Tracking, Monitoring and Reporting of progress on SDGs, Nigeria

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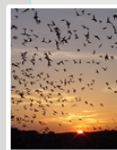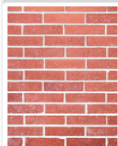**NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

❑ OUTLINE
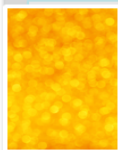
Introduction

Data Mapping Exercise

Realignment of NSS with SDGs

Efforts in Data Gathering

Challenges

Way Forward

Conclusion

Introduction

Data for what?

❖ Good Decision-Making and Policy formulation

❖ Increased Citizen Empowerment

❖ Increased Innovation and Entrepreneurship

❖ Increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

❖ Monitoring and tracking progress in achieving SDGs

Introduction...

**Why Track, Monitor and Report?**

o **Tracking helps us focus and move in a right direction**

o **Monitoring serves two Broad purposes**

   ✓ **Accountability: to measure progress and help ensure the accountability**

   ✓ **Management: to assist in resource allocation**

o **Reports communicate information which has been compiled as a result of research and analysis of data and of issues**

SECTION B

SDGs Data Mapping Exercise

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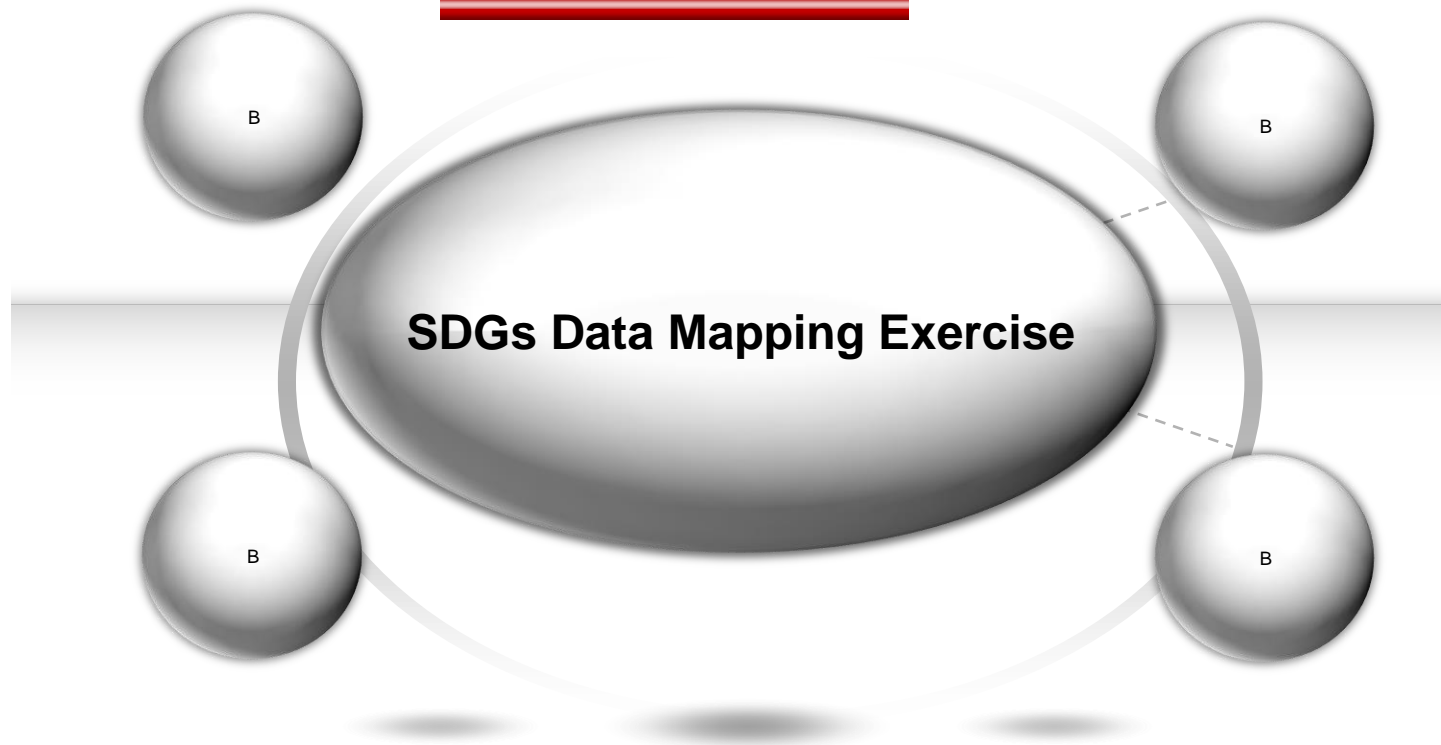
❏ SDGs Data Mapping

