



## Sustainable Development Goals (SDG): What agenda for Senegal?



Report of the Dakar International Conference  
12 and 13 October 2016

October 2016

# SUMMARY

## **BACKGROUND**

### **DAY ONE**

#### **WORKSHOP OPENING SESSION: SPEECHES**

Establishing a roadmap

Aligning SDGs with national priorities: A major project

The need for a large coalition for good SDGs implementation

Seizing the opportunities of current dynamics

Statistics: A tool for democracy and good governance

#### **SESSION 1: SENEGAL'S APPROACH TO SDGs IMPLEMENTATION**

Alignment between national policies and SDGs

Sectorial approach: Concrete cases

The need to improve data availability for monitoring indicators (or data mapping efforts for data monitoring)

Multiple challenges (for implementing and monitoring SDGs)

Institutions and mechanisms ready for the challenges

#### **SESSION 2: DATA GAPS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN SENEGAL**

The challenge of civil records that contribute to the regular production of quality statistics

For every girl and woman to count

Challenges and opportunities of statistics on Environment and Sustainable Development

Challenges and opportunities of statistics of Health and Social Action

The need to take into account all data sources and to have a good distribution of prerogatives

#### **SESSION 3: REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES TO SUPPORT DATA ROADMAPS DEVELOPMENT AND SDGs IMPLEMENTATION**

An African initiative on data revolution and SDGs

The ADB information highway program

Building statistical capacity of SSN

Access to services for the poorest: The WATERAID Regional initiative

Sovereignty of countries to choose their own mechanisms and indicators

## **2<sup>nd</sup> DAY**

### **SESSION 4: ROADMAPS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DATA**

GPSDD proposals

### **SESSION 5: EXPERIENCES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES IN DEVELOPING OF DATA ROADMAPS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION OF SDGs IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES**

Kenya: addressing at a high level

Nigeria: alignment of national policies with SDGs

Côte d'Ivoire: full consideration of SDGs in the National Development Policy

Senegal: drawing lessons from the experiences presented

SDGs, an opportunity and a challenge for the NHS

### **SESSION 6: DATA FOR ACTION (PART ONE)**

Transforming data on SDGs into action

Senegal as Reference Centre for ICT use in surveys and census

Collection and use of mobile data

GIS for monitoring SDGs

A digital pen for survey data collection

'Karangué' a mobile phone alert system for child immunization

'Bayseddo' a mobile interface between farmers and economic operators

Visual analysis for any solution

Finding providers anytime and anywhere

Promoting technologies and simple access and use models

### **SESSION 7: DATA FOR ACTION (PART TWO)**

Making data visible and directly usable

For the development of female leadership

Technology solutions for national planning and monitoring of SDGs

Using geo data to improve analysis and decision making on SDGs

Data guided strategies

Efficacy of citizenry generated data

Formalizing collaboration between official statistics, private sector data and data generated by citizens

### **SESSION 8: COMMITMENTS AND ACTIONS FOR PROGRESS**

## Background

The Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (*GPSDD*) was launched in September 2015, on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly at which the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been adopted. This is a network of over one hundred and fifty stakeholders from the private sector, civil society, governments and international organizations, working to build a favorable environment for the production of data to support sustainable development policy. Senegal is one of the first African countries that have joined the GPSDD in September 2015, together with Kenya.

One of the objectives of the GPSDD is to support countries develop and implement a roadmap involving different stakeholders, in order to leverage data revolution for sustainable development. This roadmap should be based on national priorities and consistent with national development policies. To this end, national workshops were organized in the various GPSDD member countries, such as Colombia, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Kenya, with the aim to have a better understanding of the challenges and opportunities for the implementation of the SDGs, in linkage with the data, share experiences and lessons learned, develop partnerships with a view to stimulating innovation in the production and utilization of data.

It is against this backdrop that the National Statistics and Demography Agency (ANSD), in collaboration with the Initiative for Agricultural and Rural Prospective (IPAR) and the General Directorate of Planning and Economic Policy (DGPPE), organized from **12 to 13 October 2016 in Dakar**, an international workshop bringing together experts from government, sub-regional and international organizations, civil society, research and the private sector.

The workshop's main objectives were (1) to share experiences and lessons learned in other countries in order to support Senegal in its implementation efforts and monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); (2) identify challenges and opportunities for the implementation of the SDGs at national and local levels; (3) reflect on the activities to be developed with GPSDD partners to address these challenge; and (4) promote the integration of SDGs n national development policies and show the importance of data in decision making.

It was organized in plenary sessions showing everything to turn the approach of Senegal for the implementation of SDGs, challenges and opportunities to fill gaps in Senegal, the Regional and International Initiatives to support the development of data roadmaps and implementation of SDGS, experiments in other countries for the development of roadmaps, the data usage of concrete initiatives and finally the commitments and actions made to progress.

This report reflects the contributions and analysis of these sessions.

## 1<sup>st</sup> DAY

### Workshop opening session: speeches



### The establishment of a roadmap



The first speaker, Mr. Aboubacar Sedikh BEYE, Director General of ANSD, recalled the purpose of the workshop, namely to establish a roadmap for monitoring SDGs implementation. He warmly thanked the GPSDD for their constant and comprehensive support with the data, emphasizing the establishment of a common platform for information on internationally defined indicators as part of the implementation of the SDGs. In underlining the expected results of this meeting, namely the development of an agenda for achieving the SDGs, in conjunction with the private sector, civil society and the public administration; integration of indicators in the PSE monitoring system; and advocacy for the use of statistics in decision making, Mr. Beye demonstrated the importance of SDGs implementation for our National Statistical System (NSS).

Recalling the genesis of the partnership established in Addis Ababa in 2015, Mr. Beye reiterated Senegal's will to make it a success and to remain among the champion countries. He also praised the partnership with IPAR and DGPPE, the SDGs implementer in the framework of the elaboration of national policies on poverty eradication, in close collaboration with the Prime Minister's Special Advisor.

Mr. Beye also thanked the African Development Bank (AfDB) which has set up an information platform of 17 objectives and 169 indicators for the 54 African countries.

Concluding, Mr. Beye stressed that the will to ensure an excellent SDGs implementation agenda, in collaboration with all the partners, including the private sector, as well as the determination to integrate them into the Emerging Senegal Plan (PSE), must constitute the pillars of an efficient advocacy for the use of statistics at all levels.

Aligning SDGs with national priorities: A major project:



Mr. Taib Diouf, IPAR Board Vice-President, welcomed the participants and expressed gratitude to the partners, particularly the GPSDD. He recalled the importance of establishing a road map to monitor the SDGs and commended ANSD for their efforts to improve the NSS and prominent role in data production, stressing that the SDGs are listed in the research topics of his Institute which supported partners in Nigeria and Sierra Leone in the framework of a project on data and the SDGs. Furthermore, Mr. Diouf emphasized that aligning of the SDGs with national priorities constituted a major project which will facilitate their implementation at national level, with a good monitoring and evaluation system. He reiterated IPAR’s desire to continue collaboration with national stakeholders, the private sector and civil society, donors and the UN system.

