

Capacity Assessment of Ethiopian NSS to Compile SDG Indicators

SDG Monitoring Project: Metadata Workshop

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OUTLINE

1. Background

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Background

- Ethiopia has one of Africa's most known statistics gathering agencies, especially for agricultural statistics;
- Central Statistical Agency (CSA) re-established by the Proclamation No 442/2005
 - ❖ collect, process, analyze and disseminate socioeconomic and demographic statistical data through censuses, sample surveys, continuous registration and administrative recording systems; and
 - ❖ provide technical guidance and assistance to government agencies and institutions to establish administrative recording, registration and reporting systems;
- CSA is also mandated to maintain internationally accepted standards with respect to the statistical data collected in the country in order to make them comparable to data produced internationally;

Development Account Project: Ethiopia

- **Development Account Project:** Enhancing national statistical capacity to measure, monitor, assess and report on progress on achieving post-2015 goals and targets for sustainable development
 - The assessment was based desk reviews of both on the statistical reports and strategic documents;
 - The assessment was conducted by UNSD in collaboration with the CSA and the PDC(former NPC) in 2016-17;
 - The assessment was conducted within the MDAs where their respective group experts are involved;

Objectives of the Project

- To assess the statistical capacity of the statistical system to compile the SDG indicators;
- To identify gaps;
- To provide assistance in the development of implementation plans;

The Courses of the Mission

- Identify the respective line Ministries, Departments And Agencies for the corresponding indicators;
- Facilitating for arrangement for meeting in MDAs;
- Successive meeting of discussions on details of
 - ▶ data and metadata;
 - ▶ Data sources/ systems;
 - ▶ Feasibility of indicators
 - ▶ Coordination issues
- Desk reviews;
- Revisits;

Methodology

- The assessment of the statistical capacity to compile the SDG indicators in Ethiopia to all 232 SDG indicators agreed to the 48th session of the UN Statistical Commission;
- The assessment were conducted following the standardized assessment methodology endorsed by the participants of the second regional workshop for African project countries;
- Details of the assessment methodology were discussed at the workshop for the project countries held in Kampala, Uganda, on 3 - 7 October 2016;

Methodology ... cont'd

The Current Availability and The Feasibility of Compiling SDG Indicators in The Short/Medium Term

Criteria Used	Description
<p>Currently Availability [CA]</p>	<p>Data required for the indicator compilation is currently available; It is assumed that the current resource allocation and external assistance will continue</p>
<p><u>Easily Feasible</u> [CA]</p>	<p>an indicator with a closely comparable scope, is easily feasible on the basis of current data sources; however, some external assistance to improve data collection might be required</p>
<p><u>Feasible with Strong Effort</u> [FSE]</p>	<p>an indicator with a closely comparable scope, is feasible only with a strong effort (significant additional resources and external assistance will be required).</p>
<p><u>Not Feasible</u> [NFSE]</p>	<p>even with a strong effort, the compilation of the indicator (or close proxy indicator) is not feasible; only some partial relevant data might be compiled.</p>

Major Results ... cont'd

Current Statistical Capacity

LN	Groups of the SDG indicators	Number of indicators	% of applicable indicators
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	All unique SDG indicators	232	
2	Not applicable	32	
3	Applicable	200	100%
4	<i>Currently available</i>	40	20%
5	<i>Easily feasible</i>	39	20%
6	<i>Feasible with a strong effort</i>	89	44%
7	<i>Not feasible even with a strong effort</i>	32	16%
8	Current statistical capacity (sum of currently available and easily feasible indicators)	79	40%
9	Total of the current and potential statistical capacity in the short/medium term (Currently available, easily feasible and feasible with a strong effort indicators)	168	84%