Data Mapping

❖ Data Mapping is a process of linking all the SDGs Indicators to their respective relevant sources
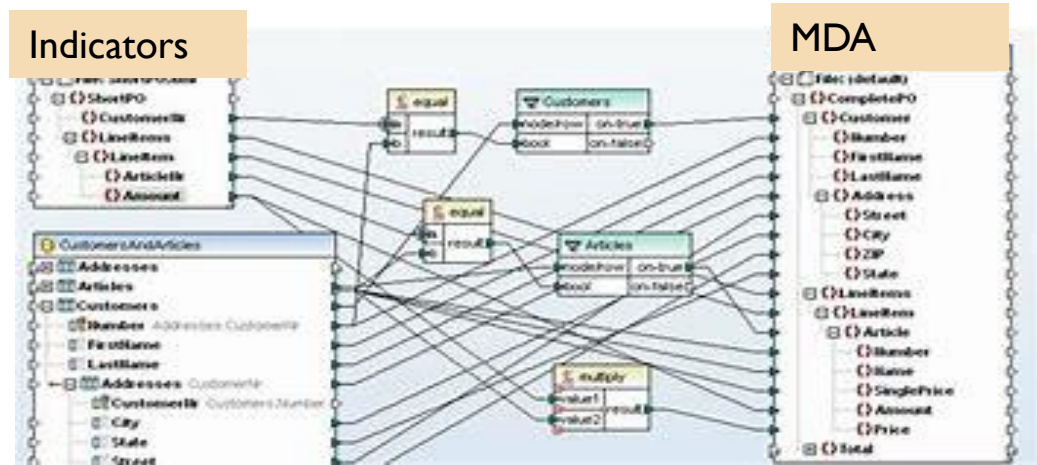
It is a process where the indicators are matched against the MDAs identified as responsible for producing them

❑ SDGs Data Mapping

❖ Production of SDGs related data needed a comprehensive x-ray of the data requirements which necessitated

■ Conduct of a Data Mapping Exercise

■ Intensive Stakeholders Consultations

■ Intensive Advocacy covering the entire nation

North East Zone

■ Improvement in the Technological know-how of statistical personnel in the area of data production

■ Realignment and Institutionalization of data production process for SDGs within the National Statistical System in Nigeria

❏SDGs Data Mapping...

❖Composition of SDGs Indicators
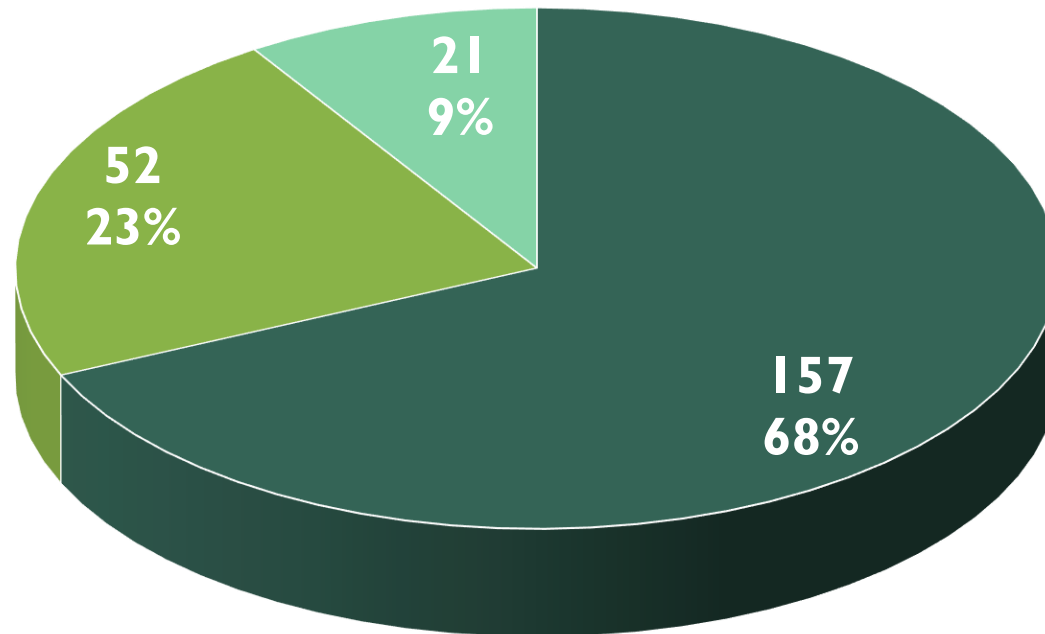
- ■ **System of Administrative Statistics**
- ■ **Surveys and Censuses**
- ■ **Derived Indicators**

SECTION C

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Realignment of the NSS with SDGs

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❑ **Realignment of the NSS with SDGs**

Pillars of the Realignment

Layer 1

Coordination and strategic Leadership

Layer 2

Innovation and modernization

Strengthening of basic statistical activities and programmes

Layer 3

Dissemination and Communication Strategy in place

Multi-stakeholders partnerships

Resources Mobilization

❑Realignment of the NSS with SDGs

Steps so far taken

Data Mapping

- **Objective –** To identify the data sources for the various goals, targets and their associated indicators, frequency of production and disaggregation.

