

PARIS21

DEVELOPPING CAPACITIES WITHIN THE NSO,
STARTING FROM THE TOP

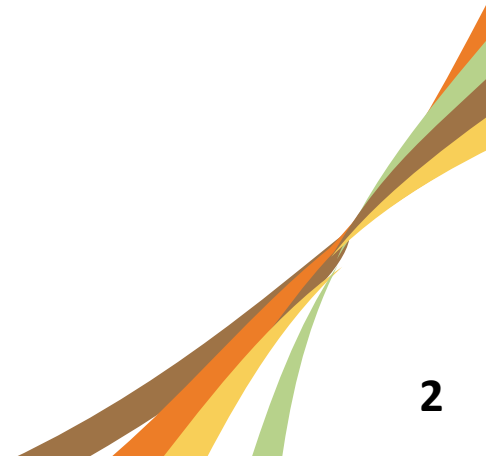


PARIS21

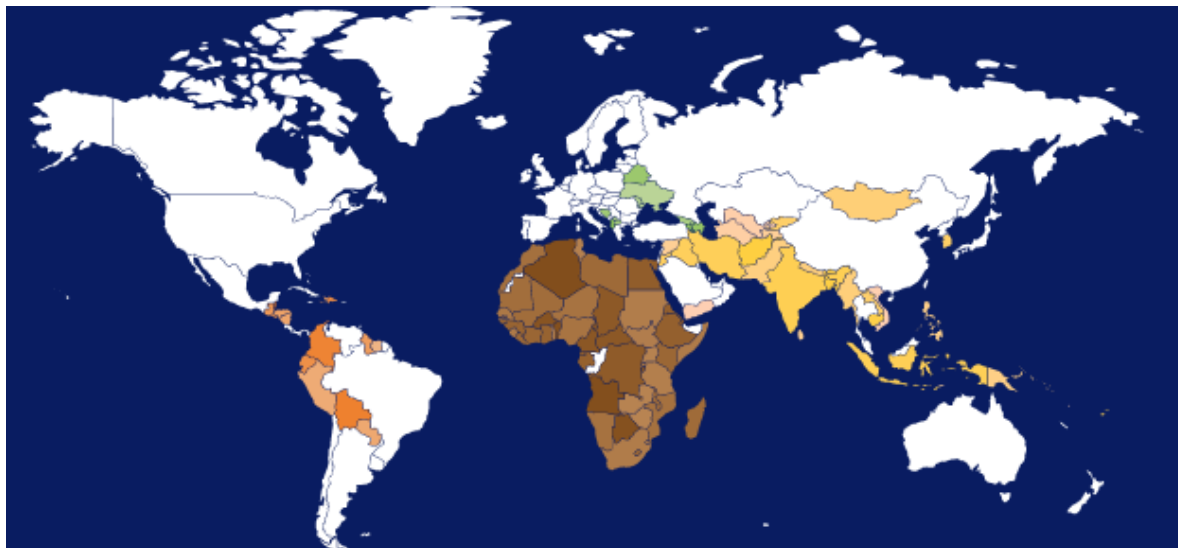
Partnership in Statistics for
Development in the 21st Century

Who are we

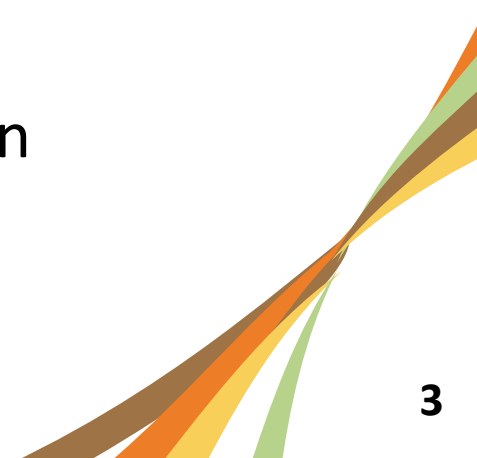
A **global partnership** of institutions and countries which aims to improve National Statistical Systems in developing countries



Where we work

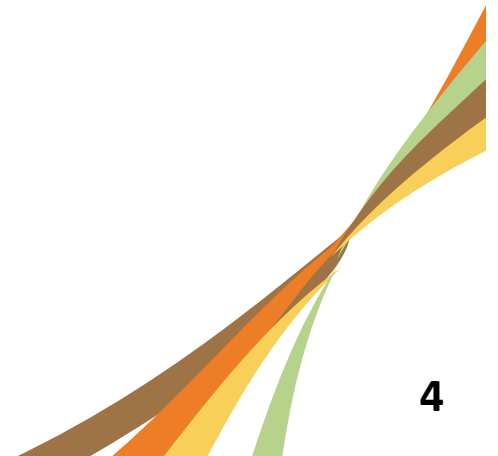


- **Globally:** With International actors
- **Regionally:** With Regional bodies
- **Nationally:** 99 countries in 2015; 52 in 2016










Our hypothesis

The SDGs and the Data Revolution require a fundamental shift in how we think and do capacity development in data and statistics.



