Country experiences of the Data Roadmap process: the case of Senegal

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Outline

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- Alignment SDGs & PSE

- Measurement efforts of SDG indicators

- Gaps, Challenges & Opportunities

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Background

- <u>Before September 2015</u>:

Senegal engaged in the process of national consultations for defining the 2030 Agenda

- <u>September 2015</u>:

Senegal adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- <u>January 2016</u>:

Launching of the process for developing the national strategy for monitoring the SDGs

- <u>June 2016</u>:

Creation of an ad-hoc committee by the PM, co-lead by the Special Advisor of the PM & ANSD DG

Alignement SDGs-PSE (1)

- Senegal has two official entities, both are under MEFP, in charge of SDGs:
  - ➢ DGPPE: responsible for coordinating the monitoring of SDGs done at the policy level;
  - ➢ ANSD: responsible for coordinating data P° of the NSS for measuring SDG indicators

- Senegal approach for the alignment of SDGs and its national development plan by using:
  - ➢ PSE: flagship economic and social policy for the med/long term (3 strategic axis, implementation through 5 Year-PAP/ projects and programmes)
  - ➢ CASE: harmonized M&E framework for all public policies

Alignement SDGs-PSE (2)

- For an effective implementation of SDGs, an alignment exercise b/w the PSE and the SDGs is being conducted by the DGPPE:

  - ➢ 1st: Analyze the coherence between the SDGs and the PSE 3 strategic axis

  - ➢ 2nd: Proceed to the priorization of SDGs targets into the 5 Year PAP of the PSE

  - ➢ 3rd: Propose a budgetisation of the SDG targets with the 5 Year PAP of the PSE

  - ➢ 4th: Develop a strategy for resource mobilization

Alignement SDGs-PSE (3)

- 1st step : Goal level

A coherence exist between the 3 strategic axis and the goals as shown in the table :

- ➤ 5 SDGs under PSE axis 1

- ➤ 9 SDGs under PSE axis 2

- ➤ 3 SDGs under PSE axis 3

SDG	PSE Axes
5 SDGs: **#1 ; #2; #7; #8; #9**	**Axe 1:** **Structural Transformation of the Economy & Growth** (Boosting agricultural production & food security)
9 SDGs: **#3; #4; #5; #6; #11; #12; #13; #14; #15;**	**Axe 2: Capital humain, Protection sociale et Développement durable** (Extending the access to social services and coverage)
3 SDGs: **#10; #16; #17**	**Axe 3: Gouvernance, Institutions, Paix et Sécurité** (Responding to the request of Good Governance, Promotion of Peace, Security and African integration)

Alignement SDGs-PSE (4)

- 2nd step : Target level

- Priorization of SDGs targets into the 5 Year PAP of the PSE

- SDG Targets under 4 groups.

	Targets	PAP 2014-2018	PAP 2019-2023
Group 1	Concerns Sénégal and is already in the PSE	To be adjusted	
Group 2	Concerns Sénégal and is fairly well taken into account by the PSE	To be adjusted	Complementary work needed
Group 3	Concerns Sénégal but is not yet integrated in the PSE	To be adjusted	In-depth & complementary work needed
Group 4	Doesn't concern Sénégal and will not be integrated in the PSE		

Measurement efforts of SDG indicators

- Early efforts noted re. data availability to measure and monitor SDG indicators (baseline situation), under the coordination of ANSD:

  ➢ June-Aug. 2016: Technical workshop with line ministries re. data availability/ SDG indicator

  ➢ September 2016: Data collection with line ministries to deepen workshop results (ANSD & IPAR)

  ➢ October 2016: Presentation of the preliminary results re. data availability/ indicators presented during the international conference on SDGs organized by ANSD, DGPPE, IPAR and GPSDD

Gaps, challenges & opportunities (1)

- Various official data producers contributing to indicators measurement, but the coordination/planning was a little bit weak.

- Some challenges exist with the SDGs, given the # of indicators & the various issues covered, with :

  - Weak NSS in producing quality & timely statistics for sectors/**Environment & Governance**, even if it's strong re. the production of social & demographic statistics

  - Insufficient **disaggregated data**: related to the lack of qualified statisticians at local and sectoral levels

Gaps, challenges & opportunities (2)

- Opportunities exist: .
  - ➤ The definition/implementation of the PSE second 5 Year PAP should facilitate the integration/alignment of SDG targets into the national development strategy
  - ➤ The CASE, harmonized framework, is an opportunity for an effective M&E re. SDGs
  - ➤ Multi-stakeholder collaboration could be a key opportunity for SDG monitoring, e.g. with
    1. <u>Private sector</u> : collaboration with Orange under the D4D project, & now the OPAL project
    2. <u>Think Tank</u>: collaboration with IPAR to map the availability of data for SDG indicators

Way forward

- Move forward re. the data roadmap process and the national strategy for SDG monitoring:

  - Full integration of SDGs into the 2nd phase of the PSE (2019-2023)

  - Work on budget & resource mobilization strategy

  - Communicate on the mechanisms for M&E of SDGs through CASE

- Need to have a strong coordination and appropriation at various Gov. levels

- Ensure multi-stakeholder collaboration (CSO, TT/Univ., Priv. Sector, etc.) while moving the SDG process forward