Linkages between the Global Strategy and NSDS

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OUTLINE

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The overall NSDS process (National Strategy for the Development of Statistics)

- Nationally-owned, participatory dynamic process integrated into the development policy process covering the whole National Statistical System (NSS)
- 2. Aiming at building statistical capacity for meeting the demand of data necessary to conduct national development policies and answering international requirements
- 3. Providing a vision for where NSS should be in 5-10 years time
- 4. Coherence framework and prioritized action plan for capacity building and a framework for coordination arrangements: across NSS and between government and donors



NSDS and agricultural statistics: the issues

- 1. Among the various issues of NSDS process, integration of sectors is an important one (and particularly agriculture)
- 2. According to PARIS21 estimates less than 15 % of existing NSDS have correctly covered agricultural statistics
 - Legal environment sometimes missing
 - First generation of NSDSs has been **NSO-centric**
 - Sometimes absence of ownership of the process
 - Lack of human resources and inappropriate funding
 - Influence of donors and international institutions on "their" sector with little interest in coordination



Starting joint PARIS21-FAO initiatives for solving the problem

Specific guidelines on the agricultural sector: soon finalized

Three pilot projects in countries: Lao PDR, Mozambique and Peru

- Lao PDR: objective to prepare a strategy to be fully integrated during the mid-term review of overall NSDS in 2015, establishment of a DOS-MAF reflection group, but process slow due to on-going MAF restructuration
- Mozambique: Agricultural Statistics master Plan in process of finalization, will be aligned with overall NSDS and National Agricultural development Plan, question of funding and donor coordination still to be solved
- Peru: Statistical coordination group officially created and co-chaired by IADB and UNFPA, local consultants identified for designing the sector strategy, and as a side-effect decision to run a Census of agriculture in 2012 (after 18 years)



Potential benefits of the global strategy for the NSDS process

- It will provide a reference framework, a catalytic environment offering adapted methodologies, tools, as well as training and research opportunities:
 - The existence of the global strategy will facilitate the design of the SPARS and will allow better its inclusion into the NSDS.
- It will help also in terms of advocating, particularly for mobilizing the specific financial resources at national level which will be required for the full SPARS implementation:
 - A national process, aiming at answering first the needs of the national policies, should be even more considered by partners if referring also to such an international initiative .



Potential role of PARIS21 in the Global Strategy

- Partner on the overall implementation of the pillars:
 - 1: helping in archiving and use of existing data through ADP activity
 - 2: contributing to developing SPARS
 - 3: providing support on national governance
- Partner on overall advocacy:
 - promoting the importance of agricultural statistics
 - its better inclusion into NSDS
 - contributing to mobilize resources at global level



 mobilizing resources at national level through the creation of national partnerships



Thank you