

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR PACIFIC STATISTICS, 2022–2030

KFA 1: Well Resourced and Stronger National Capabilities for Statistical Collection, Analysis, Interpretation, and Evidence-Based Policy Development

KFA 2: Relevant, Timely, Reliable, Well Maintained, and Accessible Statistics and Indicators

KFA 3: Nationally prioritised NSO and NSS work programmes and policy analysis needs are supported and aligned with National Development Plans and meet regional and global development reporting commitments

KFA 4: Data Collection and Analysis Methodologies and Technologies Tailored to Pacific Capabilities and Needs of National Policy Formulation

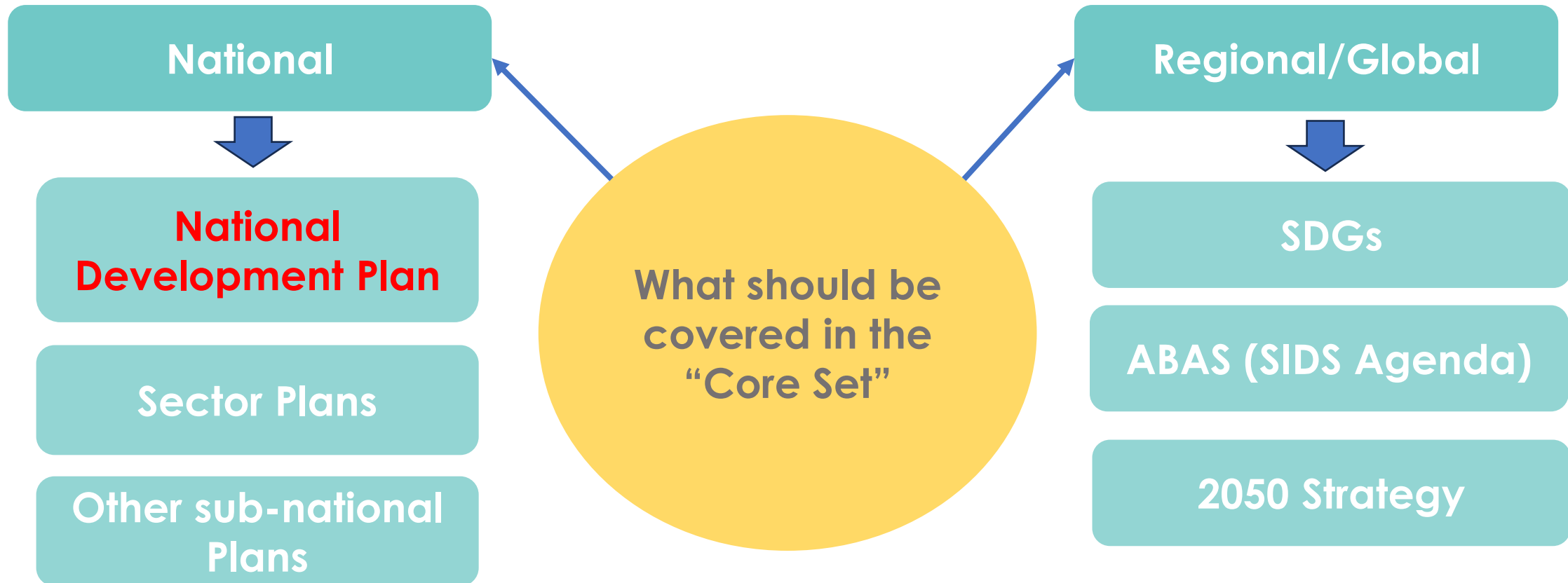
KFA 5: Regional Statistical Governance, Coordination and Financing Supports NSO and Regional Needs and Inform Regional Agendas

FUTURE STATE 2030

All PICTs are producing and disseminating (either in-house or through TA) an **agreed core set** of high-quality economic, social, and environmental statistics in a timely and user-friendly manner in line with **national priorities and are integrating SDGs and regional/global reporting requirements**.

Indicators gathered from censuses and surveys are aligned as far as possible with the agreed national/regional core indicators and indicators required for national, regional, and global reporting and monitoring.