- **Status -** Done

❑**Realignment of the NSS with SDGs...**

Development of Data Dictionary

| GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	MDAs	DATA PRODUCTION ACTIVITY	FREQUENCY
GOAL 1	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	NBS	National Living Standard Survey/General Household Survey	**5yrs Interval/Annually**
End poverty in all its forms everywhere in the world	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	NBS	National Living Standard Survey/General	**5yrs Interval**
		1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	NBS	General Household Survey	**Annually**
	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection system, including minimum objectives to achieve for all, including floors, and ensure that by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	**1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable**	**NBS**	**General Household Survey**	**Annually**

□Realignment of the NSS with SDGs...

GOALS	TARGET	INDICATORS	MDAs	DATA PRODUCTION ACTIVITY	FREQUENCY
	1.5 By 2030 strengthen the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	NEMA SEMA	System of Administrative Statistics (SAS)	Annually
		. 1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) [a]	NBS	Surveys	
		1.5.3 Number of countries (states) with national and local disaster risk reduction (strategies) [a]	NEMA	System of Administrative Statistics (SAS)	Annually
			SEMA	''	''
	1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular LDCs, to implement program and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programs.	FMF/SAS	System of Administrative Statistics (SAS)	Annually
			FMB&NP	''	''
		1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	FMF	System of Administrative Statistics (SAS)	Annually
			SMF		
			FMB&NP	SAS	

❑Realignment of the NSS with SDGs…

❖ The need for an inclusive and participatory approach gave rise to

- The Supply Responsibility Framework

✓ A Supply Responsibility Framework

The Supply Responsibility Framework clearly identifies and establishes the type of datasets that are to be provided by each agency;

Data Mapping and Supply Responsibility Framework for SDGs Tracking and Reporting
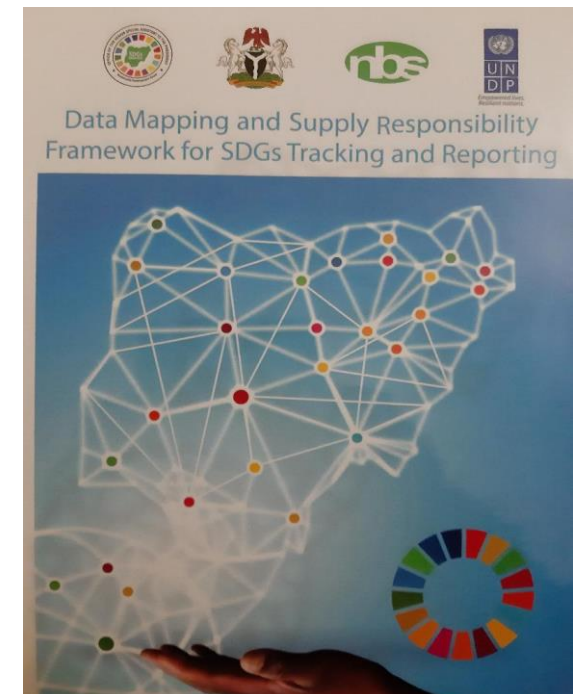
❑Realignment of the NSS with SDGs...

✓ SDGs Data Bond

The **SDGs Data Bond** serves as a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between NBS, State Bureaus of Statistics and MDAs in the act of providing statistical information

❑Realignment of the NSS with SDGs...

❖ Advocacy and signing of SDGs Data Bond

The Bond has been signed by all relevant MDAs at both the federal and state levels in the 36 States and FCT

All State Bureaus of Statistics were covered on zonal basis

The completion of this exercise is expected to give birth to several statistical activities for efficiency and effectiveness
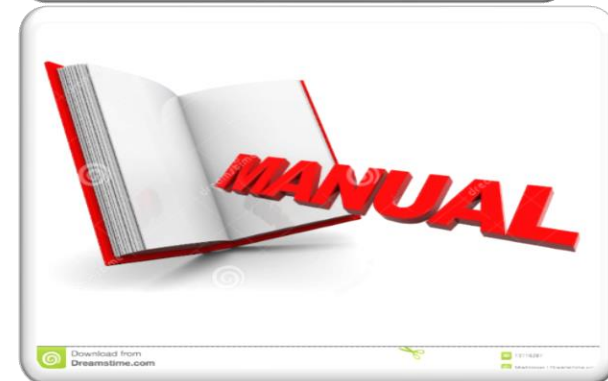
❑Realignment of the NSS with SDGs…

❖ Steps so far taken…

DEVELOPMENT OF DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS AND MANUALS

- **Objective –** To integrate SDGs related indicators as modules into routine Data collection instruments of Agencies
- **Status –** Done

❑**Realignment of the NSS with SDGs...**

❖ Steps so far taken…

Capacity Building

■ **Objective** – **To develop the human capacity within the statistical system to produce data for tracking the SDGs indicators in a reliable and timely manner.**

■ **Status** – **On-going**

☐ Realignment of the NSS with SDGs...