The need for a large coalition for good implementation of the SDGs

The Prime Minister’s Special Advisor, Mr. Moubarak LO, at the onset of his intervention immediately clarified that the SDGs were everyone's business, and a wide coalition was needed for their effective implementation. He then focused on the key challenges and commitments besetting the government of Senegal, including the provision of data, coherence between the SDGs and the PSE, importance of implementation and M&E through the establishment of a suitable framework. He reminded that Senegal is committed to report, regionally and globally, on its results in these areas as early as next year.



Seizing the opportunities of current dynamics



His successor, Ms. Claire MELAMED, the GPSDD Executive Director, insistently reminded that the Global Partnership for Sustainable Data Development (GPSDD) had just one year of existence but could already boast sixty members.

Commenting on the need to focus on actions addressing data gaps, she suggested to seize the opportunities offered by new technologies while at the same time ensuring the implementation of data mechanisms open and accessible to all.

In the same vein, she stressed the importance of putting together new ideas and technologies and bringing together the various stakeholders (including the private sector) for the collection and production of data, in a bid to address one of the important missions of the GPSDD, namely to make sure that data is accessible and usable by the majority, so as to leave no one on the roadside.

## Statistics: a tool for democracy and good governance



In his opening speech, Mr. Cheikh Tidiane DIOP, Secretary General of the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning (MEFP), voiced special thanks to the GPSDD for enabling the workshop in Dakar. He then praised the spirit of partnership between ANSD, IPAR and DGPPE which triggered the dynamics behind the workshop.

Mr. Diop reverted to the origin of this partnership, which began in July 2015, on the sidelines of the Conference on Development Financing in Addis Ababa, attended by the Minister of Finance of Senegal. Satisfied that Senegal could hold its conference after Kenya and Sierra Leone, Mr. Diop recalled important elements of the momentum that was set off: private sector involvement in the production of statistical data, the place reserved for SDGs in national development policies, the need for good statistics on various aspects and sectors.

Recalling global statistics on poverty, malnutrition, hunger, famine, war and armed conflicts, Mr. Diop finally strived to show that all the SDGs were relevant and reiterated the need for reliable data to facilitate good decision making and *«turn statistics into a tool for strengthening democracy and good governance»*.

## Session 1: Senegal's approach to SDGs implementation

**Moderator: Mr. Ibrahima Hathie**, IPAR Research Director



The SDGs will have an important role to play in many countries' development policies, in the next 15 years. To implement them, approaches are proposed to be analyzed and discussed at each national context. In Senegal, 4 institutions, stakeholders at the forefront of reflections and actions in this respect, submitted their achievements and results to scrutiny of the conference participants. These include the DGPPE (Directorate General of Planning and Economic Policy) of the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning (MEFP), the DGPPE (Directorate General of Water Resources Management and Planning) of the Ministry of Water and Sanitation, the ANSD (National Statistics and Demography Agency) and IPAR (the Initiative for Agricultural and Rural Prospective).

### [Alignment between national policies and SDGs](#)

The government has taken actions to implement the SDGs by strategically aligning them with national policy priorities, including the PSE. The presentation done on behalf of the DGPPE<sup>1</sup> by Mr. Mayacine CAMARA, Coordinator of the Department of Planning and Economic Policy, mainly highlights the efforts made and the results obtained on several aspects (i) integration of SDGs in national policies; (ii) integration and coherence of sectorial policies and SDGs; (iii) possible challenges and opportunities to ensure coherence and achievement of targets and (iv) existence of CASE (harmonized framework for monitoring and evaluation of public policies) to facilitate monitoring and evaluation.

A reminder was made on the various development policies implemented in Senegal, from the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), the National Strategy for Economic and Social Development (SNDES), Economic and Social Policy Document (DPES) to the PSE and their

---

<sup>1</sup> Alignment between national policies (PSE) and SDGs, Mr. Mayacine CAMARA, Coordinator, DGPPE/MEFP



respective monitoring and evaluation systems. The efforts made to monitor and evaluate the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) helped to draw relevant lessons for implementing effective policies. To this end, active involvement of the political powers, accompanied by strong leadership, is essential; the same applies for well-defined macroeconomic policies.

The coincidence of formulation periods of the SDGs and PSE is a blessing for Senegal, as it enabled to ensure strategic alignment between the SDGs targets and policies planned as part of the PSE; the 17 SDGs being well connected to different axes of the PSE. A standby approach on these targets will monitor the achievement of objectives and make readjust if necessary, in connection with the new requirements. The T21 model was chosen as projection tool for the SDGs indicators. As for monitoring, the whole system set up by Senegal is articulated around the CASE (harmonized framework for monitoring and evaluation of public policies) that also serves as a SDGs tracking model. To well articulate the SDGs to the PSE, it is important to define action plans, conduct multi-stakeholder consultations and review the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (SDNS) for better monitoring.

### **The sectorial approach: Concrete cases**

Sectorial approaches and alignment of SDGs with national priorities are being realized concretely. Due to its involvement in implementing of the SDG 6, especially in connection with its global monitoring framework (JMP<sup>2</sup>, GEMI<sup>3</sup>, GLAAS<sup>4</sup>), the DGPRES (Directorate of Water Resources Management and Planning) of the Ministry of Water and Sanitation, reported on progress of the process in Senegal.

In line with the progress recorded by the MPWSP<sup>5</sup>, a coordination and monitoring unit of water and sanitation programs was set up. It is based on five fundamental pillars: a political and institutional frame, a strategy and a framework for planning and programming, a coordination and monitoring structure, common mechanisms for evaluation and capitalization and harmonized tools for the implementation.

Thus, this unit ensures a harmonized monitoring of analysis and compilation of data and information on the target indicators of the SDG 6 whose suppliers are stakeholders in the national monitoring framework: SONES/DH<sup>6</sup> for target 6.1; ONAS/DA<sup>7</sup> for target 6.2; DGPRES for targets 6.3 to 6.6; and C/MHA<sup>8</sup> for targets 6a and 6b.

---

<sup>2</sup> WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation

<sup>3</sup> Integrated Monitoring of Water and Sanitation Related SDG Targets

<sup>4</sup> UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water

<sup>5</sup> Potable Water and Sanitation Program of the Millennium which was the unified framework of interventions implemented by the Government of Senegal in 2015 for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the potable water and sanitation sectors in urban and rural areas.

<sup>6</sup> National Water Society/ Human Directorate

<sup>7</sup> National Sanitation Office of Senegal

<sup>8</sup> Ministry of Hydraulic and Sanitation

In the implementation framework of the GEMI process in Senegal, one notes that several actions are implemented to inform each target using a proven documentation methodology starting with workshops or meetings, ecosystems choice to be documented, through the collection of data and the structures to be involved or interviewed.

In terms of constraints, data availability but also their dispersion were cited as the main difficulties.