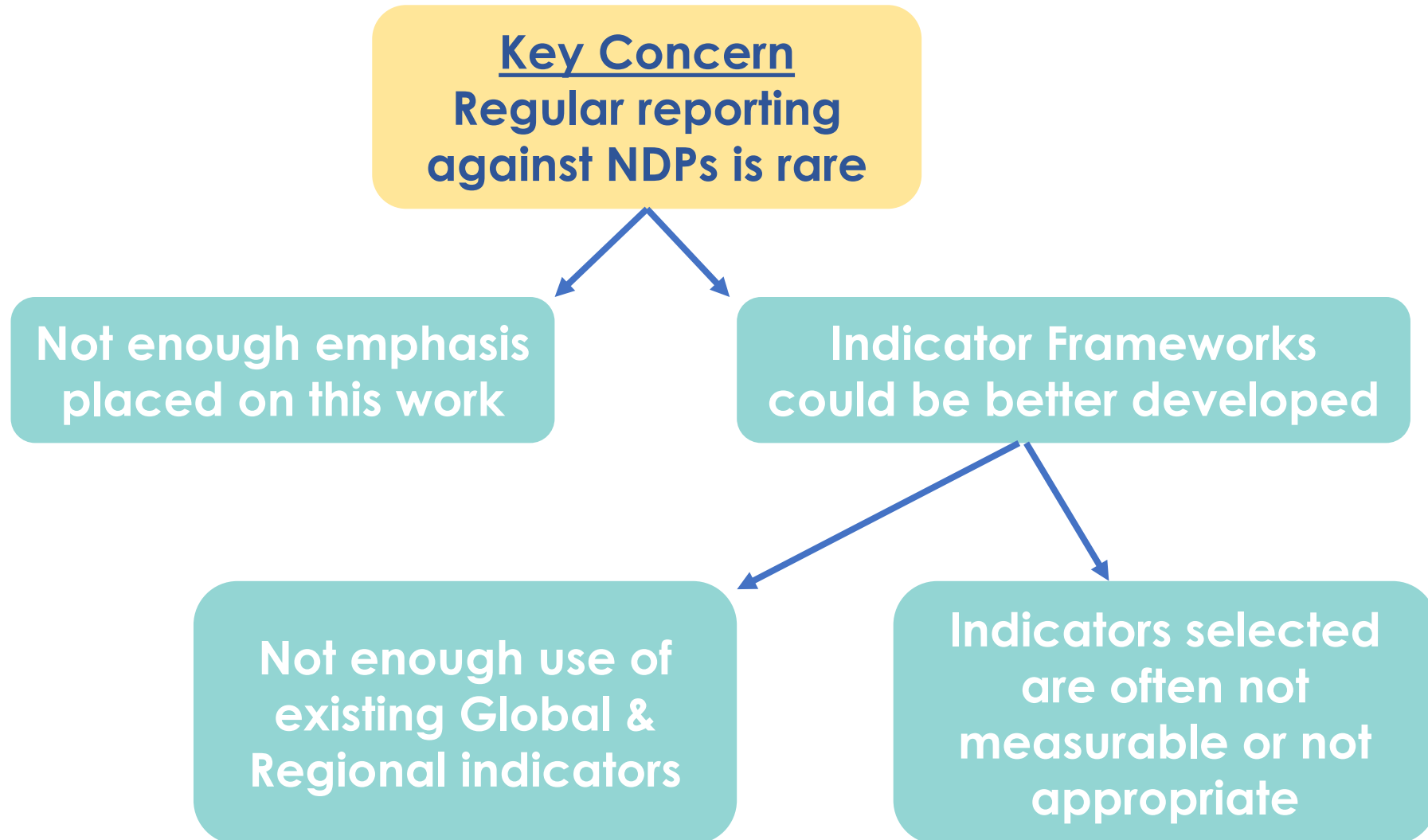
What should be covered in a Core Set (Reporting Priorities)