❖ Steps so far taken…

Strengthening the key Modules of data production

- **NISH**
  - National Living Standard Survey
  - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
  - Labour Force Survey
  - Demographic and Health Survey
  - GHS Panel Survey
- **NISE**
  - National Business Sample Census (NBSC)
  - National Business Sample Survey
  - National Accounts
  - Consumer Price Index (CPI)
  - Socio-Economic Survey

- **SAS**
  - Education Management Information Systems
  - Civil Registration And Vital Statistics (CRVS)
  - Management Information Systems For Health
  - Government Operations Statistics
  - Trade Statistics - Volume & Value Import/Export
  - Statistics Of International Trade In Services And Tourism (SITS)
  - Procurement Data (Spending/Expenditure))
  - National Budget

❑Realignment of the NSS with SDGs…

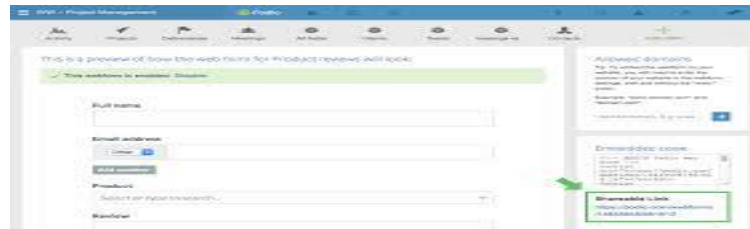❖ Steps so far taken…

Collection of data modern technology

- **USE OF CAPI**

- **USE OF CATI**

- **USE OF CAWI**

❑Realignment of the NSS with SDGs…

❖ Steps so far taken…

STATISTICAL ADVOCACY

High level advocacy targeted at policy makers at the federal and state levels.

SECTION D

Efforts in SDGs Data Gathering
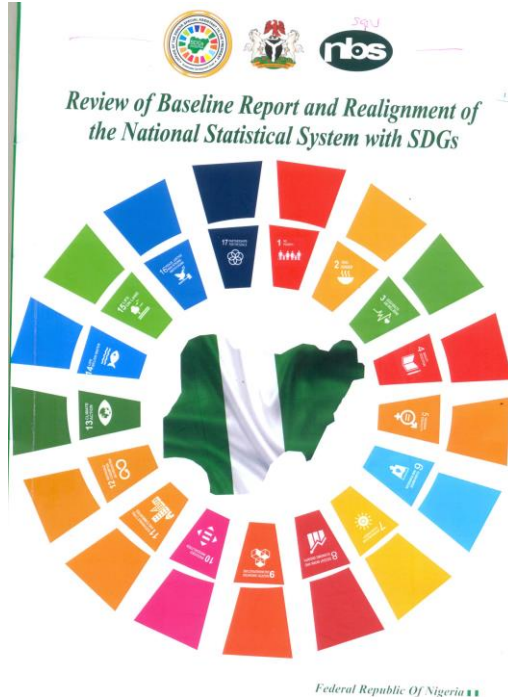
❑ **Efforts in SDGs Data Gathering**

❖ **SDGs Baseline Report, 2016**

- Produced to provide a benchmark for the statistical information required for monitoring progress in the implementation of SDGs in Nigeria

- It underscores the need for timely, accessible, reliable and disaggregated data to measure progress, inform decision-making and ensure that everyone is involved

- The Report contains datasets on 126 Indicators

❑ **Efforts in SDGs Data Gathering...**

Review of Baseline Report and Realignment of
the National Statistical System with SDGs

Federal Republic Of Nigeria 🇳🇬

Review of SDGs Baseline Report

- To update the Baseline report with current statistical information required for monitoring progress in the implementation of SDGs in Nigeria

- The realignment process undertaken gave rise to a tremendous improvement in availability of data from the expected sources

- The updated Report contains datasets on 141 Indicators

Indicator:3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries by age and sex

Year	Number of Dead						Total
	0 - 14yrs		15 - 64yrs		65yrs & above		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
2016							
2017							
2018							

