Building Sustainable Data for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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Development efforts are often hampered by poor or non-existent data. While attempts are being made to address this, much more needs to be done to improve official data by developing countries themselves, particularly as new development goals are set for the post-2015 period. – Bono



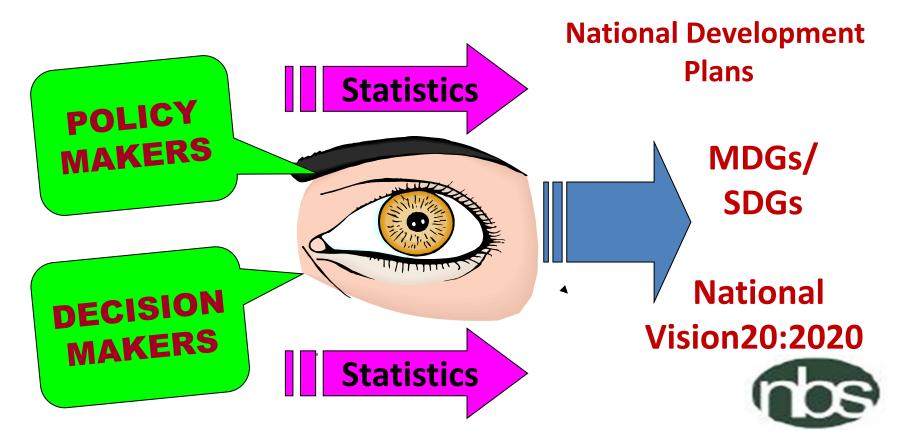
The Bureau and its Mandate

- National Agency responsible for the development and management of official statistics
- Has the mandate to -
 - Co-ordinate the National Statistical System
 - Promote the use of statistical standards and appropriate methodologies
 - Produce and disseminate statistical data solely or in collaboration with other agencies
 - Advise government on all matters related to development



Statistics in Development Planning

Statistics serves as the 'EYE' of Policy and Decisionmakers

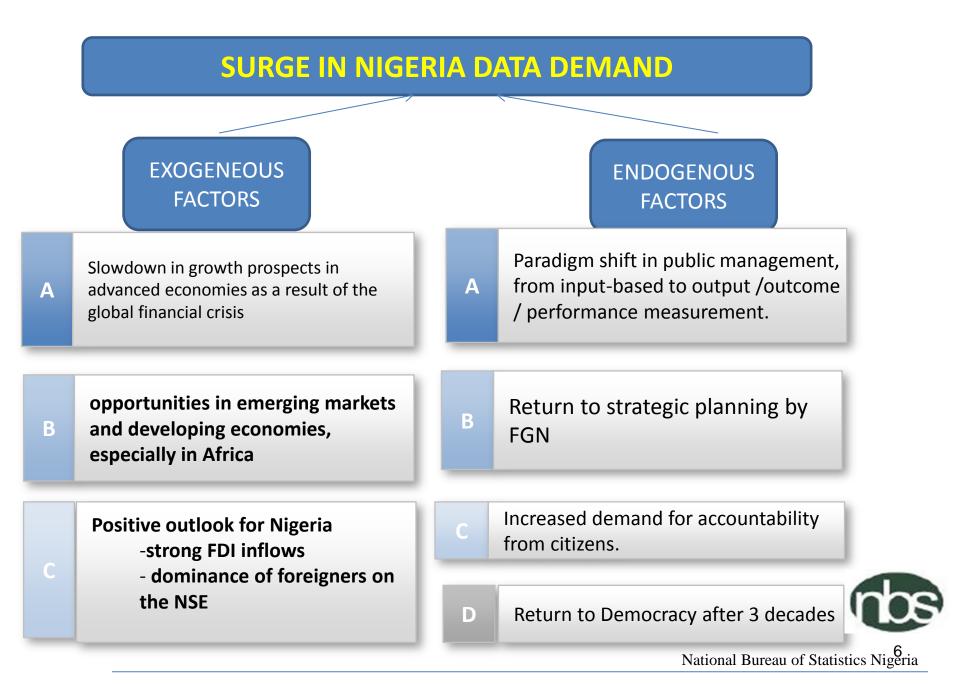


Demand for Nigerian Statistics 2009 and 2014

	Performance Indicators	2009	2014
1	Reports downloaded	48,479	1,015,6454
2	Request for data onsite	23	334
3	Request for data email	106	4,882
4	Visits to website/ No of hits	36,280	4,486,112
5	No. of times NBS mentioned in the media	73	13,365

What's driving this demand for data on Nigeria?