Major Results ... cont'd

Current statistical capacity, by goals

Goals	Number of the applicable indicators	Currently available and easily feasible indicators		Prevailing data sources	Dependency on external assistance
		Number of indicators	in % of applicable indicators		
1	14	5	36%	AD	Moderate
2	11	6	55%	MX	Mix of Equal level of High, Moderate and Low
3	26	11	42%	ST	High
4	10	3	30%	AD	Mix of Equal level of High, Moderate and Low
5	14	12	86%	ST	High
6	10	3	30%	ST	High
7	5	1	20%	ST	High
8	15	4	27%	ST	Mix of Moderate, followed by Equal level of High and Low
9	10	3	30%	ST	Low
10	9	2	22%	MX	Mix of Equal level of Low and Moderate
11	14	6	43%	AD	Moderate
12	10	2	13%	AD	Mix of Equal level of Low and High
13	6	4	67%	AD	Mix of Equal Level of Low and Moderate
14	4	0	0%		Not Available
15	11	6	55%	AD	Low
16	22	4	18%	AD	Mix of Low level, followed by equal level of Moderate and High
17	18	13	72%	AD	Low

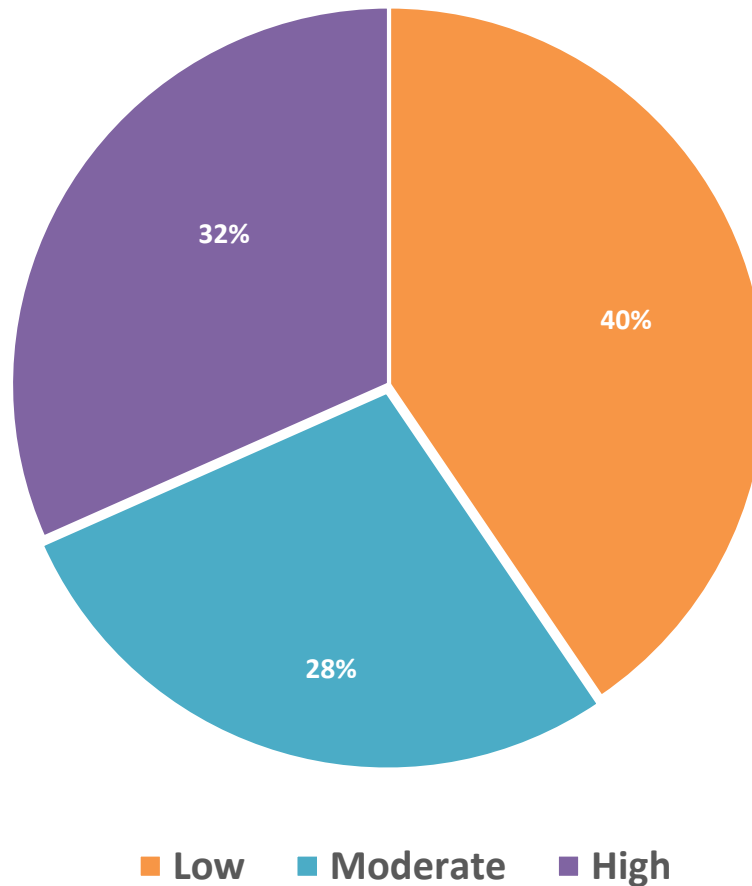
Major Results ... cont'd

Potential statistical capacity, by goals

Goals	Number of the applicable indicators	Feasible with a strong effort indicators		Prevailing data sources	Dependency on additional resources	Dependency on additional external assistance
		Number of indicators	in % of applicable indicators			
1	14	8	57%	MX	High	Moderate
2	11	4	36%	MX	Mix	Moderate
3	26	13	50%	MX	High	Mix
4	10	5	50%	MX	High	Moderate
5	14	2	14%	AD	Mix	Mix
6	10	5	50%	MX	High	Moderate
7	5	4	80%	MX	High	High
8	15	10	67%	ST	High	High
9	10	5	50%	AD	Moderate	Mix
10	9	5	56%	MX	Mix	Mix
11	14	5	36%	AD	High	High
12	10	6	60%	MX	Mix	Moderate
13	6	2	33%	AD	Mix	Mix
14	4	2	50%	AD	Moderate	Moderate
15	11	5	45%	AD	Moderate	Moderate
16	22	4	18%	MX	High	High
17	18	5	28%	AD	Moderate	Moderate