Source: Federal Road Safety Commission

Contact Information

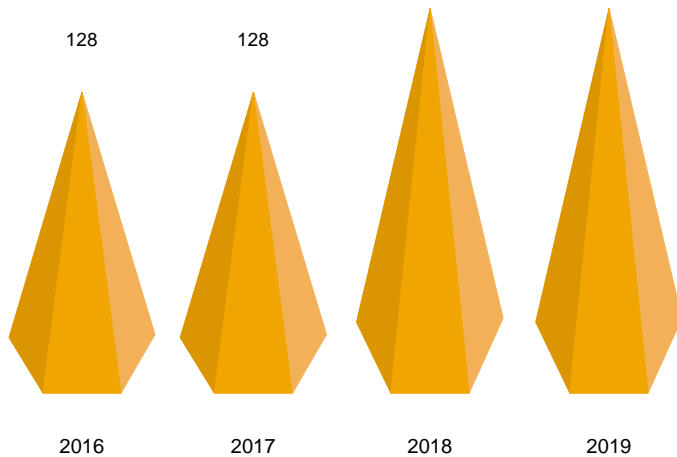|	
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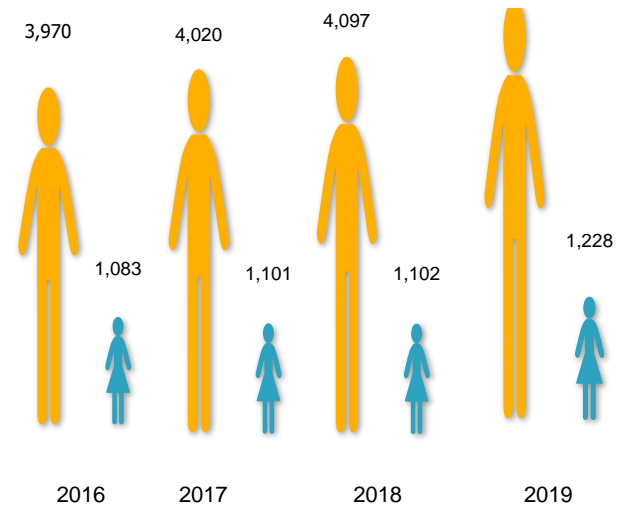
❑ **Efforts in SDGs Data Gathering...**

Examples of data updated to 2019

Under-five Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)

128   128

2016   2017   2018   2019

Number of Death due to Road Traffic Injuries by Sex

3,970   4,020   4,097

1,083   1,101   1,102   1,228

2016   2017   2018   2019

❑ **Efforts in SDGs Data Gathering…**

Examples of data updated to 2019…

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decision regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
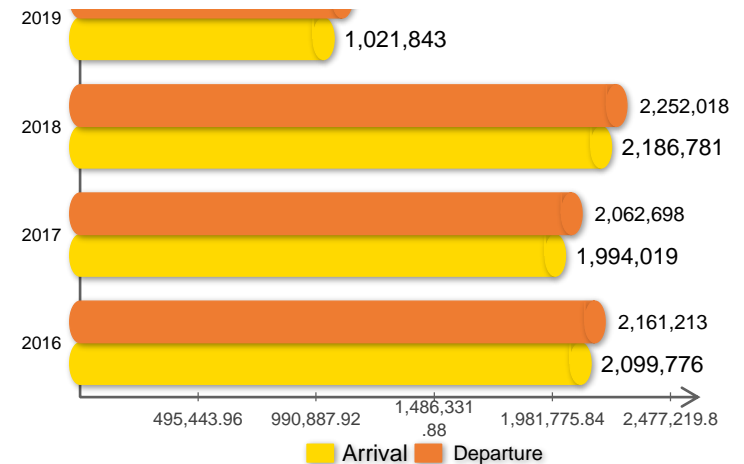

