

## INCLUSIVE DATA CHARTER

# NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR MONITORING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

*Final report*



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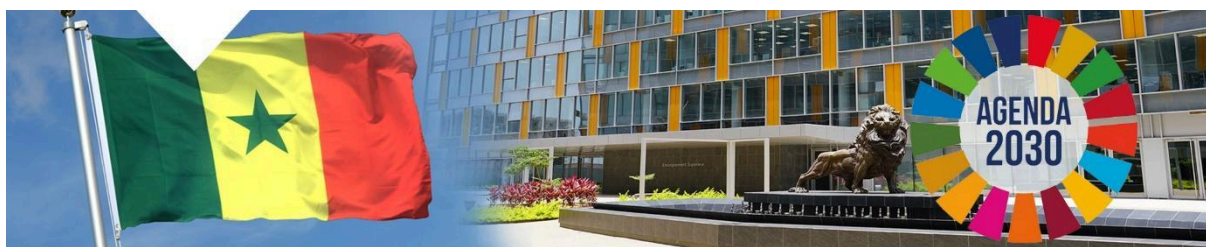
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## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND</b>	3
<b>II. PROCESS FOR DEVELOPING THE IDC COUNTRY ACTION PLAN</b>	4
<b>III. ANALYSIS OF THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM FOR PUBLIC POLICIES</b>	4
<b>IV. DIAGNOSIS AND CONSTRAINTS</b>	5
IV.1 A weak link between the National Planning System and the National Statistical System	5
IV.2 A need for territorialization of the SDGs	6
IV.3 A weak disaggregation of the SDG monitoring indicators	6
IV.4. Little promotion of alternative data	6
<b>V. CHALLENGES AND DIRECTIONS OF THE 2024-2033 TEN-YEAR PLAN OF AGENDA 2063</b>	6
V.1 Territorialization of the SDGs	6
V.2 Data disaggregation	6
V.3. Consideration of alternative data	7
V.4. Ownership by civil society organizations	7
<b>VI. NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2022-2025</b>	7
<b>VII. FUNDING AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR THE IDC ACTION PLAN</b>	9
VII.1 Financing	9
VII.2 Monitoring and evaluation system	9



## I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND



The 2030 Agenda, composed of 17 goals and 169 targets for sustainable development, constitutes a wide range of policies that each country must implement with the same commitment at the national level. The guiding principle of its implementation, which is to "leave no one behind", calls for national ownership, a participatory, inclusive and universal approach based on human rights, and which integrates the requirement of sustainability.

In Senegal, the will to implement the various goals was first materialized by the adoption, in January 2016, of a roadmap for domesticating and aligning the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with the economic and social policy, set out in the Plan Sénégal Émergent (PSE).

Subsequently, the Government committed to developing an action plan to make the data more inclusive and facilitate accountability, both at the level of national and international bodies such as ECOSOC, the African Union and WAEMU. The overall objective is to have an action plan that will allow monitoring of the implementation of the SDGs with disaggregated data at all levels and by different categories of people, so that public policies and investments can honor the commitment to "leave no one behind".

In accordance with the *Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD)*, the Inclusive Data Charter is based on the following five (05) principles:

1. **Principle 1:** All population categories should be included in the data.
2. **Principle 2:** All data should be disaggregated to the extent possible to accurately describe all population categories.
3. **Principle 3:** Data should be obtained from all available sources.
4. **Principle 4:** Data collectors and producers must be accountable.
5. **Principle 5:** Human and technical capacity to collect, analyze, and use disaggregated data must be strengthened, including through adequate and sustained funding.





## II. PROCESS FOR DEVELOPING THE CDI COUNTRY ACTION PLAN

On September 11, 2020, GPSDD kindly invited Senegal to officially become a champion of the Inclusive Data Charter for MDG monitoring (IDC). Given the importance of this charter for strengthening the monitoring of the MDGs, particularly through the disaggregation of data in order to strengthen national policies to support vulnerable people and groups, the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation confirmed its interest in a letter dated February 17, 2021.

