



NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS (NSDS)

ABOUT PARIS21

- Goal: evidence-based policy making and implementation
- Purpose: greater demand, availability, and use of better statistics and statistical analysis
- PARIS21 website is www.paris21.org.

PARTNERSHIP

- Between statisticians, analysts, policy makers and development professionals
- Between developed, transitional and developing countries
- PARIS21 works mainly at the international and regional levels, through:
 - Advocacy
 - Facilitation

STATISTICS FOR DEVELOPMENT in the 21st CENTURY

Need for statistics and strategic approaches
has been reinforced by:

- Managing for Development Results
- Poverty Reduction Strategies
- Millennium Development Goals

NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS

The main objective of the 2004-2006 PARIS21 Work programme : To encourage all developing countries to have a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) by 2006 fits well with Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics aim:

“to mainstream strategic planning of statistical systems and prepare (NSDSs) for all low-income countries by 2006.”

NSDS KEY PRINCIPLES (1)

- Nationally led and owned, with high level political support and champions
- Demand-focused and integrated within national development policy processes
- Developed in an inclusive and consultative way
- Assess all statistical sectors and user needs and provide a vision and strategic plan for national statistics
- Set out an integrated statistical development programme

NSDS KEY PRINCIPLES (2)

- Address institutional and organisational constraints and processes, including resources
- Build quality “fit for purpose”
- Build on what exists and continue to satisfy immediate needs during the design process
- Respond to user needs but be realistic about resources
- Serve as a coherence framework for international support for statistical development