10.8 — Any Modern contraceptive

2.6 — Traditional contraceptive

Contraceptive Use 2016-2019

13.4 — Any contraceptive
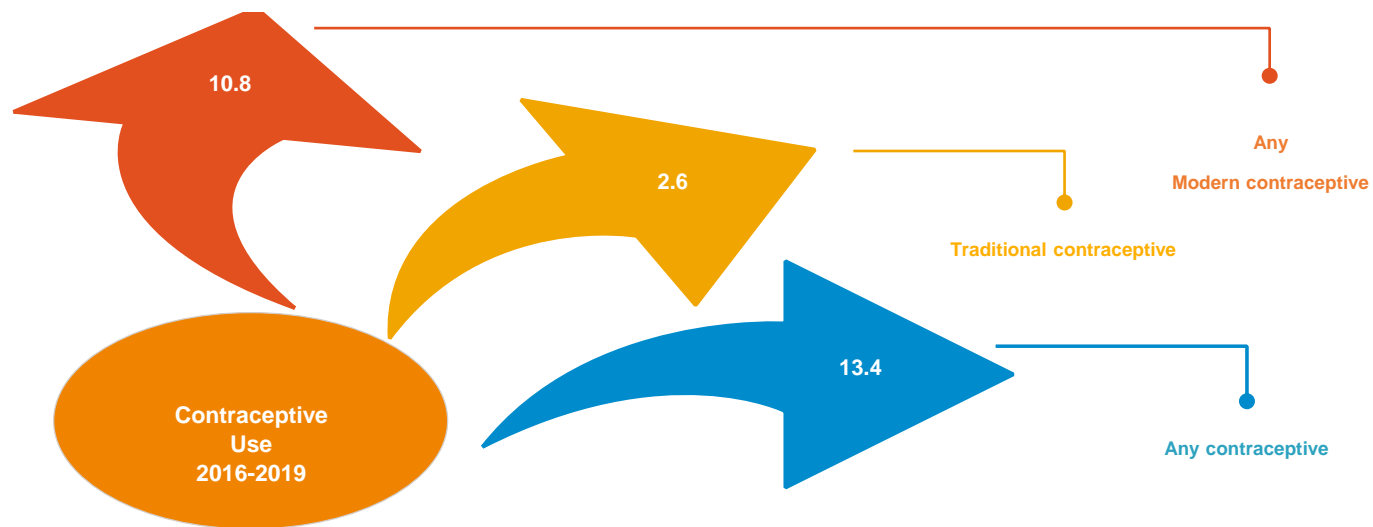
❑ **Efforts in SDGs Data Gathering...**

Examples of data updated to 2019...

Number of Passengers by Domestic Air Transport
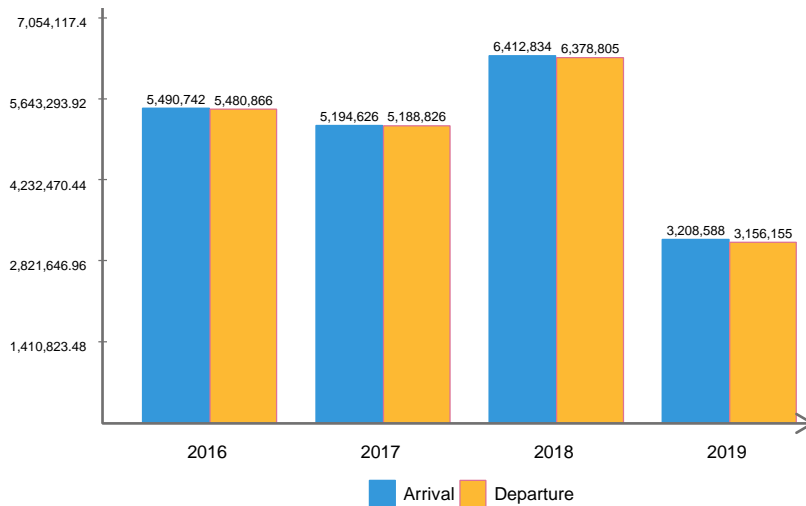
Number of Passengers by International Air Transport

Indicator 1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups 2016

Category	Women		The Poor		Vulnerable Groups	
Sector	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing						
Mining and quarry						
Manufacturing						
Electricity, Gas, System and Air conditioning Supply						
Water supply, Sewage, Waste management and Remediation activities						
Construction						
Wholesale and Retail trade, Repair of Motor vehicles and Motorcycles						
Transportation and Storage						
Accommodation and Food service activities						
Information and Communication						
Financial and Insurance activities						
Real estate activities						
Professional, Scientific and Technical activities						
Administrative and Support Services activities						
Public administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security						
Education						
Human health and Social work activities						
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation						
Other Service activities						
Activities of Households as employer; Undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use						
Activities of extra territorial Organizations and bodies						

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❑ **Efforts in SDGs Data Gathering...**

Examples of data updated to 2019…

Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sector that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups
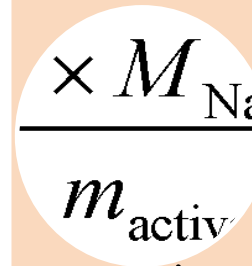
SECTION E