- Various difficulties in the implementation process: Delays in the collection of data, lack of monitoring of water quality, etc.;
- Outlook with fairly tight deadlines on assessment and validation of process implemented;
- Difficulties to ensure tracking that requires good coordination between the different agencies working on the issue.

In order to tackle these constraints, the following steps are proposed:

- To fill data gaps for the four above-mentioned targets of SDG6;
- To organize a validation workshop in November;
- To develop an action plan ensuring better monitoring of the four targets of SDG 6.

### [Need to improve data availability for monitoring indicators \(or data mapping data efforts for data monitoring\)](#)

There is need to improve the availability of data for monitoring indicators. On this aspect, the ANSD, coordinator of the NSS and primary data producer is challenged in the foreground. In his presentation, Mr. Aboubacar Sedikh BEYE, Director General of ANSD, focused on the efforts that are being made to map the data needed for monitoring SDGs indicators. For this, the ANSD has set two objectives: to assess the baseline and to ensure proper monitoring of SDGs.

To this end, an *ad hoc* working group was set up under the coordination of the Prime minister's office, to adopt a methodology for informing SDG related data grouped under the following themes: Economic, Social, Environmental, and Governance. Under the joint action of IPAR and ANSD, the sector dedicated team members could work collaboratively (technical workshops, data collection). The results of this first work of identifying available sources showed that more than 2/3 of indicators may be filled with data available for 68.5% of SDGs indicators. Indicators on the economic and social have most available data, unlike those on Governance and Environment.

In perspective, strengthening NSS capacity is needed on the regular production of disaggregated data to ensure that nobody is left out ("**leave no one behind**"); but also on the production of statistics relating to indicators in areas such as governance and the environment that are the least well informed. To ensure a good production of disaggregated data, it is expected that a unit on statistics relating to gender will be created within the ANSD. The opportunity to exploit the existence of CASE in order to facilitate the integration and monitoring of SDGs in public policies (PSE) must also be used.

Other options should also be developed: promoting accountability via ICT utilization throughout the value chain and easy data access for users through a greater orientation to Open Data (Senegal is ranked 8th in Africa and 35th in the world according to the classification established by the Open Data Watch body that assesses the websites of National Statistical Institutes).

An opportunity is already available through the SDGs Monitoring Platform developed by ADB and recently launched in Senegal. These data can be put online and accessed by all. To facilitate coordination, including with those focusing on the sectors, the platform offers the possibility of opening accounts to enable decentralized updating system.

Vision is an important aspect to measure gaps or objectives.

### [Multiple challenges \(for the implementation and monitoring of SDGS\)](#)

The shortcomings and weaknesses in the production of data were highlighted in the results of research conducted by IPAR, especially through the work undertaken in the Post-2015 Data Test and the Data Ecosystem Mapping, two international initiatives funded by donors such as UNDP, the Hewlett Packard Foundation, the UN Foundation and International Development Research Center's Think Tank Initiative.

It appears from these results, presented by Dr. Suwadu SAKHO-JIMBIRA, researcher and main research coordinator on SDGs that the challenges are at several levels. Thus, the availability of data for sectors such as governance, the environment and employment, data consistency, low use of ICT, inadequate human resources, including the insufficient number of qualified statisticians, low financial and technical resources of the NSS are challenges that Senegal must address.

The recommendations are a result of these findings, covering various aspects:

- Strengthening multi-stakeholder and multi-sectorial collaboration;
- Statistical capacity building, including in particular those focusing on the sectors;
- Promoting open data portals for more transparency and accountability / monitoring of SDGs;
- Promoting statistical literacy: Advocacy campaign to inform key stakeholders about the importance of data.

### [Institutions and mechanisms ready for the challenges](#)

The proposed multi-sector approach remains a concern. For some, it is a matter of promoting and strengthening it to bring NSS stakeholders to "*thinking more thematic than sectorial*". Others question the actual taking on board of SDGs *interconnection*.

An important aspect that often surfaced in the preoccupations of the conference participants is the concern to align the SDGs with national priorities and not the reverse. Questions have also been expressed about Senegal's ability to meet its commitments worldwide (e.g.: Climate change, the commitments made in Paris and Shanghai).

In the responses to these concerns, one notes the will of the Senegalese authorities to have institutions and mechanisms ready for the challenges of SDGs implementation.

It is undeniable, says Pierre Ndiaye, Director General of DGPPE, that the NSS should be further developed to improve data collection and consistency in the different areas where shortcomings have been identified (governance, environment, employment ...). Another concern also expressed by Mr. Ndiaye, is to win the support of the people for the proposed approaches and their ownership of the results generated.

For Mr. Mayacine CAMARA " *we put in place instruments for the implementation of sectorial policies; but also for monitoring their implementation* ". According to him, at the DGPPE, the goal is to ensure that the state policy is not disconnected from the SDGs. There is an alignment strategy of the SDGs with the PSE which is advocated; its implementation must be achieved. Hence the principle is to be flexible in terms of selection of targets and programs and evaluation of programs implemented, integrating emergent goals. He concluded " *if the President of the Republic makes policy decisions, it is virtually impossible to deviate from them but it is possible to show alternatives of which he can take ownership*".

For Aboubacar Sedikh BEYE, the platform available to the ANSD is based on the *OpenData* platform and it is open for any sector to access and to be a data provider. He admits, however, that an international mechanism is not always adjusted to the national system; the GPSDD is challenged at that level for the national system to not be neglected. Finally, Mr. Beye insisted that the measurement of indicators, including poverty, could be done by several methods. For its part, the ANSD chose to measure, among other indices, the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) which is more suitable to assess Poverty.



## Session 2: Data gaps, challenges and opportunities in Senegal

**Moderator: Mr. Mayacine CAMARA**, Coordinator,  
DGPPE/MEFP



The need for quality data, disaggregated and easily accessible to users is a requirement of Agenda 2030. This requires an effective NSS allowing both to guide policy makers to implement the SDGs and to facilitate their monitoring by all stakeholders. The challenges and opportunities of such a system were analyzed through the National Civil Status Centre, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) and the Ministry of Health and Social Action (MSAS). The gender approach and the need to disaggregate data as best possible were recalled in the statement made by U.N. Women.

### [The challenge of Civil Records that contribute to the regular production of quality statistics](#)

The regular production of quality statistics on Civil Records<sup>9</sup> is a self-assigned goal to the Government of Senegal with the objective to computerize of all its Centers of Civil Records (CEC) in 2022, as part of the project to support the modernization of the civilian records (PAMEC) funded by the European Union. To do this, a census of the constraints and shortcomings of the current legal framework and organizational system was conducted. The proposed improvements relate to various aspects: Strengthening collaboration between statistical services and Civilian Records, changes in the legal and regulatory framework of the Civil Records, capacity building of Civilian Records staff, modernization and computerized management of Civilian Records of the 500 Civilian Records Centers in Senegal. Already a concrete collaboration proposal with the NSS is to timely transmit quarterly statements of the CECs to the ANSD for the establishment and dissemination of civil status acts.