Major Results ... cont'd

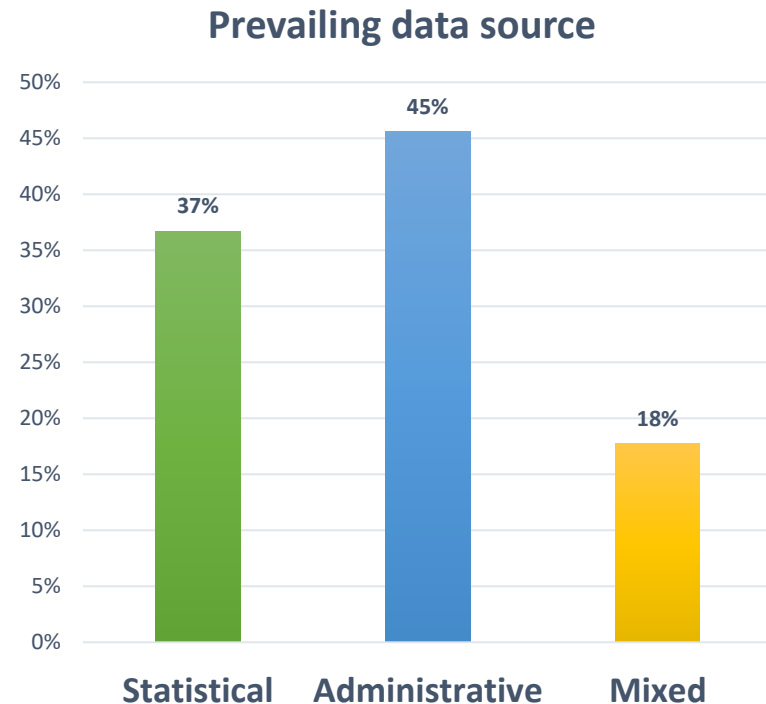
Dependency of current statistical capacity on external assistance