The process of developing the national action plan on inclusive data is being conducted jointly by the Direction Générale de la Planification et des Politiques Économiques (DGPPE) and the Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD), in collaboration with the Conseil des Organisations non Gouvernementales d'Appui au Développement (CONGAD) and with financial support from the NGO Sightsavers.

This started in July 2021 with an orientation workshop, bringing together the target sector ministries, to take stock of the level of information and disaggregation of the indicators for monitoring the SDGs, but also to collect the constraints encountered. This same exercise was conducted at the regional level and with civil society organizations during the month of August 2021. This work allowed for the preparation of a diagnostic report, the conclusions of which served as input for the preparation of the national action plan.

## III. ANALYSIS OF THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM FOR PUBLIC



### POLICIES

The **Government of Senegal** has established a harmonized Public Policy Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (CASE), through Decree No. 2015-679 of May 26, 2015, to ensure and harmonize the monitoring and evaluation of priority public policies defined in the Senegal Emerging Plan (PSE). Thus, the international commitments for development (Agendas 2030 and 2063) have been internalized and articulated to the national monitoring-evaluation mechanisms of the PSE.

Each year, the Government, in partnership with the other categories of actors (civil society organizations, private sector, local authorities, financial partners), carries out a review of the progress and performance recorded in the implementation of economic and social policy. Called the "Joint Annual Review (JAR)", this review is a framework for sharing the priority results obtained in the implementation of priority public policies and devotes a section to the specific analysis of the progress of the SDGs. Whenever necessary, a document identifying the constraints in the implementation of the SDGs is annexed to it.

**Parliament**, representatives of **civil society**, **local authorities** and the **private sector** are involved at all levels of the institutional framework of economic and social policy in order to strengthen consultation, public-private partnership and improve citizen control.

## IV. DIAGNOSIS AND CONSTRAINTS





#### **IV.1 A weak link between the National Planning System and the National Statistical System**

As soon as the SDGs were adopted in 2015, corresponding to the first five-year phase of the PES, nearly 77% of the SDG targets were already taken into account in the Priority Action Plan (PAP 2014-2018). The development of the second phase of the PES (PAP 2019-2023) has made it possible to increase the rate of alignment of the SDG targets with national priorities to 97.1%. However, the assessment of the alignment of the public policy monitoring framework and the SDG indicators showed that the system is nearly 62% compliant, if a broad definition of the indicators is taken into account. According to a stricter approach to the definitions of the SDG monitoring indicators, only 35.1% of them comply with the national economic and social policy monitoring framework.

**In addition, the National Planning System (NPS) has been dysfunctional over the past decade.** Since 2014, the PES has become the reference document for economic and social policy. At the **sectoral level**, the Sectoral Development Policy Letters (SDPL) are the operational version of the PES.

At the **decentralized** level, in terms of economic management of the land, the reform of Act III of decentralization gives territorial elected officials responsibility for territorial development plans, in particular communal development plans and departmental development plans. Thus, every local authority has at least one planning instrument. However, the new WAEMU Directives and these decentralization reforms have repercussions on the coherence of the system and the planning chain.

**Senegal's National Statistical System (NSS)** is decentralized: the production of public statistical information is divided between the National Agency for Statistics and Demography (ANSD) and structures located within ministerial departments, public or semi-public establishments, or legal entities under private law with a public service mission. At the **territorial** level, with the exception of services such as the Inspection d'académie (IA) and the medical region, statistical activity is cyclical and responds to specific needs.

Thanks to the strong commitment of the government and development partners, the major statistical operations carried out have made it possible, among other things, to change the base year of the national accounts, to develop quarterly national accounts and to set up a system for close monitoring of household living conditions and the regular population census.