NB: It is a country choice as to what is a priority

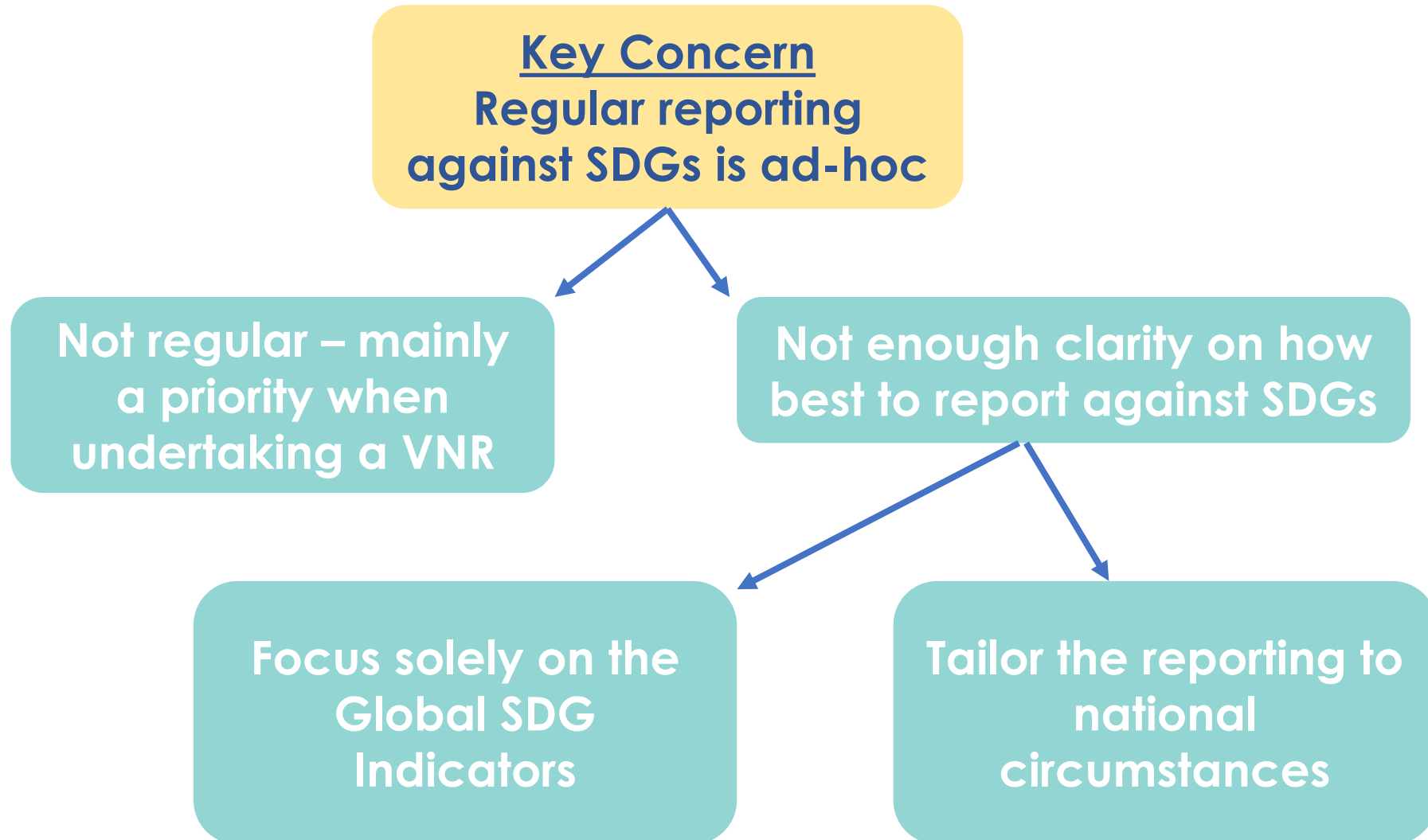
Reflections on how things are progressing

National (focus on National Development Plans)



