جهـــاز التخطيـــط والإحصـــاء
Planning and Statistics Authority
State of Qatar • دولـــة قطـــر

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Regional Workshop on the Changing Role of Official Statistics in the State of Qatar: Why Data Culture Matters

21st -22nd September 2022, Doha, Qatar
Pullman Hotel, Al Thuraya Ballroom - West Bay

ورشـة العمل الإقليمية حول الـدور المتغير للإحصاءات الرسـمية في دولة قطر: ثقافة البيانات مهمة

٢١-٢٢ سبتمبر ٢٠٢٢، الدوحة، قطر
فندق بولمان الدوحة، قاعة الثريا - الخليج الغربي

Strengthening official statistics and administrative data to measure progress in child-related SDGs

Regional Workshop on the Changing Role of Official Statistics in the State of Qatar: Why Data Culture Matters

Leonardo Menchini, Regional Advisor Monitoring – UNICEF MENARO

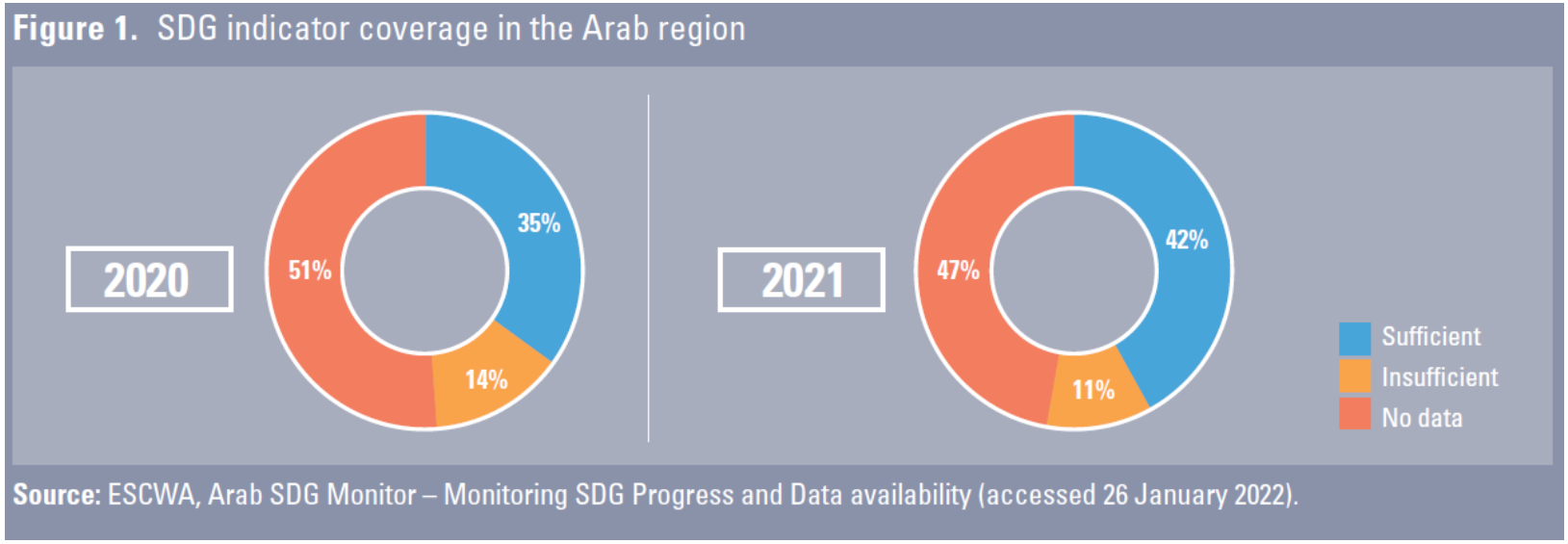
Doha, 21- 22 September 2022

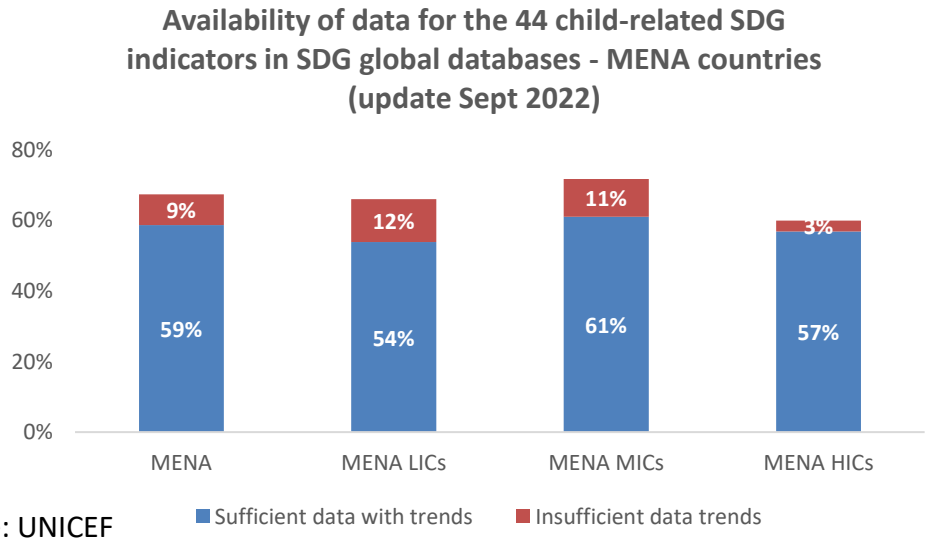
unicef

Statistics and the SDGs

- Sustainable Development Agenda (17 Goals, 169 targets, 232 unique indicators) increased the needs/demand for data and statistics that are accurate, timely and sufficiently disaggregated
- Central role played by national data systems, official statistics, national statistical offices
- *Target 17.18: Enhance capacity-building support to developing countries […] to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated […]*

Availability of data for SDG indicators in Arab countries





Source: UNICEF

Improvement over time in data coverage, but still 40% of the SDG indicators with no data or insufficient trend data.

Recent improvement mainly due to enhanced country data flow to the Global SDG database.

Still many available estimations are modelling results. Data systems impacted by the COVID crisis