### **For every girl and woman to count**

<sup>9</sup> Statistics of Civilian Records and data disaggregation, a presentation by Ms. Mbaye , CNEC

To leave no one behind and mostly for every girl and woman to count, UN Women shared their ongoing efforts in this direction to help countries reach the target by 2030<sup>10</sup>. Some reasons for the importance of gender statistics were recalled by Diana L. OFWANA, the Regional Director. They focus on the very inequalities; they are necessary to ensure that policies to reduce inequality will not increase them unintentionally, but also to ensure some accountability. UN Women's work focuses primarily on the need to disaggregate statistics and to ensure implementation of actions according to a gender approach. The main reason for gender data gaps is that gender disaggregation is not well enough understood to be a priority and ensure budget accordingly; the technical and financial capacity is limited and actions are still poorly coordinated. Given these facts, it is important to integrate statistics on Gender in the National Statistical System (NSS); especially as 80% of the collection of data on gender is not done according to international standards. One of the initiatives of UN Women is to contribute to the promotion of a favorable political environment for the integration of statistics on gender.

### [The challenges and opportunities of statistics on Environment and Sustainable Development](#)

The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) pays special attention to SDGs 13, 14 and 15. Its approaches and mechanisms as well as its technical and institutional capacity (several collection tools, a large number of structures involved, and several data sources) to regularly produce statistics on these objectives were reviewed and discussed<sup>11</sup>.

Building on the momentum of the work that had been done for the MDGs, significant progress has been made in producing data and analysis on key indicators of SDGs 13 (ex.: annual average level of fine particles in cities); 14 (ex.: proportion of the sea surface covered by marine protected areas); and 15 (ex.: promoting total land area occupied by degraded land, proportion of total land area covered by forest areas ...).

Some efforts are needed on several aspects: reducing the gap between the indicators proposed internationally and those nationally monitored, harmonization of different sources of data, coordination and centralization of data, harmonization of data collection tools, availability of sufficient resources...

The main challenges are to establish a framework for coordination and monitoring of SDGs, improve the level of data disaggregation and fine tune the indicators to the Senegalese context. Opportunities exist to address these challenges: the significant capacity of the sector to inform the SDGs, the harmonized monitoring framework of the PSE, the possibility of establishing a national information system integrating various sectors and organizing regular data collection. To seize these opportunities, it is important to strengthen the capacity of various actors in the environment sector, while ensuring the coordination of their actions.

### [The challenges and opportunities of Health and Social Action statistics](#)

---

<sup>10</sup> For every woman and girl to count, Diana L. Ofwona, Regional Director, UN Women

<sup>11</sup> Challenges and opportunities of statistics on the Environment and Sustainable Development in the implementation of SDGs, MIS Ndiaye, DG, DPVE / MEDD

Achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC), SDG 3.8, is a key objective of the Department of Planning, Research and Statistics (DPRS) of the Ministry of Health and Social Action (MSAS) of Senegal, together with its other partners in the *International Health Partnership* (IHP). The matter in fact is that by 2030 "*all people, regardless of their socioeconomic status, place of residence or gender have at least 80% coverage of essential health services*".

A major challenge is to achieve UHC so that all individuals have access to the needed health services without suffering undue financial hardship (impoverishment due to direct health payments, disastrous health expenditures).

The system set up<sup>12</sup> to collect data and assess the indicators is based on various means: DHIS2, targeted surveys, PNDS monitoring bodies (National Health Development Plan), systematic application of IHP + monitoring cycles.

The opportunities identified to implement the system are envisaged in various ways: more flexible application of the IHP + evaluation process integrating the civil society and the private sector, harmonized planning frameworks and use of the results-based management approach, consolidation and extension of DHIS2, launching of the " Digital Senegal" program allowing better Internet access, etc.

Prospects for achieving UHC are considered among others through:

- SDGs ownership process initiated with the establishment of working groups and a task force to assist in mainstreaming them in health and welfare programs ;
- The advent of the four structuring programs (basic health services, secondary health services, health governance, social protection) that should promote successful harmonization of actions.

### **Need to take into account all data sources and to properly distribute prerogatives**

In general, the efforts made by the different sectors to upgrade their systems and address their shortcomings were appreciated. Most of the concerns expressed following their presentation, were more about supplementing the current dynamics. More systematic and formal consideration embassies and consulates in the initiatives to modernize the system of registration of civilian records acts was thus highly recommended. The collaboration established between the MSAS and ANSD for data production was commended. In the environmental sector, the opportunity to explore the data revolution and the use of new sources were also proposed. In this vein, private sector involvement in the collection of data needed for the monitoring of SDGs seems essential. Also, an important proposal was to have a *bottom up* approach to better communicate on SDGs, in order to ensure greater ownership by all stakeholders.

As concerns with better organization of the NSS, the challenge of defining and allocating the powers of the different stakeholders was identified. Several speakers noted that despite the fact that many actors are listed, many sectors remain poorly covered (agriculture, justice, culture ...). Specifically, and for many of them there is need to identify *who is doing what and how*. The matter is to distinguish between producers and users, define the rules of

---

<sup>12</sup> Challenges and opportunities of the statistics on Health and Social Action in the implementation of the SDGs by Mr. A.D Ba, DPRS / MSAS

cooperation between the players, separate data generators and producers of statistics, organize the coordination of sectorial, national data, etc.



## Session 3: Regional and International Initiatives to support data roadmap development and SDGs implementation

**Moderator: Mrs. Awa THIONGANE**, resource person and former Director of the DPS<sup>13</sup>



The data revolution has been recognized as an essential element of the Sustainable Development Agenda. Considering the prominent place given to statistics in Agenda 2030, it is essential for countries to reflect on data roadmap development for Sustainable Development.

Regional and international initiatives to help develop roadmaps have been presented and reviewed in a session designed for this purpose. The session provided an update on the process of emergence of a data community at the African level, on the coherence of the Agenda 2030 of the African Union and that of the SDGs, but also of different initiatives undertaken to facilitate the production and provision of data required to monitor the SDGs.

### [An African initiative on the data revolution and SDGs](#)

An African consensus on the data was adopted at the High Level Conference on the data revolution organized in March 2015, on the sidelines of the eighth joint meeting of Ministers of the African Union and the African Economic Commission. This consensus is based on a number of principles, particularly to ensure that everyone is counted, all data are open, and that official statistics are central and vital, etc. After adoption of this consensus, one of the next steps is to ensure that it is formally adopted by the national statistical institutes. Furthermore, the AEC made efforts towards better harmonization between SDGs indicators and those of Agenda 2063 of the African Union, but also for easy integration of the two agendas (Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063) at the country level through technical assistance and the provision of a toolkit. Also, the AEC is poised to set up a common fund to generate indicators for both agendas; knowing that it has already identified a list of key indicators to be proposed to the African Statistics Commission in November.

### [The AfDB information highway program](#)

---

<sup>13</sup> Department of Forecasting and Statistics

The African Development Bank (AfDB) enables today 54 African countries to have data dissemination tools such as the Open Data Platform (ODP) and other mobile applications developed, through the African Information Highway<sup>14</sup> program, a data management and visualization tool.