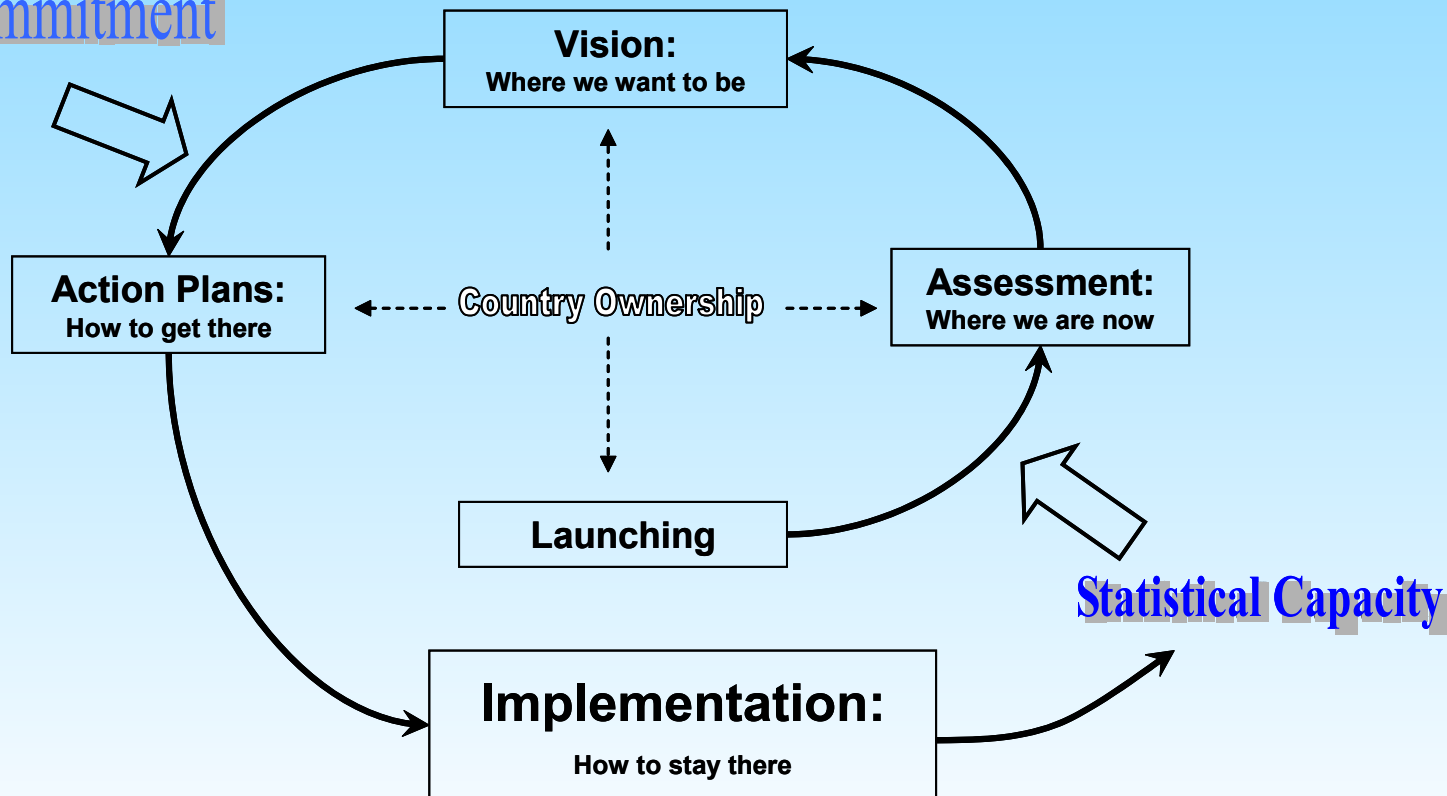
VALUE ADDED OF NSDS DESIGN APPROACH

Merges best practice from:

- Existing statistical processes (GDDS, MISP, etc.) and UN Fundamental Principles
- Inclusive, participatory development processes (e.g., Poverty Reduction Strategies in developing countries)
- Organisational development and management

MAIN FEATURES OF NSDS DESIGN (1)

Political Commitment



MAIN FEATURES OF NSDS DESIGN (2)

Typically an NSDS will involve the following phases:

- Building political commitment and launch
- Assessment of the NSS
- Vision and strategic options
- Implementation plan
- Implementation, monitoring and evaluation

MAIN FEATURES OF NSDS DESIGN (3)

Building political commitment and launch: NSDS design road map

Key outcome: a decision and a plan to develop an NSDS.

Some of the processes useful in getting this decision agreed include:

- Successful advocacy, sensitisation, and dialogue with politicians, policy-makers, and decision-makers for example, through participation in a PARIS21 regional workshop;
- Participation by the managers of the national statistical system in national policy discussions such as the preparation or monitoring of the PRS; and/or in the GDDS.

MAIN FEATURES OF NSDS DESIGN (4)

Assessment of the NSS

A range of assessments of the NSS will be needed, including:

- Collecting and analysing existing documentation
- Identifying user satisfaction, current and future needs for statistics, and existing data gaps
- Assessing each key statistical output against agreed quality criteria
- Assessing methodologies and the quality of statistics
- Taking stock of existing capacity (for example, infrastructural, technical, and resources) to meet the identified data needs and fill data gaps
- Reviewing the legal and institutional framework, linkages, and coordination arrangements
- Assessing organisational factors using tools such as a SWOT analysis

MAIN FEATURES OF NSDS DESIGN (5)

Vision and strategic options

These activities build on the assessment, including:

- Agreeing a mission and vision statements
- Agreeing on desired results
- Setting priorities and strategies, employing scenarios to deliver the vision and results

MAIN FEATURES OF NSDS DESIGN (6)

Implementation plan

- Having good strategies is not all that is needed to make an NSS effective
- The strategies have to be properly and effectively implemented

MAIN FEATURES OF NSDS DESIGN (7)

Implementation, monitoring and evaluation

Arrangements for implementation are likely to include:

- **Managing change.**
- **Management capacity needs to be developed to implement the strategy, including leadership.**
- Capacity will need to be developed to manage important functions such as **financial management and procurement.**
- **Engaging and motivating staff.**

MAIN FEATURES OF NSDS DESIGN (8)