#### **IV.2 A need for territorialization of the SDGs**

Local authorities should be at the forefront of actors in the implementation and monitoring of sustainable development plans in accordance with the ambitions of the latest reform of Act III of decentralization. This would enable local authorities to take greater responsibility for the territorialization of public policies in order to promote better economic and social development. However, due to a lack of ownership of the SDGs at the territorial level, most local authorities have not fully articulated or linked their planning documents to the SDGs.

#### **IV.3 A weak disaggregation of the indicators for monitoring the SDGs**

The National Statistical System (NSS) faces constraints in disaggregating data related to the 2030 Agenda. In this respect, the available statistics on gender remain largely below what is needed, despite the great interest shown by the State in the issue of equality and equity and the empowerment of women. In relation to the collection of data on disability, the main difficulty lies in the criteria that characterize the disabled person. The focus is often on the impact of the disability on the life of the individual rather than on the status of the disabled person. Statistical production at the





regional level also remains insufficient, particularly in terms of coverage, disaggregation and temporality.

#### **IV.4. Little promotion of alternative data**

The rise of new data sources from digital, electronic, and spatial technologies invites new thinking and methods to fill the gaps in disaggregated data production. The current NSS is not yet adapting to the new technological environment, exploring the promotion of existing and new sources, such as administrative data, citizen-generated data, and geospatial data.

### **V. CHALLENGES AND ORIENTATIONS OF THE 2024-2033 TEN-YEAR PLAN OF THE**



#### **2063 AGENDA**

#### **V.1 Territorialization of the SDGs**

All of the guidelines and recommendations relating to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda agree on the fact that the expected results of sustainable development plans can only be optimal if the SDGs are fully integrated into local development strategies and if the targets are implemented and monitored at the level of local authorities. Their position of proximity and their missions as close as possible to local societies and territories naturally incline them to diligent, adapted, inclusive and effective public action to meet the aspirations of their populations and the challenges of these territories.

#### **V.2 Data disaggregation**

Statistics as they currently exist often mask disparities at the sub-national, community, or household level. Implementing effective "leave no one behind" policies requires a massive investment to ensure data availability. In addition, to fill gaps in existing data and improve the production of disaggregated data, the national statistical system needs to invest more and build the capacity of actors.

#### **V.3. Consideration of alternative data**

The national statistical system must explore the "intelligent" use of existing and new sources, such as administrative data, data generated by civil society, and geo-spatial data.

#### **V.4. Ownership by civil society organizations**

To strengthen citizen control, civil society plays a major role in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of priority public policies through the PES. In addition to being a requirement of the international community, the involvement of citizen organizations is fundamental due to its many assets: its proximity to the population, its flexibility, its ability to raise awareness and identify the needs of the population. The valorization of these assets will allow civil society to occupy a place of choice and to bring its contribution to the monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs. The Civil Society Commission for the monitoring of the economic and social policy and the main poles of civil society, which are CONGAD, *Colupas*, the youth, women, the elderly, the disabled and the trade unions, will play an important role of citizen control, through the elaboration of alternative annual monitoring reports.



## VI. NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2022-2025



The Inclusive Data Charter Action Plan defines concrete and specific measures and actions to be undertaken, over the period 2022-2025, to facilitate reporting and monitoring of the SDGs, at all levels and for all themes (national, regional, departmental and communal, gender, discrimination, sex, disability, ...). The overall objective of the plan is to monitor the SDGs through disaggregated data to "leave no one behind". The overall budget for the Action Plan is estimated at CFAF 737.3 million, not including the survey program to be carried out over the period, amounting to CFAF 91.4 billion.

This will involve:

1. **Territorialize the SDGs by** reinforcing communication on sustainable development objectives at the regional, departmental and municipal levels; linking local planning documents (municipal and departmental) to the SDGs, taking into account the principle of "leaving no one behind".
1. **Strengthen data disaggregation and promote alternative data** by (i) strengthening the data collection, processing and management system at the central and territorial levels, taking into account gender and people with disabilities; (ii) using untapped data sources
2. **Ensure the steering of the action plan** by ensuring a better articulation of the national planning system with the national statistical system.

# NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	ACTIVITIES
<b>1. Pursue the territorialization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</b>	1.1 Strengthening communication and awareness of the SDGs at the national, regional and local levels	1.1.1. Prepare communication materials on the SDGs
		1.1.2. Deepen the understanding of the SDGs through communication (local and community radios) in the main national languages
	1.2. Linking local planning documents (municipal and departmental) to the SDGs, taking into account the principle of "Leave no one behind"	1.2.1. Develop and disseminate a guide for linking and articulating the SDGs to local development plans, taking into account the principle of "leaving no one behind"
		1.2.2. Strengthen the capacities of deconcentrated and territorial services for the monitoring of the SDGs
1.2.3. Systematize the integration and alignment of the SDGs in local planning documents through the DPs and CDPs		
<b>2. Strengthen data disaggregation and promote alternative data</b>	2.1. Improvement of the data collection, processing and management system at the central and territorial levels, taking into account gender and people with disabilities	2.1.1. Carry out major surveys to provide information on all the SDG indicators through the NSDS III
		2.1.2. Strengthen the disaggregation of data according to age, gender, place of residence, type of disability, socioeconomic status, region, department, municipality (the budget for activity 2.1.1 also takes into account activity 2.1.2)
		2.1.3. Strengthen the existing systems at the territorial level (departmental, communal) for collecting, processing and managing non-official or administrative data
		2.1.4. Integrate a training module on monitoring and evaluation techniques for public policies focused on sustainable development at ENSAE
	2.2. Development of the use of alternative data sources	2.2.1. Diagnosis of available Earth observation (EO) data platforms
		2.2.2. Develop partnerships with alternative data providers, especially on earth observation, or telephone (Sonatel, ARTP, Universities, etc.)
		2.2.3. Systematize the use of EO data for monitoring certain SDG indicators by certain technical services of the State
		2.2.4. Strengthen the participation of civil society organizations in the monitoring of the SDGs
<b>3. Ensure the steering of the action plan</b>	3.1 Setting up an effective monitoring and evaluation system	3.1.1. Develop and validate periodic reports on the monitoring of the SDGs at the national and regional levels
		3.1.2. Develop and validate the LNOB Strategy Annual Monitoring Report ("Leave No One Behind")
		3.1.3. Develop and validate the CDI action plan monitoring report



## VII. FUNDING AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR THE IDC ACTION PLAN



### VII.1 Financing

The activities included in the action plan will be financed by the government and development partners. The Statistics Development Fund, which could be set up in 2022, will help finance the action plan. The partnership between the State and civil society will also be pursued to carry out certain activities.

### VII.2 Monitoring and evaluation system

**At the central level**, the General Directorate of Planning and Economic Policies (DGPPE) and the National Agency for Statistics and Demography (ANSD) are responsible for coordinating, monitoring and evaluating the action plan. A report on the implementation of the activities of the action plan is prepared each year, in collaboration with the Planning and Study Units (CEP) and similar structures.

**At the deconcentrated level**, the regional planning (SRP) and statistical (SRS) services, under the aegis of the Governor and in collaboration with the local authorities, ensure monitoring. Regional monitoring contribution reports are prepared.

**Civil Society** is developing alternative reports on the monitoring of the SDGs.

### VII.3 Implementation monitoring tools

The main tools for monitoring implementation are:

1. **The Leave No One Behind-LNOB strategy** that identifies those left behind and provides strategies to correct ;
2. **The Unified National Register**, which allows for the objective registration of poor households in Senegal, to enable them to access social safety net programs in an equitable and transparent manner;
3. **The Equal Opportunity Card, which allows people with disabilities to** receive certain benefits;
4. **The National Planning System** through the elaboration of SDG monitoring reports;
5. **The National Statistical System** through major surveys and the annual progress report of the NSDS III.