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Challenges

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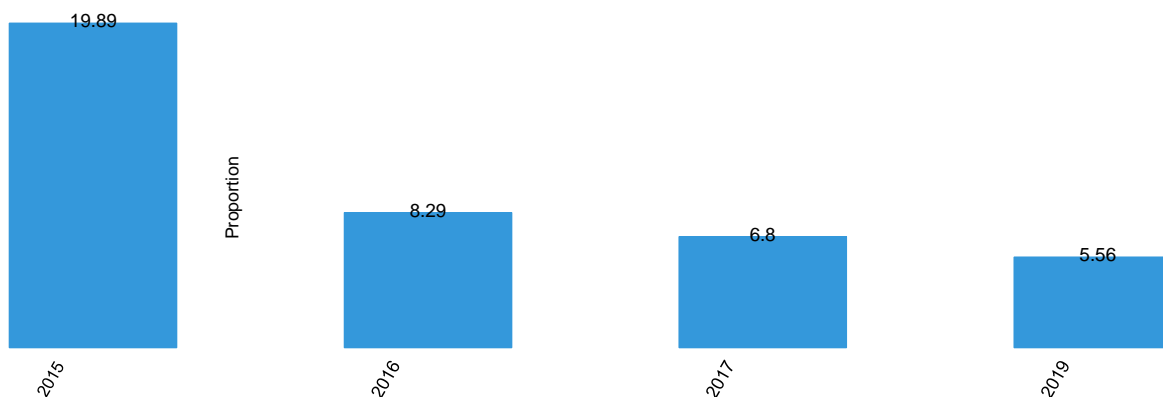
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☐ Challenges

| Poor Political will | Inadequate funding | Apathy towards statistics | Poor Culture of good record keeping | $\dfrac{\times M_{\text{Na}}}{m_{\text{activ}}}$ capacity in some States and relevant MDAs | Slow pace of ICT development in some MDAs |

SECTION F

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Way Forward

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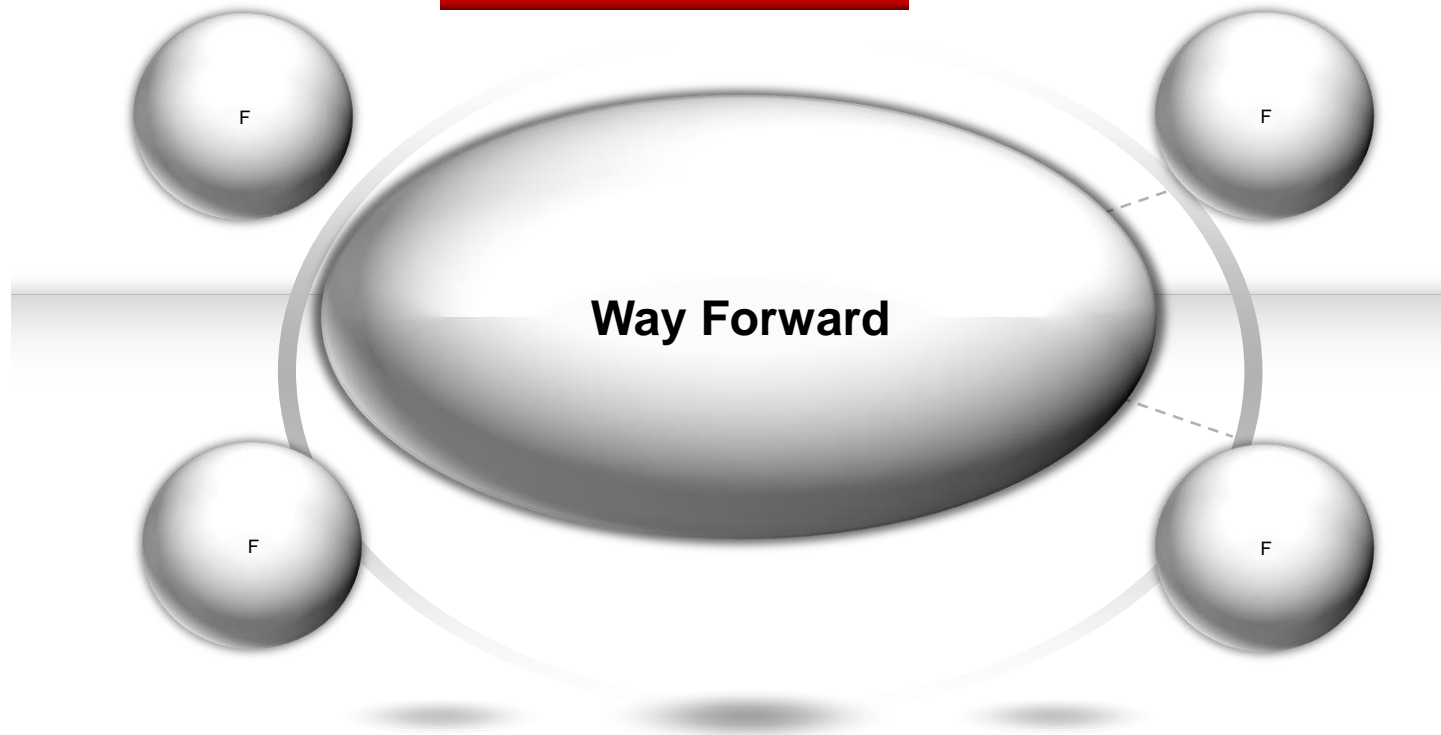
☐WAY FORWARD