Reflections on how things are progressing

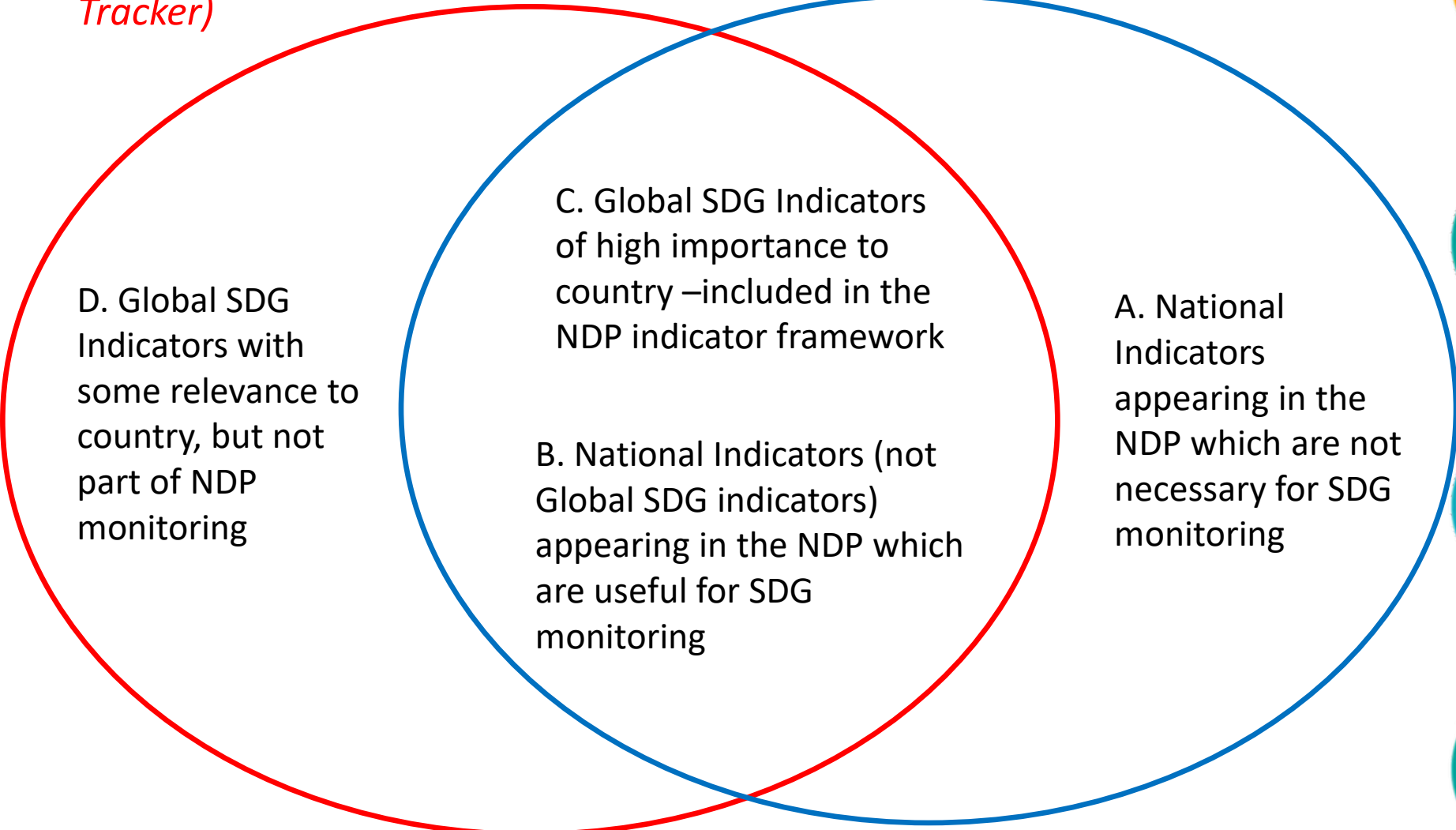
Global/Regional (focus on SDGs)



Combining reporting against NDP with SDG reporting

National monitoring of SDGs
(what could go in the National SDG Tracker)

Monitoring of NDP
(what is in the Indicator Framework to monitor NDP)



D. Global SDG Indicators with some relevance to country, but not part of NDP monitoring

C. Global SDG Indicators of high importance to country –included in the NDP indicator framework

B. National Indicators (not Global SDG indicators) appearing in the NDP which are useful for SDG monitoring

A. National Indicators appearing in the NDP which are not necessary for SDG monitoring

E. Global SDG Indicators of no relevance to country



Benefits of a 1-Stop-Shop (Core Set)

- Facilitates reporting against each priority
 - National, Regional & Global
- Clarity on overall focus of country priority indicators
- Facilitates alignment between data production and data needs
- Facilitates the production of a national dashboard



Pacific Indicator Guidelines outline developed at EGM

Key Sections of the current Draft

1. Understanding different Types of Reporting Requirements
2. Understanding your National Indicator Landscape
3. Producing Sound Statistical Indicators for “National Reporting”
 - Clarity
 - Measurability
 - Comparable
 - Appropriate
 - Meta-data rich
4. Developing Indicator Frameworks for “National Reporting”
5. Developing Indicator Frameworks for “Regional/Global Reporting”
6. Monitoring National/Regional/Global Priorities
7. Steps for developing a National Indicator Strategy



Developing National Indicator Strategy

- Step 1 – Take stock of current Indicator Landscape
- Step 2 – Agree on reporting priorities
- Step 3 – Develop National Core Set of Indicators
- Step 4 – Establishing new Indicator Landscape
- Step 5 – Implementing new Indicator Landscape



Questions for later

How much clarity is there in your NSO on what your reporting priorities are, at the Global, Regional, National and Sub-National Levels?



How effectively does your country report against these priorities? Consider the following:

How frequently are progress reports against your National Development Plan (NDP) produced?

Do you encounter significant data gaps in reporting against your NDP?

Are processes for reporting against Global and Regional initiatives clear?

How closely do you align data production (eg, surveys) with these reporting priorities?





Any Questions?