An important work of capacity building is deployed on various aspects by the Bank, especially on behalf of finance ministries, central banks and organizations in charge of national statistics: data submission to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), database analysis, design and use of dashboards....

The development of the PNRD (National Data Summary Page)<sup>15</sup> is an action to which the ADB provides significant support. Adopted by the IMF, it allows the submission and collection of data on its different standards such as the SGDD (General Data Dissemination System), the SGDD-a, the NSDD (Special Data Dissemination Standard). In the same vein, and in relation to all the advances made on the PDOs, the ADB has committed to monitoring and informing SDGs at national as well as regional levels. Currently, a data platform on the SDGs is available for all countries and various tools and procedures allow their access and use.

#### [Strengthening statistical capacity of NSS](#)

Established in 1999, PARIS21 is a partnership on statistics<sup>16</sup> which aims to support national statistical agencies further strengthen the NSS particularly through the development of National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). PARIS21 is hosted at the OECD, and works with more than 100 countries including Senegal where it supported various initiatives such as the D4D project (Data for Development) in partnership with Orange.

In the context of SDGs implementation, adapting the development process of these strategies is recommended. For this, PARIS21 has developed the ADAPT tool (*Advanced Data Planning Tool*) to help countries integrate SDGs in their NSDS. Another tool is also proposed, namely PISTA (Platform for innovations in Statistics) to help countries adopt more innovations; for now it is a beta version that one can visit. Through the sharing of knowledge and innovation, PARIS21 aims to help countries better manage the changes required for the SDGs, promote the statistical culture necessary for the dialogue between data producers and users, and develop new methodologies for global and regional support centers across the South-South cooperation. For this, it is important to take advantage of the SDGs in order to assist countries in mobilizing resources for statistical production while improving the coordination of assistance from donors.

#### [Access to services for the poorest: the WATERAID regional initiative](#)

---

<sup>14</sup> Efforts of ADB to support countries in the implementation of SDGs and data roadmaps development; Mr. Rafik Mahjoubi, African Development Bank

<sup>15</sup> Senegal has launched its PNRD in August 2016.

<sup>16</sup> Partnerships for strengthening statistical capacity, Mr. Rudolph Petras, PARIS21

Global statistics figures on population access to water and sanitation are alarming: 2 billion people lack access to safe drinking water; 2.4 billion are without basic sanitation facilities; diarrheal diseases are among the major killer diseases of children, etc. The WATERAID<sup>17</sup> regional initiative provided an update on progress especially on indicators 6.1 (percentage of the population using safe drinking water services) and 6.2.1 (percentage of population using safe sanitation including an installation for washing hands with soap and water).

The measurement of water and sanitation in all its aspects was also recalled in connection with other indicators of other SDGs (11.1, 1.4, 4a, 3.8). Concerns were also raised with respect to delays observed in the dissemination of reports, clarity in choosing indicators proffered for debate, and data collection period. Specific recommendations were also made about actions at national level. They concern the harmonization and updating of existing databases, data disaggregation, targeting and funding to reach the poorest, the improvement of supervision and monitoring and clear knowledge of the baselines. [The](#) sovereignty of countries to choose their own mechanisms and indicators

*"Countries are sovereign and have the freedom to choose their own indicators or indicators that respond to their concerns,"* said Mrs. Awa THIONGANE, former Director General of the Directorate of Forecast and Statistics (DPS) and moderator of the session. This sentence reflects the overall feeling of the participants who all acknowledged the accuracy of that assessment.

In relation with the available mechanisms and tools, some have lamented the large number of different systems and sources (AfDB, UNDP, PARIS21 ...). At the AfDB, it was reminded that nothing is imposed to the member countries. The open data platform (ODP) is managed directly by the countries and dashboards are published following the theme adopted by these countries. AfDB is only helping countries to make their data public including by providing technical assistance for the proposed tools. It also works hand in hand " with the 3 pan-African agencies and in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). For example, the African Statistical Yearbook is jointly published by AfDB, ECA and African Union Commission (AUC). Overall, improved coordination with countries seems necessary for their greater involvement in the selection of tools.

Similarly, the PISTA tool proposed by PARIS21 is an open to all system so that each user can contribute. This is a free access system.

Reverting on WATERAID initiatives, its representative, Apollos Nwafor, Regional director for advocacy, stressed that the matter it is to see how countries can strengthen their data collection and management system. However, he pointed out that the problem lies in the collaboration between countries. Exchange of information, assessments and reviews are needed to improve the collection process.

For Mrs. THIONGANE, the moderator, *«it must never be forgotten that the world is changing and that we cannot wait to solve a collection problem to see what the neighbor is doing »*. At the end of the session she insisted on stressing the following observations:

---

<sup>17</sup> Measuring progress in access of the poor to improved water, sanitation, hygiene and health WATERAID

- Africans need to be in synch with what is done best in the world; which can enable to make extraordinary advances in the area of collection (e.g.: use of smartphones);
- What is proposed by the AfDB can be taken at country level; there is freedom of ownership to assert and it is up the member governments to decide whether to put funds in the process and mechanisms developed by AfDB.

## DAY TWO



The second day began with a summary of key lessons of the of the first day's plenary sessions. Mr. A. AGRAWAL underscored that a major challenge for the GPSDD is to ensure articulation of national efforts with international level actions. He is also reverted to other challenges such as the unavailability of certain data, insufficient resources, the need to build capacity and ensure better coordination, use of new technologies, etc. Ms. Gueye of DGPPE stressed that one lesson learned from the first day, particularly from the presentations made by the experts on the sectors, is the need to organize the implementation and monitoring, given the number of players involved. To this end, it is important to provide strong political leadership for better alignment between SDGs and public policies, especially the PSE, and coordination of actions of the different players.

## Session 4: Roadmaps for sustainable development data

### GPSDD proposals



This session was mainly focused on GPSDD<sup>18</sup> initiatives whose creation background was briefly recalled and which aims to use the data revolution to accompany the SDGs.

To monitor the achievement of targets, several challenges were identified in terms of availability of updated data, including disaggregated, existence of data on registration of civilian records, measurement of poverty...

On another register, the usefulness of data was put acutely at the level of decision making, citizens' involvement in monitoring public policy and finally, promotion of innovation.

For this to be done, a roadmap was developed, along with an action plan, featuring governmental and local levels. Moreover, the roadmap requires a certain flexibility in implementation.

One of the major initiatives taken by the GPSDD is developing a toolkit which serves as global framework to adapt in the national context for monitoring the achievement of SDGs. This comprehensive framework consists of different categories on the data for the SDGs, data for action, official statistics for the SDGs and capacity building for institutional and financial aspects. The GPSDD also proposed the constitution of a data platform that will be a kind of digital market for sustainable development data.

---

<sup>18</sup> Steps for a data roadmap and presentation of the Data4SDGs toolbox (Data for the SDGs), Mr. Aditya Agrawal, GPSDD.