Increased funding remains a key recipe for improved statistical delivery

Strong political will to support the development of statistics at State and MDAs' level
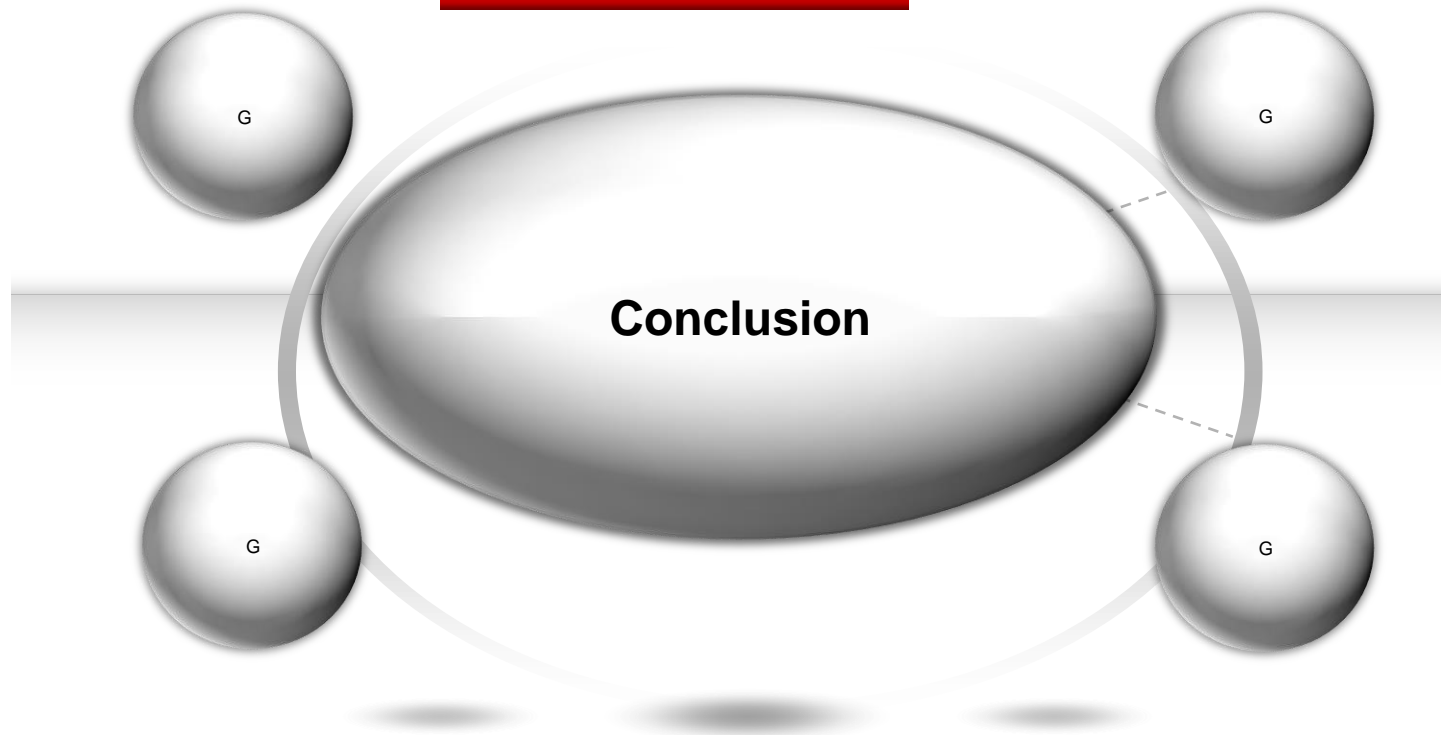
Intensive advocacy on the importance of statistics and good records keeping

❑WAY FORWARD

Strengthening the capacity of State Bureaus of Statistics and PRSDs of relevant MDAs

Collaboration and cooperation in statistical production is key in meeting the SDGs data requirements

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SECTION G

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Conclusion

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☐ **Conclusion**

- There is no doubt that the data mapping exercise carried out has helped to clearly identify the various sources of data needed for monitoring progress being made in achieving the SDGs in Nigeria

- The realignment process of the National Statistical System in Nigeria has mainstreamed the SDGs data requirements into the routine data production process of all relevant agencies

- Creating the enabling environment in all the States of the Federation and the PRSDs of relevant MDAs will guarantee effectiveness and efficiency in data production for SDGs tracking and monitoring

- The need to ensure sustained synergy among data production agencies will help to improve the quantum and quality of SDGs related data

- Regular reporting on SDGs through the application of robust and reliable data is a necessary requirement for attaining the SDGs

- Achieving the SDGs is a collective responsibility and as such everyone should get onboard

THANK YOU

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