



# Data Disaggregation Practice on National SDG Implementation in Ethiopia

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# Current Country Practice

- Currently CSA has producing data disaggregated by Geographic Location, Gender, Place of Residence, Demographic Characteristics, Socio-Economic Characteristics, through annual and periodic surveys, depending on nature, type and frequency of surveys.
- Currently available annual and periodic Household and Establishment surveys are: DHS, HCE, Welfare monitoring Annual Agricultural Surveys, Labor force Survey, Urban Employment Unemployment, Gender Time Use Survey, price survey, business surveys (industry, construction and distributive trade) are major ones.

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- CSA also has planned to conduct the 4<sup>th</sup> round Population and Housing Census in April 2019,
- To strengthen the administrative data quality for disaggregated data production CSA has conducted:
- Data Quality Assessments for basic sectors namely: (EDUCATION, ROAD, HEALTH, AGRICULTURE, WATER and ENERGY) and recommendations and the way forwards are offered to each sector based on assessment results to help improve their MIS.
- EDQAF and administrative data management and utilization trainings were also given to ENSS members annually to ensure their capacity in producing quality administrative data from administrative sources.

# Context of the Practice

- CSA as Key Statistical data producer for the country from surveys and census and as coordinator of the national statistical system
- Production of disaggregated data by CSA is mainly directed by the objectives and strategic pillars of the Second Growth and Transformation Plan; as dictated by the International Agenda, namely, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Other key stakeholders demands such as regional administrations, government decision makers, sector organizations etc

# Problems the Practice Addressed

- Filling the data gaps for some indicators required by national and international development goals, sectorial data users through surveys, census and continuous registration.
- Strengthening the statistical and institutional capacity of NSS to produce administrative data required for monitoring the national development plans and SDG's
- Improve poor quality of data produced by sector ministries through administrative sources

# Practice and solution to the Problem

- CSA has been developed the First National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDSI) for the period 2009/10 to 2013/14 and NSDS II (2014/15-2019/20)
- The NSDS II design is aligned with the national plan (GTP II) and will serve as monitoring and evaluation tool for the GTP II & It also provides basic data for SDG indicators
- The NSDS II is a road map for the statistical activity to be conducted in the five years and covers statistical development in the entire statistical system (NSS)

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- Helps in generation of coherent, reliable, timely and demand driven (relevant) data products in an efficient, cost-effective manner to support management and development initiatives including policy formulation, critical decision making and addressing the tasks of Monitoring and Evaluation
- The strategy intend to increase the magnitude and coverage of surveys & Census, Administrative sources in order to meet the growing data and statistical output demands together with the need to improve the timeliness of its production.
- Improving and supporting the MIS; Data quality through EDQAF; Capacity building

# Stakeholders and their Role

- The stakeholders involved in the design of NSDS II are NSS members
- The NSS is made up of data producers, data users, and suppliers of raw data, development partners and the media. All these are important stakeholders in the preparation of the NSDS II, with the CSA as the Coordinator and Facilitator of the NSS.
- To undertake the design and preparation of the NSDS II, therefore, a Team composed of representative members from Directorates of the Central Statistical Agency was set up. The Team began its work by following a Road Map drawn up for its work.



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- The NSS members identified their data needs through questionnaire designed by the Team.
- The Team also carried out the identification of system improvement and development issues.
- Discussions were also held with the National Planning Commission and other NSS members for the specifications of their data requirements.
- After summarizing the SWOT analysis, prioritization of data needs was carried out as submitted by the sectors and the National Planning Commission.
- Recommendations from the NSDSI evaluation were used as input into the NSDS II design.

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- Tentative thematic areas were identified and surveys, censuses and other statistical activities were listed in the document. This was followed by the assessment of financial and human resources at the CSA.
- A workshop was organized for all the sector stakeholders and partners to consider all of the above outputs. Based on the recommendations made at the workshop, the NSDS II is making attempts to cover the whole of NSS. The outputs of the above exercise included suggested themes and planned activities which were reviewed. The data needs of the NSS were also summarized and incorporated into the CSA work programme.

# Barriers in developing and Implementing the practice

- Little coordination and collaboration among data producers and users, NSS and the M&E system which are needed to
  - a) prevent duplication of efforts and generation of inconsistent data,
  - b) achieve cost-effectiveness in utilization of scarce resources,
  - c) avoid working at cross-purposes, and
  - d) produce higher quality and disaggregated data.
  - e) Financial Constraints
- Preparation of sector strategies for the Development of Statistics (SSDSs) still in question
- Quality of data from administrative sources

# Current Achievements

- National coordination System is established
- M and E system has established
- MTR has been done- GTP2
- APR has been produced in every years
- Ethiopia has participated in 2017 VNR
- SDG need assessment

# Final Remarks

- Very stretched targets have been set in both GTP II and SDGs which require huge data/information to track on their progresses. This in turn requires enhanced additional capacity interms of human and financial resources to effectively implement the plan.
- In this respect, the Government is working to strengthen the National Monitoring and Evaluation system for effective monitoring and evaluation of the National Plan including SDGs. Theferoe, the Government needs strong support to build nation monitoring and evaluation capacity, particularly in areas of:
  - Information management system including timely, quality and reliable data collection
  - Data analysis and producing quality analytical reports
  - Communicating information on the national development progress to stakeholders

Thank You