## Session 5: Experiences of other countries in developing data roadmaps for sustainable development and integrating SDGs in national development policies

**Moderator: Mr. Mubarak LO**, Special Advisor to the Prime Minister of Senegal



SDGs are defined as a universal agenda that applies to all countries, but it is important to find coherence between those objectives and national priorities presented in national development policies. The experiences of three countries in Africa (Kenya, Nigeria, and Côte d'Ivoire) on strategies in place to adopt data roadmaps and integrating SDGs in national policy development were presented.

### [Kenya, a high-level addressing](#)

In Kenya, the mechanism for adopting a roadmap and integrating SDGs into national policies is driven at a high level, namely that of the vice-presidency of the Republic. According to Mr. Philip Thigo, Counsellor to the Vice –President’s Office, this mechanism takes on board all aspects of the data revolution. A roadmap was prepared in September 2016 and an inter-agency group established, involving all stakeholders (public, private, civil society, philanthropists ...).

The system is highly decentralized; it has the advantage to benefit from the ecosystems of different stakeholders and to focus on citizen accountability and participation.

### [In Nigeria, alignment of national policies to SDGs](#)

In Nigeria, the lessons learned from the MDGs and the transition to the SDGs have been used to align national policies<sup>19</sup>. Transition to the SDGs and their implementation must take into account a number of prerequisites including the legal and regulatory framework, stakeholder engagement, communication and new technologies. An organizational model

<sup>19</sup> Nigeria, Dr. Chukwuka Onyekwena, Executive Director, CSEA - Aligning National Policies to SDGs in Nigeria

has been put up to support the implementation of SDGs despite constraints faced by the country like the new trends of the oil sector presented in the 2020 agenda of Nigeria, the security challenge with the advent of Boko Haram in the North and institutional problems. The implementation of SDGs cannot be successful without political will and institutional strengthening, nor without a commitment of all stakeholders and coordination of their actions.

#### [In Côte d'Ivoire, full consideration of SDGs in the National Development Policy](#)

In Côte d'Ivoire, the advent of SDGs coincided with a favorable economic context of sustained economic growth of 9.4%. Moreover, alignment of national policies has not been a problem since they were developed with the adoption of SDGs<sup>20</sup>. Thus, the 17 SDGs were fully taken into account in the five strategic areas of the National Development Policy (NDP 2016-2020). These areas cover institutional strengthening and governance, accelerating the development of human capital and welfare, economic transformation through industrialization, infrastructure development related to environmental sustainability, integration and regional and international cooperation. However, limitations were noted in the availability of disaggregated statistical data, resource mobilization and modernization of the NSS, civil society and private sector commitment, etc.

#### [For Senegal, drawing lessons from experiences presented](#)

Without altering its approach which was the subject of Session 1 of the Conference, Senegal has vowed to learn from the experiences presented in Kenya, Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire, where most domestic policies were designed after the SDGs. It was however recalled that although the PSE was developed before the SDGs, the experience learned from the evaluation of the MDGs has been capitalized in the formulation of national policies, *"the challenge is less in the formulation than in the implementation where Senegal has challenges,"* according to Ms. Fatou Diané Gueye, technical advisor to the DGPPE. She goes further: *"All SDGs indicators must be integrated particularly in the PTIP (Triennial Public Investment Plan).*

In addition, Senegal has made the choice to focus on implementation through the ex-post evaluation process so as to have SDG sensitive indicators and results. To achieve this, Senegal has the blessing to dispose of a legal monitoring framework through the CASE which is *"managed by the Prime Minister with his special adviser"*. According to the latter, in the process of developing the roadmap of Senegal there are 2 phases: *"look at what does not exist and fill it and try to integrate in the next PSE"*.

#### [SDGs, an opportunity and a challenge for the NSS](#)

The integration of SDGs in national policies remains a widely expressed concern. Some are wondering how they are actually in the national policies of the countries presented, how the principle of not leaving anybody behind in the collection of data is included in the policies of the countries presented; this leads to more or less complete responses depending on the national policies considered.

---

<sup>20</sup> Côte d'Ivoire, Dr. Fofana, Researcher, CIREs - SDGs Integration Process in Côte d'Ivoire's Development Policy



On the role of NSS, one must do so that SDGs and the data revolution will not be an additional burden for the capacity of official statistics, which should ensure, as a priority, conducting a census every 10 years and establishment of a comprehensive civilian registration system. Overall, the SDGs are simultaneously an opportunity and a challenge for the NSS. Outside census and civil registration data, the data revolution is also the development of an effective information system on enterprises but the promotion of statistical culture as well.

The need to take into account the new data sources, geo-localized data, open sources data, outside the national statistical institutes, in the data revolution is emphasized. The same applies to the urgent need to involve all stakeholders including the private sector.

Stress was also put on the importance of setting up roadmaps in a practical manner and obeying to an iterative process around needs assessment, partnerships and arrangements to be rolled out.

## Session 6: Data for action (Part One)

**Moderator: Aboubacar Sedikh BEYE, DG, ANSD**



In this session, whose first part was moderated by Mr. Aboubacar Sedikh BEYE, Director General of ANSD, and the second by Ms. Jenna SLOTIN of GPSDD, concrete cases of data use were presented.

### [Transforming SDG data into action](#)

For the telecommunication company Orange, the Open Algorithm Project (OPAL) proposes, as part of continuing the D4D project, the use of mobile data, with a very fine level of disaggregation and in addition to data collected by NSIs<sup>21</sup>. The new method proposed by OPAL consists in the opening of the algorithms, not the source data, to allow anyone to extract indicators. The project launch is planned in June 2017 with two pilot countries: Senegal and Colombia.

### [Senegal as Reference Centre for ICT use in surveys and censuses](#)

The s Reference Centers<sup>22</sup> project for the use of ICT in surveys and censuses is a South-South cooperation program initiated under the leadership of UNFPA<sup>23</sup>, with the NSIs of Brazil (IBGE<sup>24</sup>), Senegal (ANSD), South Africa, (Statistics South Africa) and Cabo Verde (INECV<sup>25</sup>).

---

<sup>21</sup> Transforming of data on SDGs in action, Mr. Nicolas de Cordes, ORANGE - OPAL : bring the code to the data

<sup>22</sup> Reference Centers Project for Census with Electronic Data Collection in Africa - M. Oumar Fall (ANSD)

<sup>23</sup> United Nations Population Fund

<sup>24</sup> Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics

<sup>25</sup> Instituto Nacional de Estatística de Cabo Verde

This program is a follow up to the experience gained by Brazil in electronic data collection at the 2010 census; an initiative successfully duplicated thanks to triangular Brazil- UNFPA - Beneficiary cooperation by: Cape Verde (2010), Sao Tome and Principe (2012), Senegal (2013) and Côte d'Ivoire (2014).

The National Statistics Institutes of South Africa, Senegal and Cabo Verde are the reference centers, respectively for the Anglophone, Francophone and Lusophone countries and are therefore the direct program beneficiaries. The indirect beneficiaries are National Statistical Institutes in African countries that will be supported by reference centers. Eighteen African countries are targeted by 2020.