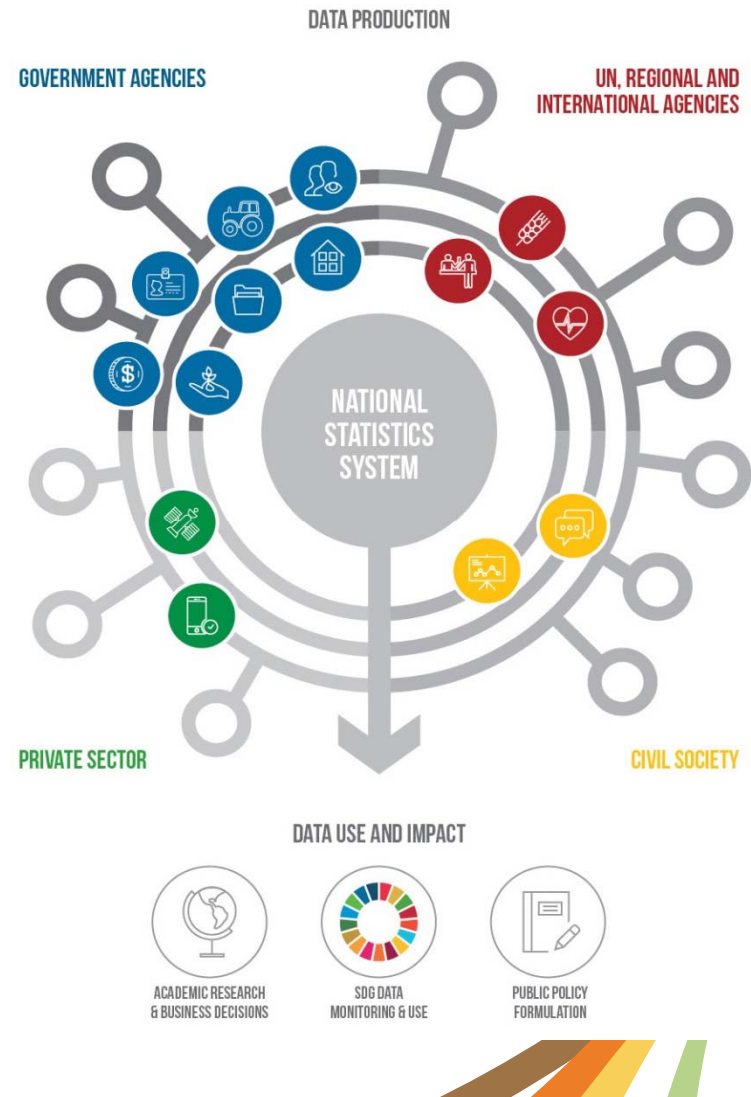
Huge increase in data demands- public and private

	MDG's		SDG's
Country Focus	 Developing Countries		 Global
Sector-Focus, Indicator Coverage	8 / 21 / 60 Goals / Targets / Indicators		17 / 169 / 230 Goals / Targets / Indicators
Level of Disaggregation	 National		 Leave No One Behind
Financing	 Largely Donor Financed		  Domestic Resource Mobilization, New Sources of Financing

The scope and scale of the SDGs present **new challenges and opportunities** for monitoring development progress, requiring a vastly expanded data collection effort and granular disaggregation of data.

A changing ecosystem

The data ecosystem is **expanding** and **diversifying** to include new users, producers, and sources of data.

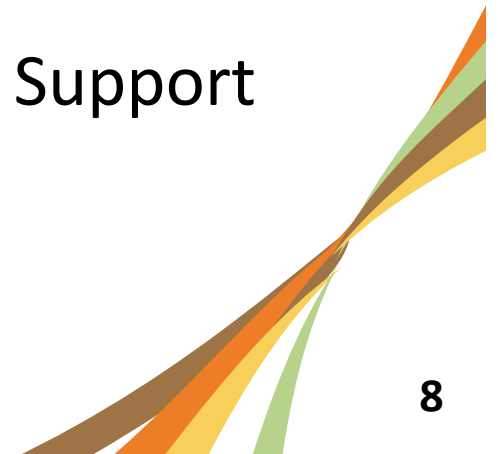


What shifts in the Capacity Development approach are needed to face these new challenges?