Current System of Data Production in NBS

NSS/NBS generates data primarily through 2 methods.....

System of Administrative Statistics (SAS)

- Direct/periodic reporting of indicators compiled in the course of data providers' normal business activities
- NBS now has at least one contact person from each MDA serving as NBS focal person

Surveys/Censuses

- Periodically undertaken to ascertain the current state of affairs for particular indicators
- Major ones include Establishment survey, HNLSS, GHS, etc



The Sustainable Development Goals



The Sustainable Goals and NBS



• As the source of official statistics in Nigeria, our role is the production of data for the effective monitoring of the SDGs.





Nigeria's MDGs' Experience



Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger



Achieve Universal Primary Education



Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women



Reduce Child Mortality



Improve Maternal Health



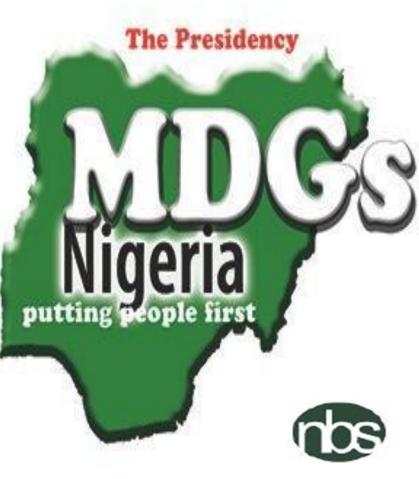
Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases



Ensure Environmental Sustainability



Develop a Global Partnership for Development



MDGs Indicator		
Number	MDGs indicator	MDGs 2014
	Goal 1 - Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
	Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	
1.8	Underweight prevalence: Moderate	25.50%
	Goal 2 - Achieve universal primary education	
2.1	Primary school net attendance rate (Proxy)	68.70 %
	Secondary school net attended rate (Proxy)	57.40%
2.2b	Primary 6 Completion Rate	74.00%
2.3	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (Women)	66.70%
	Goal 3 Promote gender equality and empower women	
	Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education	
3.1a	Ratios of girls to boys in primary,	1.02
3.1b	Ratios of girls to boys in secondary school	1.01
	Goal 4- Reduce child mortality	
4.1	Under-five mortality rate	89 (per 1000)
4.2	infant mortality rate	58(per 1000)
4.3	Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles	63.10%

MDGs Indicator		
Number	MDGs indicator	MDGs 2014
	Goal 5- Improve Maternal Health	
5.1	Maternal mortality	243 (per 100,000)
5.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	58.60%
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	18.50%
5.5a	Antenatal care coverage with at least once by skilled personnel	68.80%
5.5b	Antenatal care coverage at least four times by any provider	60.60%
5.6	Unmet need for family planning	22.20%
	Goal 6 - Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases	
6.3	Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	32.80%
7.8	Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	62.20%
7.9	Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	33.30%

Planning for the SDGs

• Several activities already carried out aimed at improving our process for monitoring the goals.





Coordinated Strategy for data production

• Developing a Coordinated Strategy for data production at the Federal and State Levels to effectively monitor the goals



Harmonisation of Statistical Activities



We have harmonised several statistical activities across sectors to avoid duplication of efforts and ensure standards



- Use of Non-Traditional Data Sources
 - Use of alternative data sources such as
 - Mobile
 Telecommunicat ion data
 - Employment records
 - Crowd sourced prices data



Strengthening of Administrative Data Systems

- Strengthening capacity within statistical units of line ministries to produce data.
- Assisting States

 establish their
 Statistical Agencies
 and carry out their
 functions.



Use of Electronic Data Collection Devices

The use of computer assisted personal interview (CAPI) devices to improve speed, accuracy and reliability of field data collection.





Stakeholder Engagement and Collaboration

• Conducting User Satisfaction Surveys to understand user's needs

• Consultations with industry regulators and tax authorities such as FIRS and SEC.

• Engagement with Associations, Unions and Civil Society





Statistical Advocacy



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



Innovative Data Dissemination





Challenges

- Inadequate Statistical Financing
- Coordination of the Statistical system
- Duplication of support from partners
- Weak Administrative System of Statistics





Conclusion

• A very ambitious task on our hands

• NBS remains committed and will deliver on its' mandate concerning the SDGs

• Continuous support from government and partner critical to the success