In the program, IBGE will share its methodology developed for the 2010 Census of Brazil using mobile electronic devices (PDAs and Smartphones) and UNFPA for technical, operational and programmatic support in all stages of the project. It is planned to conduct training in each reference center in 2017 and IBGE will accompany the first training each Reference Centre will conduct in the countries concerned over the period 2017-2018.

#### [The collection and use of mobile data](#)

The VOTO platform, launched in 2013 in Ghana, offers Mobile Data Collection<sup>26</sup> and social marketing campaigns. This solution, which is proposed in some fifty countries, relies on the good penetration of mobile phones in African countries. It offers information exchange to key vectors of development and concrete actions have been carried out in Ghana and in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

#### [GIS for monitoring SDGs](#)

Geographic information system (GIS) applications developed by ESRI<sup>27</sup> may constitute innovative solutions for tracking the different SDGs. Various approaches are proposed as well as implementation solutions for every SDG.

#### [A digital pen for the collection of survey data](#)

Created in 2007, the company Xcallibre offers technological solutions for collecting survey data<sup>28</sup>. Among its supports, a digital pen which would have many advantages over tablets and allow data capturing with greatly reduced costs in terms of collection time of and information processing.

X callibre developed its collaboration with several African countries (Gabon, Libya, Benin, Mozambique ...) and wishes to offer to ANSD its tools and services for collecting surveys.

---

<sup>26</sup> Collection targets mobile data through the SMS / IVR, MA Cox, mobile VOTO

<sup>27</sup> GIS and SDGS, Mr. Serigne M. Thiam , ESRI Senegal

<sup>28</sup> Technological solutions for surveys, Lucky Ngwenya Xcallibre

### 'Karangué' mobile alert system for child immunization

The application "Karangué"<sup>29</sup> which is based on statistics provided by the MSAS, capitalizes the good rate of use of the phone mobile in Senegal to offer to women a warning system for monitoring of children vaccination calendars in the national languages.

This system whose data is mainly transmitted through audio channel, has the distinction of using the national languages through the country's icons (artists, athletes ...). In practice, most of the information relates to reminder calls of immunization appointments, pre- and post natal visits and children's nutritional supplements.

The system is based on statistical and metric databases and provides two applications: one for health staffs, the other dedicated to the public, mainly through audio messages. In perspective of a first stage of operationalization, Karangué has the objective of reaching the medical district in the region of Thies: more than 10,000 newborns for their vaccines, more than 10 000 mothers for monitoring prenatal and postnatal visits and the facilities recorded in the health system (36).

### 'Bayseddo' mobile interface between farmers and economic operators

Posing as an "agricultural stock exchange" with the ambition to develop rural areas with ICT, the application Bayseddo<sup>30</sup> proposes to link on the one hand, farmers in need of funding and owning land, and on the other economic operators, the diaspora, government staff and investors with financing capacity but no land.

To materialize this relationship, various prerequisites and processes are implemented: selection of eligible lands; evaluation of investment requirements per hectare; online purchase of agricultural shares (web); subscription to agricultural insurance, regular investor information and supervision of the farmer's activity by the Bayseddo team, etc. Dividends are shared between three actors: the investor, the farmer and Bayseddo.

### Visual analyses for all solutions

The Oracle Business Intelligence<sup>31</sup> which aims to facilitate decision making, develops a variety of applications for getting the type of data needed to feed the client's needs for decision or action. Thus, the system develops visual analyses for any solution including: Cloud Data Visualization Service, Business Intelligence Mobile, Data Visualization Desktop, Cloud Big Data Discovery Service, Cloud Business Intelligence Service ...

---

<sup>29</sup> Karangué, ICT for health, Mr Sall, Next Dream

<sup>30</sup> Bayseddo 2.0, the African commodity exchange, Mr Sall, Bio Agripole.

<sup>31</sup> Oracle Analytics Strategy The response t o SDGS programs, Mr. Gaye, ORACLE

### Finding providers anytime and anywhere

MHI is a Portuguese company that proposes analyses and services in the field of education, health and e-government<sup>32</sup>. It offers to develop a device in Senegal, which makes it possible to find healthcare providers and professionals anytime and anywhere; it is based on the opportunity presented by the Digital Senegal Strategy. Some experiments are also conducted in Kenya.

Its technology and expertise are available through the platforms and skills ready to be used in the areas of data collection, exchange of information, building partnerships, exploitation of knowledge...

### Promoting technologies and models of simple access and use

The presentation of the variety of initiatives and technologies, often using personal data, had the merit to raise concerns about the future of the latter. The most common concern is voiced on the protection of personal data or its use for commercial purposes. The issue of making data anonymous and the importance of structures such as the Personal Data Protection Commission (CDP) are mentioned at this level.

Participants expressed an interest in easy to access and disseminate technology and models, adapted to the daily life of the populations (VOTO, Karangué ...). To this end, Mr. Mayacine CAMARA, donning his mayor's hat suggested that these models could also be extended to the birth or death declaration process where delays in most rural areas and secondary cities are often damaging.

In concluding this first part of the session, Mr. Beye has validated the wish of the majority of the participants to see the promotion of simple access and use technologies and the implementation of '*smart*' strategies where all actors can pool their efforts and skills and contribute to the production of reliable data.

---

<sup>32</sup> Presentation MHI Portuguese company working in the field of health, Bernabé David Fernandes

## Session 7: Data for action (part two)

**Moderator: Jenna SLOTIN**, GPSDD expert



### [Making data visible and directly usable](#)

Specializing in the construction of user interfaces and possessing 25 years' experience, DataActLab<sup>33</sup> is a team of experts in development and interaction using visualization to make data visible and directly usable. As result, the products supplied enable effective planning and sound implementation and management of resources.

Besides viewing data DataActLab offers other skills such as "strategy & development " where the objectives, data and needs of the client's users are analyzed to provide digital tools that serve as supports for implementation strategies.

Concrete examples are currently underway in Colombia in the monitoring of SDG indicators (visualization of financial flows on poverty in 150 countries, monitoring data on needs, policies and resources to overcome hunger by 2030...). Senegal can draw inspiration from this when implanting viewing platforms.

### [For the development of female leadership](#)

Advocating the efficient use of data on women and girls in Senegal<sup>34</sup>, for the development of female leadership, AfricaGathering asks to pay special attention to SDGs 4, 5, 8 and 9.

Indications are given to create this ability with special focus on women and girls in mapping and data collection, capacity building, identifying gaps and creating synergies within the systems proposed by the platform 'AfricaGathering. Practical recommendations are made to

---

<sup>33</sup> Visualizing data for a better world, Alexandra Silfverstolpe, DataActLab

<sup>34</sup> Harnessing data for women and girls in Senegal, Mariame. Jamme, I am the CODE Jiggen Tech Hub

this end for sharing objectives, stories and experiences, and increasing the impact of those women adhering to AfricaGathering programs.

### [Technology solutions to the national planning and monitoring of SDGs](#)

Development Gateway is a non-profit organization with over 15 years' experience in the creation of technology and the use of information to inform decision making. It provides several countries with support in national planning through the provision of technological solutions to governments<sup>35</sup>.