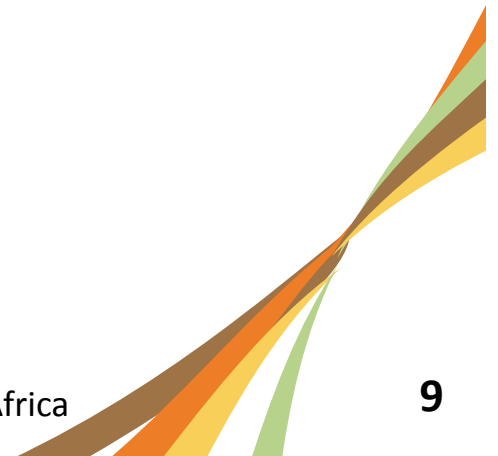
Data Revolution Considerations

- Domestic frameworks:
 - Legal
 - Technical
 - Political
- Leading from within
 - Development is Endogenous
 - External Assistance only for Additional Support



The Birth of Capacity Development 4.0*

*The term “CD4.0” was first coined by PARIS21 during the 1st UN WDF in Cape Town, South Africa



Birth of Capacity Development 4.0



UN WDF



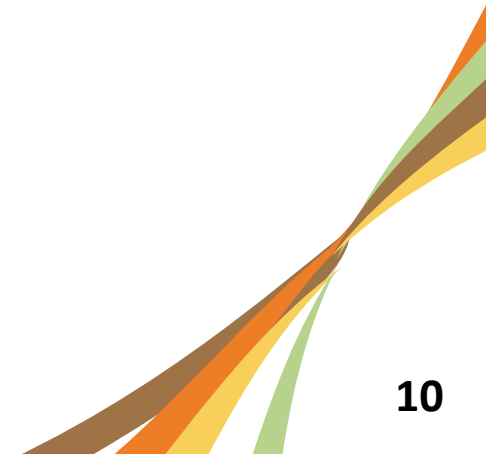
Working Paper: *Realising the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development: Towards Capacity Development 4.0*



PARIS21 Annual Meetings



CD 4.0 Task Team



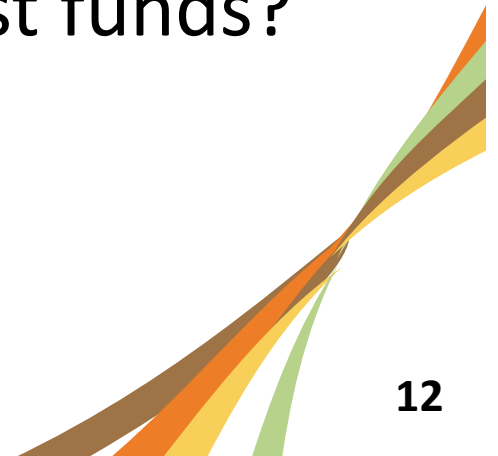
CD4.0: Implications for change

Traditional Approach	New Approach
<i>Bilateral approaches, supply-driven, limited to NSS</i>	<i>More complex, fast-moving, multiple stakeholders</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Heavy reliance on technical/“functional” aspects of CD e.g. survey design, running of the data system• Focus on supply side, data production and producers• Focus on national statistical systems, little focus given to outside users• ODA funding low; co-ordination failures, limited results evidence base funding; scatter among sectors on a needs-basis (e.g. health)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expansion to building partnerships, fostering “soft skills” such as leadership, change management, advocacy• Focus on right format of production (disaggregation, open, geospatial integration) as well as on data users and impact• Strengthening of user groups to consume and disseminate data; focus on data literacy• Increased funding levels and types of (domestic and international); results-based funding; focus on the national level and supporting country systems

• **Data Producers** • **Data Users** • **Donors**

Leadership: Why an important issue?

- Strategic approach
- Identify challenges
- Set priorities
- Articulate specific demands
- Country strategy must orchestrate: Bilateral versus Basket- and Multi- donor trust funds?



Leadership: PARIS21's role

Leadership Training Programme to help participants develop vital leadership and management skills:

Aug
15

Horn of Africa

Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania

June
16

Anglophone Africa

Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe

Oct
16

Francophone West Africa

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Togo

Feb
17

Asia

Bhutan, Cambodia, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Sri Lanka

Oct
17

Francophone Central and Indian Ocean Africa

Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, DRC, Gabon, Madagascar, Mauritius, Sao Tome & Principe

Leadership: Key takeaways

- Work better as a team
- Explain the concept of Social Identify and its relevance to effective leadership
- Identify their own strengths and development needs
- Craft a learning plan to enhance their developmental needs
- Enhance their own organisation's leadership capacity



Towards a CD 4.0: Possible Building Blocks



Promote data to inform policies by putting more focus on increasing demand, use and impact



Using country system as entry points for ODA support



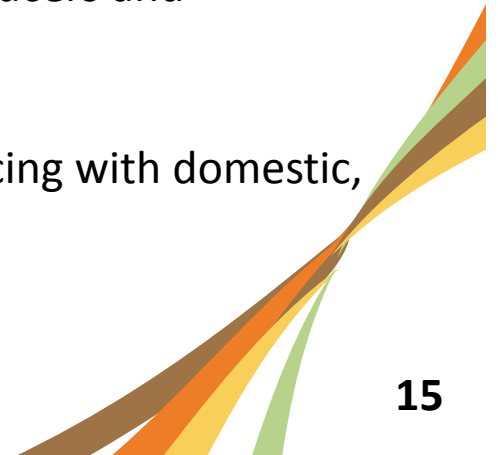
Pursue effective institutions and governance structures by encouraging independence and ownership



Build partnerships with other public and private data producers and innovators



Establish multi-year, results-based and collaborative financing with domestic, regional, and international sources



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