Data sources: SDGs and household surveys

Workhorse of the MDGs

- Majority of indicators were sourced from household surveys
- (Falsely) perceived to be standing in for incomplete administrative data, and nothing else

Data revolution, SDGs and household surveys

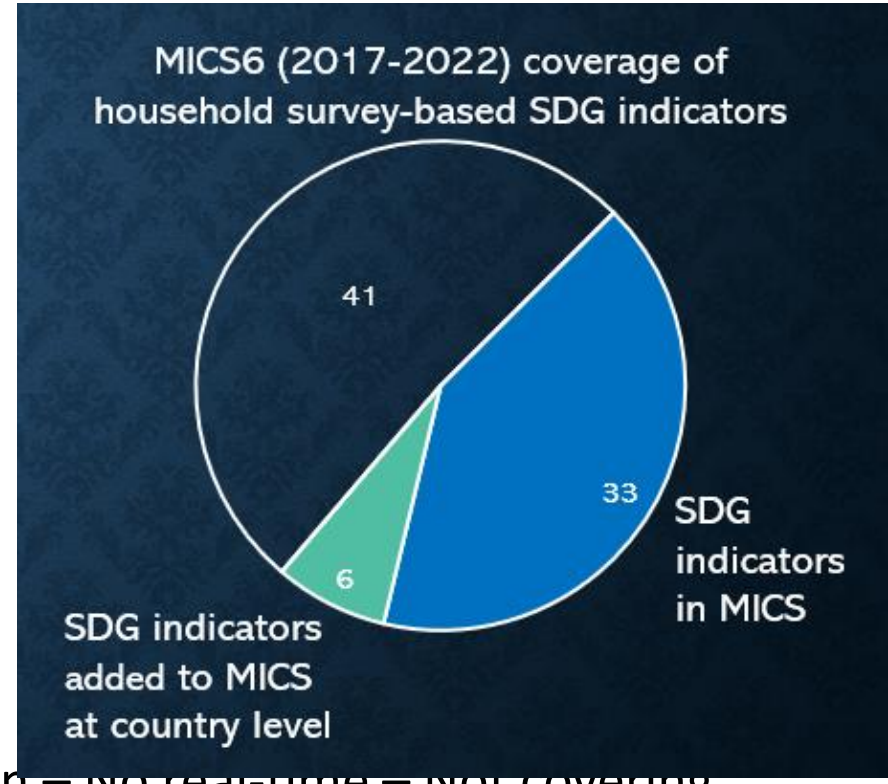
- New technology, big data and household surveys
- **Emphasis on routine data –** growing need for real-time data
- **Data needs for lower administrative levels**

A balanced view of data ecosystems

- Diverse set of complementary data sources needed to capture all elements of SDG monitoring

Data sources: SDGs and household surveys /2

Household surveys can produce data for 80 SDG indicators (around one-third of the total)



Advantages:

- Disaggregation + multivariate analysis
- Flexibility - Participatory
- Representative – Quality

Disadvantages:

- Costs - Frequency – Resolution – No real-time – Not covering population not living in households

Innovation: growing use of phone surveys for rapid monitoring (World Bank High frequency phone survey, UNICEF-MICS Plus, etc)

Data sources: SDGs and administrative data

- Data collected through management systems: the backbone of a national data system
- Critical to monitoring (and achieving) the SDGs
- Admin data – routinely collected – possibly real-time
- Substantive data gaps remain despite investments in sectoral systems
- Many factors that underpin systems are broader than a single sector.
- There are substantive opportunities to learn from “good practice” where impact is happening.
- National **identity systems and new technology** are creating new opportunities, but also changing our understanding of data ownership, access and use