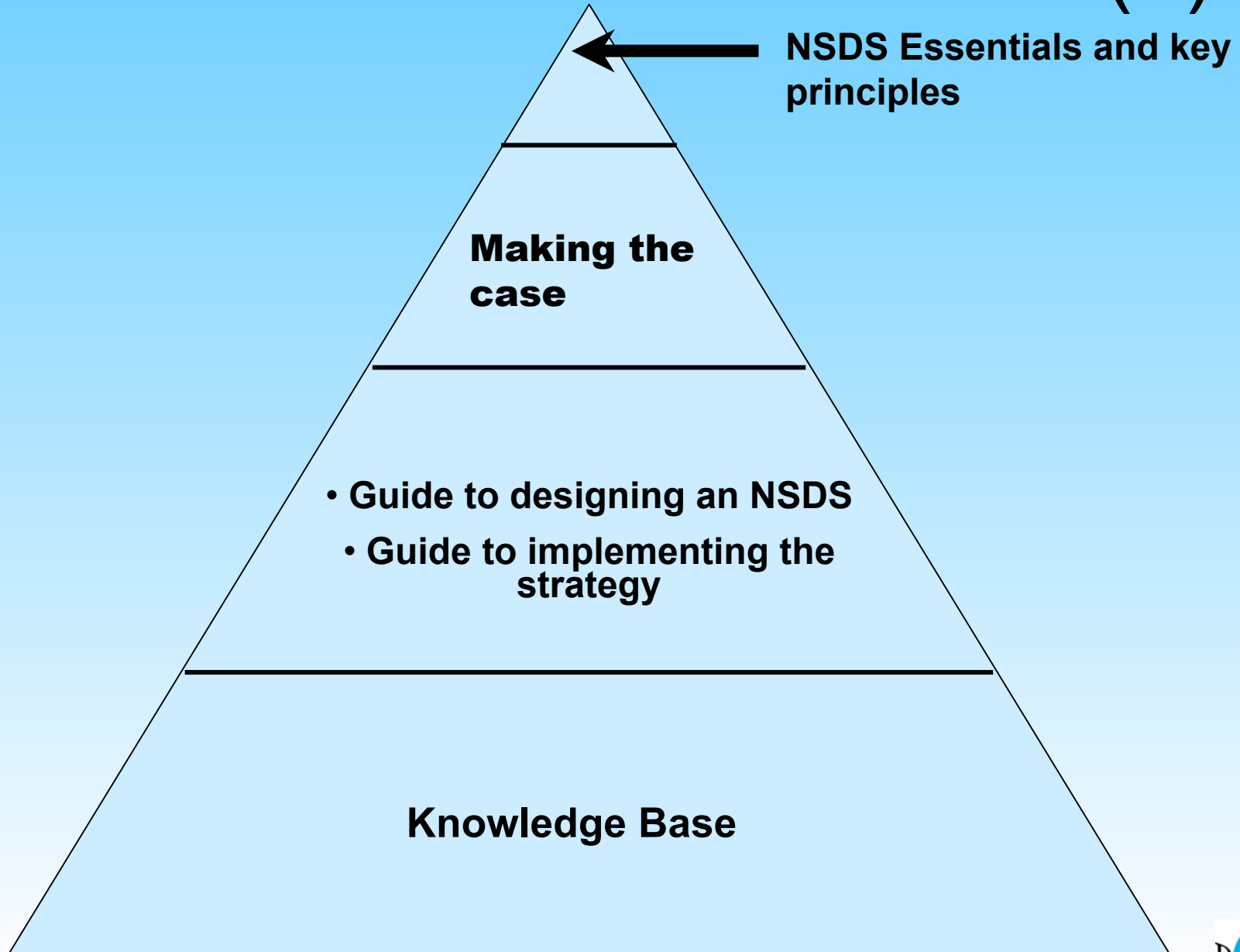
- Carefully managed process
- Build on what exists
- Maintain work programme through design and implementation

HOW CAN PARIS21 HELP (1)?

Advocacy:

- Role of statistics in development
- Need for strategic planning
- NSDS as a coherence framework for statistical capacity building and donor support
- Range of advocacy materials

HOW CAN PARIS21 HELP(2)?



HOW CAN PARIS21 HELP(3)?

Partnerships and facilitation through regional programmes:

- Baseline assessments
- Workshops
- Resource mobilisation
- Building expertise
- Reporting

PARIS21 REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

NSDS INCEPTION	NSDS DESIGN	NSDS IMPLEMENTATION
Advocacy		
Baseline assessment		
Regional workshop (road map)		
Facilitating road map funding	Facilitation NSDS funding	
Facilitating technical assistance	Regional workshops (2)	Regional workshops
Strengthening partnership	Reporting	Reporting

CO-OPERATION WITH COUNTRIES

- Parallel processes
- Main focus on low income countries
- Comments on approach and documents
- How can PARIS21 countries work together?

CO-OPERATION WITH COUNTRIES

- NSDS approach should learn from country experiences
- Including links to policy frameworks and use of assessment tools
- And experiences of implementing Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics