	1. Review report 2. Mechanism/framework for capacity building from grassroots to national levels
		c)	National forums on technical cooperation and capacity building roadmap	1. National engagement forums 2. National framework on capacity building
		d)	Global and Regional services for technical cooperation and capacity building	1. Roadmap
		e)	Develop interoperable databases of potential capacity providers at national, regional and international levels	1. Regional database
6.	**Building Partnerships & Synergies** *This pillar identifies actions to be taken to build and strengthen partnerships with other existing data revolution-related*	a)	Participate in the establishment of a Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data whose primary mission is to support national and regional initiatives	1. Collaboration/cooperation agreements

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[4]   Stakeholder assessments will feed into pillar 6 by identifying potential collaborators and points of synergy.

initiatives and processes – at national, continental and global levels. These include processes underway in relation to the Post-2015 agenda, data and statistics. The objective is to maximise synergies between initiatives and commitment processes that share the principles spelled out in the ADC, as well as to attract the required support for the implementation of the continental initiative.		2. MOU or other arrangement defining areas of focus, working relationships, and commitments
	b) Propose joint activities and areas for collaboration with other continental and regional initiatives as identified	1. MOU or other arrangement defining areas of focus, working relationships, and commitments 2. 3.
	c) Develop national public strategy for the sustainable funding of the Data Revolution in Africa	1. 2. 3.
	d) Establish Data Compacts between recipient countries and donors	1. 2.