Administrative data maturity model (ADaMM)

- Assessment tool defined by UNICEF (mostly focusing on data for children)
- Assist countries to benchmark the maturity of their national administrative data landscape and provide a framework for action across sectors.
- Encourage a coordinated approach to admin data across sectors (cross-sectoral view)
- Identify key priorities for investment
- Assess whether investments have the required foundation to be successful – For a supportive national environment (National systems, integration and foundations)
- Provide a framework for action – and leverage existing tools and guidance

A mature administrative data landscape

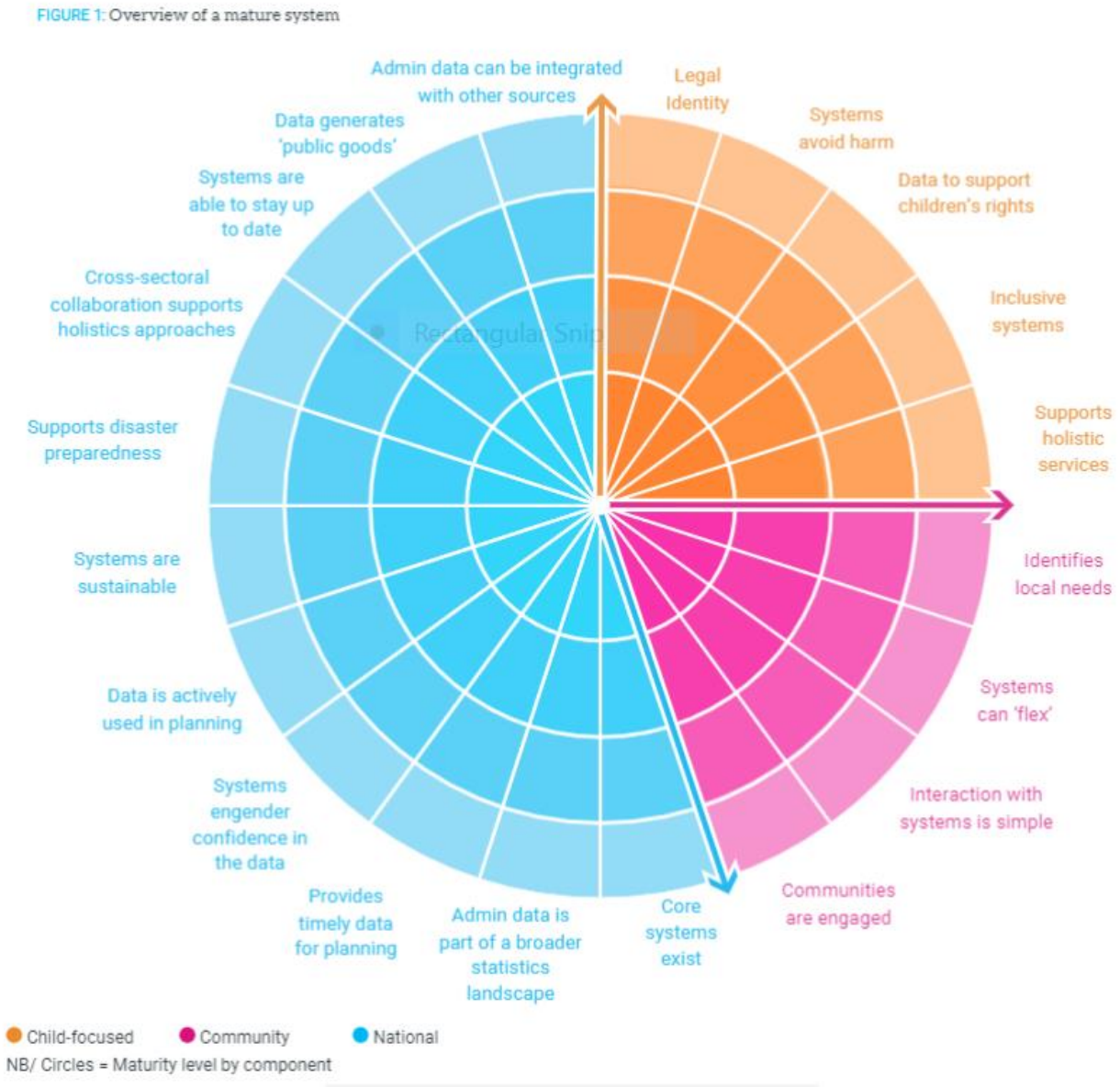
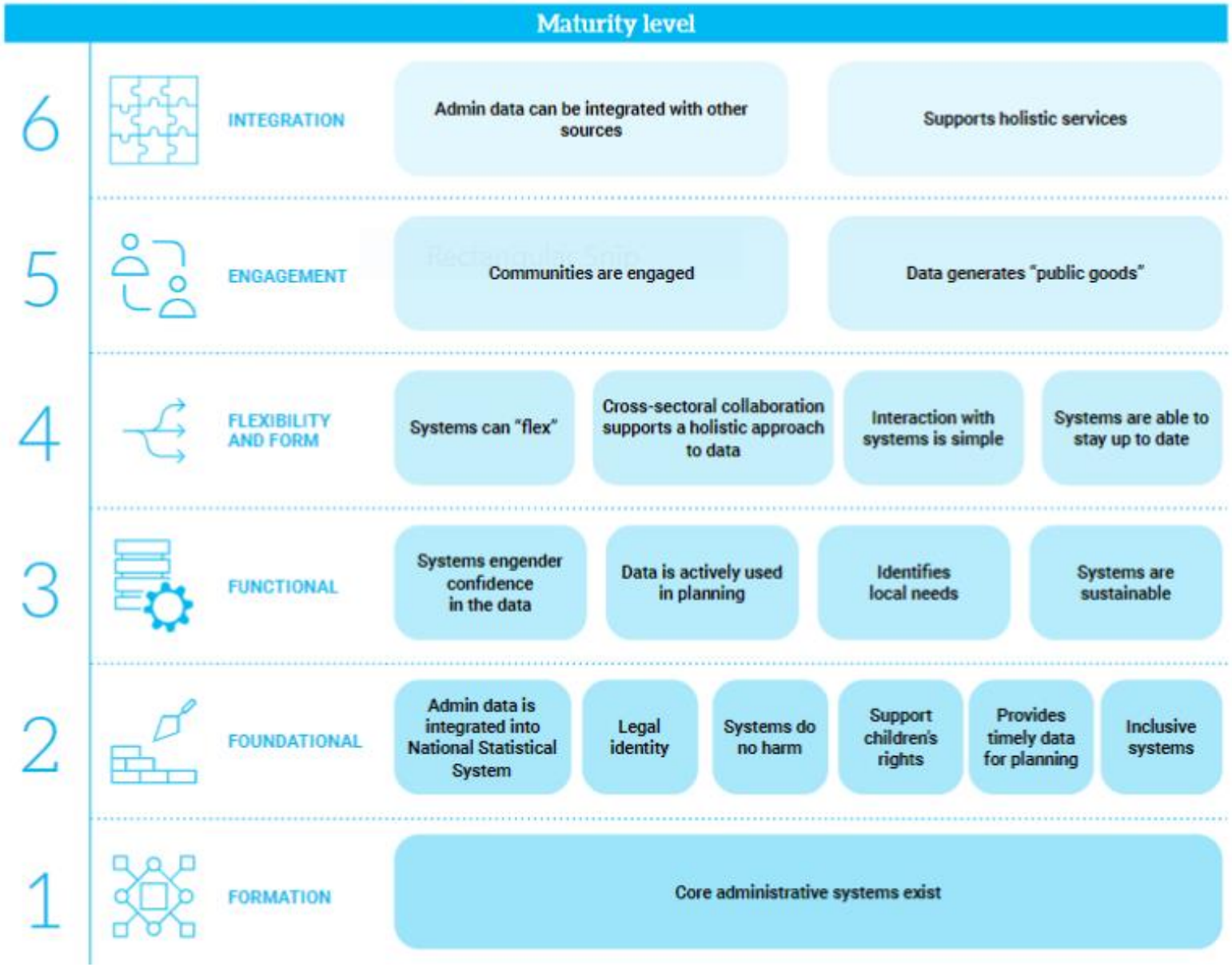


FIGURE 3: Outcomes of administrative data systems of varying maturity



Recommendations and take-aways

- MENA countries should invest in the unexplored potential of administrative data and sector management information systems to move towards real-time monitoring of key social indicators
- The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 deeply affected the functioning of traditional official statistical systems, but at the same time stimulate innovative approaches to monitoring and data collection: it is important to reflect on the lessons learned from COVID and invest in strengthening national statistical systems, prioritizing investments and setting benchmarks for effectively producing data and make them available at the right time in the right hands.

Some references

UNICEF Data – child statistics - https://data.unicef.org

Using data to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for children - https://data.unicef.org/sdgs/

The Administrative Data Maturity Model (ADaMM) - https://data.unicef.org/resources/the-administrative-data-maturity-model-adamm/

Strengthening administrative data systems to close gender data gaps - https://data.unicef.org/resources/strengthening-administrative-data-systems-to-close-gender-data-gaps/

UNICEF – MICS Programme - https://mics.unicef.org/

MICS Plus (rapid phone survey) - https://mics.unicef.org/mics-plus/methodology-and-use

Thank you

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