Major Results ... cont'd

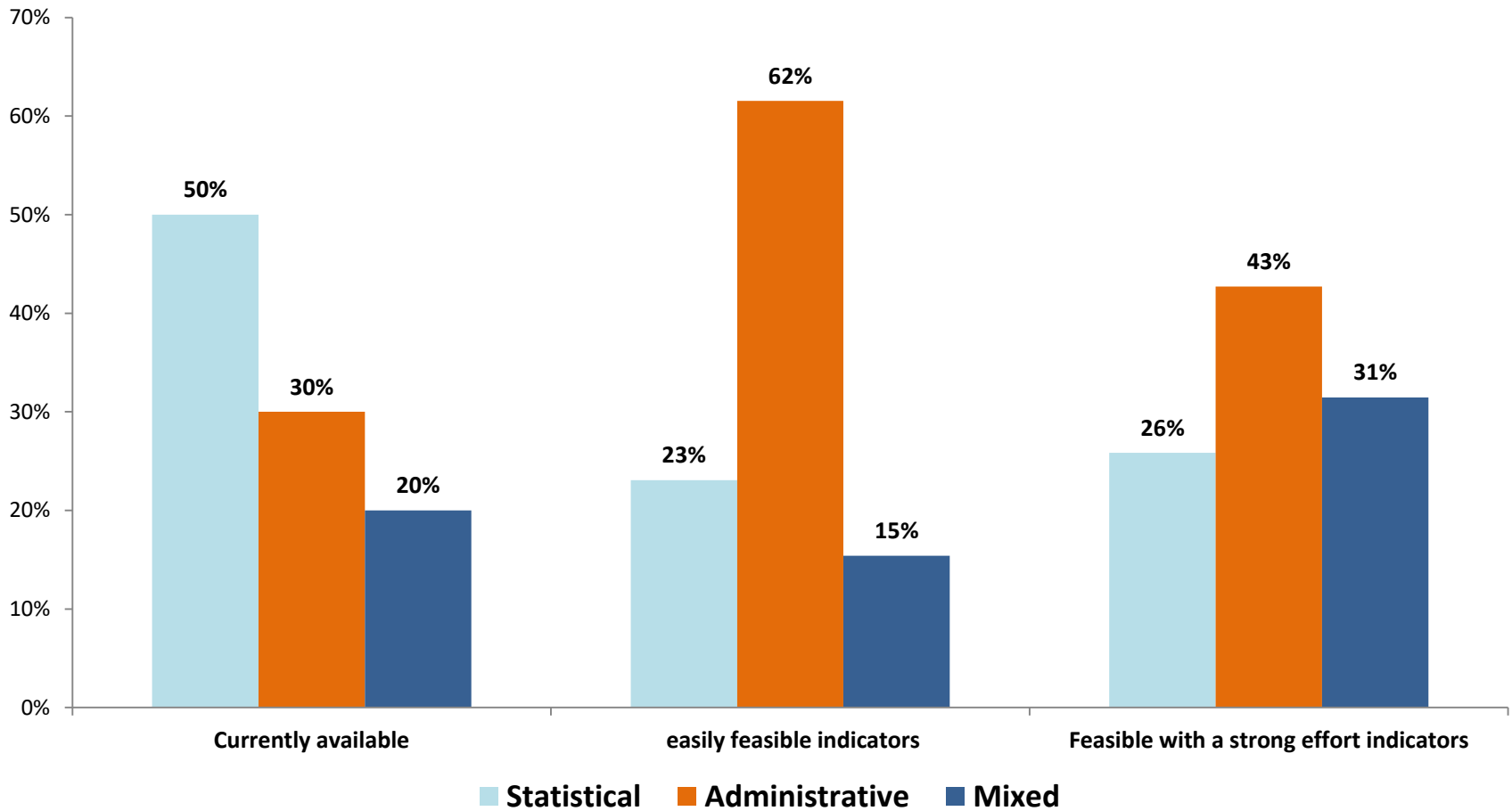
Data Sources

- The assessment included the identification for each indicator of one of the three categories of data source:
 - statistical data sources (censuses and surveys),
 - administrative data source and
 - mixed sources



Major Results ... cont'd

Prevailing data sources of the SDG indicators by different groups of indicators



Conclusion

- ❑ The current statistical capacity is 40%; and the total of the current and potential statistical capacity is 84% of the applicable indicators;
 - The current capacity of ETNSS to compile the global SDG indicators is at Medium level;

- ❑ ETNSS has the potential capacity (easily feasible with strong effort) to compile 44% of all applicable indicators;
 - ETNSS will require significant additional resources and external assistance;

Conclusion ... cont'd

- ❑ The statistical capacity of Ethiopia NSS to compile the SDG indicators in the short/medium term will reach Medium/high level if
 - Dealing with the challenges in the compilation of SDGs
 - Mobilization of the additional resources and external assistance by the development partners, including the UN system organizations become essential for ensuring the successful SDG monitoring

Main challenges on SDG measurement and data collection

Strengthening statistical capacity to compile the SDG indicators is a challenging task;

The main challenges factors which ETNSS is facing in this respect are:

- Complexity and cost of obtaining more disaggregated and yet statistically significant data by statistical surveys,
- Fragmented and incomplete (to obtain national coverage) administrative data,
- Lack of clear metadata on many global indicators and
- Differences in global and national data collection priorities.

Recommendations on SDG measurement and data collection

- ❑ Strengthening the statistical coordination in the country;
- ❑ Develop of the national SDG Indicators framework ensuring sound methodologies and internationally agreed standards are adhered to in defining, measuring, reporting and using indicators;
- ❑ Developing partnerships with private sector, which might result in the compilation of the SDG indicators (or inputs for their compilation);

Recommendations ... Cont'd

- ❑ Mobilizing resources and coordinating donor assistances to complement the government budget for statistics;
- ❑ Consolidate the financial and technical assistance implications of compiling and disseminating the global SDG indicators(which might be compiled with the help of development partners and donors);
- ❑ Identified and assessed for obtaining the required disaggregated data in terms of their feasibility and time horizon for the implementation;

Recommendations ... Cont'd

- ❑ Facilitate data disaggregation, it is a good practice to promote the adoption of policies for access and use of micro-data and strategies for micro-data archiving;
- ❑ Cooperate among various groups of experts to ensure that the results will be scientifically sound.

What is next ?

Pillar I: GTP-II and SDG Indicators Data and Metadata Dissemination Platform

Pillar-II: Coordination in the NSS

- Focal Points, Steering Committee, and Coordination Structure in the NSS;
- Statistical Advocacy;
- Statistical Release Calendar;

Pillar-III: Producers-Users Engagement

- Users-Producers Committee

Pillar-IV: Compilation and Dissemination of Metadata

Thank You.