In Senegal, this organization supports the MEFP through an aid management program (project portfolios, dashboards and intervention mapping; creation of project reports and records). The aid management program allows the government and its technical and financial partners to collect, analyze and monitor information on development projects in order to increase the effectiveness of aid.

Development Gateway is currently developing a prototype SDGs monitoring tool. This tool enables governments, technical and financial partners and the public to follow the national and subnational strides towards achieving the SDGs. Lightweight and customizable, the tool converts various data sets into interactive visualizations that allow users to view data by objective, indicator and target.

Approaches and technologies for monitoring SDGs and sectorial performance can be mobilized for monitoring and evaluation of national development plans such as the PSE. Development Gateway is working in this direction on a dashboard design project commissioned by the World Bank for monitoring sector performance in Tanzania.

### [The use of geo data to improve analysis and SDGs decision making](#)

The organization Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team (HOT) is piloting an open mapping initiative<sup>36</sup>. With the network of volunteers identified in a dozen countries that collect and update data, map layers of OpenStreetMap are open and can be edited and shared, without restriction, by all.

HOT's objective is to contribute in improving data on the maps used and to create high-quality data instead of those incomplete and often outdated, while increasing the use of geo data in analysis and decision making.

HOT has proven experience in tracking multiple SDGs through its collaborative mapping activities with its network of volunteers / local actors: SDG 3 (health and well-being), SDG 6 (water and sanitation), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), and SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities).

### [Strategies guided by data](#)

---

<sup>35</sup> Technological Innovations for monitoring SDGS and national development plans , O. Ngom, Development Gateway, October 2016

<sup>36</sup> Open Mapping for the SDGs, MP Uithol, Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team (HOT)

The Community Systems Foundation, which works with UN organizations is present in over 120 countries under the DevInfo program and other tools that manage data and prove their power for evidence based decision making. The tools, made available by the Community Systems Foundation, permit to monitor national development strategies<sup>37</sup>.

Noting that national averages hide considerable disparities, the Foundation suggests 10 strategies guided by data from the breakdown of socio-economic data (Strategy 1) to the use of data and open source (Strategy 10) that contribute to transparency in governance.

### [The efficacy of data generated by the citizens](#)

The CIVICUS platform puts the focus on data generated by the citizens. CIVICUS presented the DATASHIFT<sup>38</sup> initiative which is the establishment of the CSO capacity to produce and use data generated by the citizens to monitor progress in sustainable development, demand accountability and conduct advocacy for change. These data produced by citizens or their organizations to control or directly manage issues of concern to them, are often outside of official data and statistics.

The platform's support areas cover several aspects: the areas of learning and thematic Forums, SDGs monitoring, the online launch of DATASHIFT, the global partnership for sustainable data development...

With the aim of showing the complementarity of data generated by citizens with those produced by statistical institutes, and especially their effectiveness and impact, several cases were presented.

### [Formalizing collaboration between official statistics, private sector data and data generated by citizens](#)

The second part focused on initiatives promoting the use of open data and sources and citizen participation. Beyond the shared construction of materials and data collection and production devices, one can note the efficacy of the supported dynamics, particularly in relation to a mutual understanding of issues (the population as well as the policymakers have the same information), and in terms of opportunities for the implementation of strategies.

This leads to the conclusion that the complementarity and collaboration that should exist in a context of data revolution, between official statistics, private sector data and data generated by the citizens, must be formalized if not institutionalized.

---

<sup>37</sup> 10 strategies guided by data - Changing the world, JS AGNIHOTRI, Community Systems Foundation

<sup>38</sup> Citizen generated data & GSDC D. Adieno, CIVICUS



## Session 8: Commitments and actions for progress



This last session was moderated by Papa Amadou Sarr, Technical Advisor to the MEFP and focused on major lessons learned from the workshop but especially the strong commitments made by various stakeholders including, IPAR, SBPB, ANSD and GPSDD.

To IPAR, the big challenge will be on the availability of updated data on the environment and governance sector. This issue which also concerns other countries challenges the GPSDD to see how they can help countries deal with data gaps in the areas of Governance and Environment. Also, the availability of disaggregated information is likewise a challenge which should be reflected in a context characterized by the decentralization policy. The aim is to give practical meaning to the slogan "leave no one behind". Incidentally, the statistical agencies are challenged as much as the GPSDD which will be able to give support in advocacy. Moreover, IPAR feels that the private sector should be more involved in the funding of SDGs. However, it is important that it be first sensitized on the issue of SDGs before reflecting on the funding that it could bring. Finally, IPAR reaffirmed its readiness to continue to support this process, for achieving the SDGs.

For the DGPPE, it is crucial to have relevant data and updates to monitor the effectiveness of public action but also the documentation of policies implemented by the administration. In continuation of the decentralization policy, local authorities should be more involved at the base to take into account the needs and aspirations of all sections of the population. As for SDG funding, it stressed the need to ensure efficient and effective use of domestic resources before mobilizing external financing. Finally, the MEFP through the DGPPE, confirmed the Senegal's commitment to the SDGs, in compliance with the national planning chain submitted by the authorities as part of the PSE.

As concerns with the ANSD, its DG stressed the need to promote and strengthen the partnership between all stakeholders (public, private, civil society, citizens...) for the achievement of all the SDGs. He praised the collaboration between ANSD and IPAR. In the same vein, it is crucial to bring together all sectorial, national, regional and global. Concretely, we should be moving, in the case of Senegal, towards the establishment of a single platform for informing and monitoring SDGs in relation with all sectors.

On another level, he advocated for integration of data generated by citizens in the SDGs as they have their place in the monitoring of public action and can provide very specific indicators that official statistics cannot. It is the same with the involvement of civil society and the private sector.

Moreover, for the ANSD the data revolution will go through strengthening the basic data collection system, like censuses and civil records acts on the one hand, and development of a statistics culture that will enable citizens and all users to understand the status of data, on the other.

Finally, after giving firm instructions on the widespread use of open formats for data released by the ANSD, the DG confirmed his institution's commitment to accompany the solution "Karangué".

For the GPSDD, thanks were expressed to ANSD, IPAR, GPSDD partners and all participants. The GPSDD reaffirmed its commitment to continue to play its listening role and that of collecting expectations to achieve the SDGs. According to GPSDD, the two-day workshop could be analyzed as a confrontation between demand (presentation of challenges to national and sectorial level during the 1<sup>st</sup> day) and supply (opportunities offered by new technologies / data sources such as the Big Data, data generated by citizens, etc.). One lesson learned for GPSDD is to facilitate conditions for the offer to meet the demand. This could be achieved through the *marketplace* which is developed by the GPSDD to better connect the actors and ensure better collaboration. In addition, the new technologies presented and the support systems proposed in these two days will be shared. On another level, new sources of data, including those generated by the citizens, must be taken into account when monitoring the SDGs.

Mr. Papa Amadou Sarr, technical advisor to the MEFP delivered the workshop's closing speech.