Country-level reviews on Data Revolution Roadmaps for the implementation of
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Cepei

GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DATA
This document has been written by the Centro de Pensamiento Estratégico Internacional (CEPEI), by mandate of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD).
INTRODUCTION

As part of the effort that the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD) has done, a detailed review of the advances on roadmaps for the implementation of the sustainable development agenda was requested. The task assumed by the Global Partnership of working to fortify political commitments, align strategic priorities, foster connections and collaborations, spur innovations and built trust in the booming data ecosystems of the 21st century is to be complemented by a detailed look into the specificities and particularities of each country.

The task consisted in observing, analysing and presenting the accomplishments on the country level agendas reached so far and to identify the next steps in order to understand the arenas where the GPSDD can collaborate and work together with the country. The result will be customized roadmaps according to each country data Ecosystem that will serve as guiding frameworks for countries to harness the data revolution for sustainable development, with particular emphasis on the SDGs and its articulation with the national statistical plans.

The Working Group has identified the value of countries organizing customized and context specific roadmaps. A toolbox can support the formulation and implementation of roadmaps at country-level or sub-national-level (e.g. cities, districts, counties). The SDG Data Revolution Roadmap Toolbox will draw on existing guidelines and best practices for statistics to support SDG monitoring as well as real-time dynamic disaggregated data for policy-making, program delivery and mutual accountability. The Toolbox will be complementary and supportive of existing data guidelines and institutional best practices, while also providing support
to national and subnational levels to define relationships between data ecosystems (including data generation, collection, layering, visualization, and usage by multiple stakeholder groups) and institutions. It will also include new Tools developed by the Working Group.

A participatory and consultative multi-stakeholder workshop with representatives from governments, national statistical offices, civil society, international organizations and the private sector was held on the margins of the 47th UN Statistical Commission Meetings on March 5th 2016. The workshop, attended by 61 participants and having 10 countries represented, provided a platform for learning and sharing about country-level processes, experiences, lessons and needs.

It also provided partners an opportunity to share the various tools and methods that can potentially support SDG Data Revolution Roadmap processes as an aim to further advance the development of the toolbox. Main objectives of the meeting included:

1. Share and learn from SDG data roadmap processes underway at the national and subnational in countries in different regions and contexts
2. Identify the country-level goals, challenges, and models in advancing SDG data roadmaps.
3. Map existing tools, currently being developed or piloted by partners, for the identified needs and to identify additional needs not filled by existing tools.
4. Discuss the components of the Toolbox of which may include:
   a. Guidelines and best practices
   b. Description of methodologies
   c. Assessment frameworks
   d. Commitments to Action
5. Discuss opportunities for further advancing roadmaps processes at the country-level
6. The following provides a summary country by country of their approach to the SDG agendas and the implementation of their roadmaps in their own specific national statistical challenging environment and their own data ecosystems.
SELECTED AND ANALYSED COUNTRIES

The countries selected for the observation are a sample of the diversity of the complex task to be accomplished by the agenda implementation in the coming years but it is also a selection of countries that have shown certain level of commitment with the agenda and have already start to organized their specific environments in order to achieve their desired roadmaps implementation via a complimentary toolkit or via their own internal debates. The selected countries are: Colombia, Kenya, Philippines, the UK and the USA.

The methodology included a series of interviews with a representative on the GPSDD of each country that will lead us to additional documentation. Once information is processed a brief description to each country is presented and a cross-country assessment following the country presentations. This provides the central inquiries and key points discussed by each country. The key questions are the result of aiming to understand the state of art by country, the internal decisions made so far and the subsequent and resulting agenda by country:

1. What are the goals/needs countries/cities are attempting to meet with their roadmap processes and how are these being framed relative to the SDGs?
2. How are the processes being organized, i.e. who is leading, who is engaged and what are the gaps?
3. What are the various experiences and models for roadmap processes?
4. What are the key activities and outputs and what is planned?
5. What are the needs and challenges that the Global Partnership can help address?
6. What are the lessons learned?
Since the agenda of Sustainable Development reached its Data stage, the process has been lead by the centralized statistical office of Colombia, DANE, specifically the tasks of analysis and definition of the SDG’s indicators in Colombia, becoming one of the most dynamic internal institution working on the SDG agenda.

At the beginning of 2015, the national presidency created the commission for the SDG lead by the National Department of Planning in order to have a general and articulated group of national entities in which DANE has play a leader role and be actively involved due to its responsibilities on the data agenda.

Additionally DANE represents the Andean countries subregion at the IAEG-SDG which implies a strong commitment and a process of election in order to occupy this honorific role at the United Nations level.

In order to accomplish the complex tasks of the agenda and organize the internal work, a DANE’s special and specific working group has been established to lead the SDG process and coordinate with other agencies and countries through working groups. DANE has four major instruments to coordinate the National Statistical System which are: 1) statistical planning; 2) statistical regulation; 3) quality assessment, and 4) access to administrative records and information exchange. The existence of a National Statistical Plan allows the SDG strategy to be implemented on a tangible instrument for the coming years.

DANE has run data pilots in order to understand the complexity of the task and additionally to learn on the go while preparing the complete implementation agenda. Administrative records pilots for school and education information, population projection based on administrative records and big data use for improvement of statistical directories has been some of the piloting strategies that have allow DANE to observe the potential of new data instruments for the production of statistical information. Additionally geospatial data and technologies are being applied through upgrading the National Geostatistical Framework and using satellite imagery to calculate land use and land cover statistics.
One of the initiatives that may become a diagnosis tool for other countries is the diagnosis board on information availability using a traffic light visualization in order to understand the availability and non-availability of certain SDG data. The table shows in green the information that Colombia already has or produces (56%), the information that partially produces (30%) and the information that is not available or does not exist within the country (14%). This instrument of diagnosis can become an interesting and relevant mechanism to observe the cases of other countries and can even be considered to be part of a diagnosis toolkit.

The Sustainable Development agenda in Colombia is just beginning, therefore there is a set of activities that need to be accomplish to satisfy the country needs in the definite establishment of an internal interinstitutional agenda. First there is a need to define the matching areas of the SDGs and the NSS that will be apply in the coming years. Once the SDGs become a permanent part of the NSS agenda there is a high likelihood that the SDG agenda will achieve positive results on the data side reducing data gaps for the initial 5 years of SDG implementation.

Identification of data producers, which is constantly done by the NSO, and the establishment of baselines for the existing information is a necessary step in the process that Colombia is undertaking. Only via identification of data availability, sources and baseline, data gaps will emerge and be clearly identified establishing a clear roadmap for the engagement with the improvement of existing datasets and the construction of new needed datasets.

The next important task that the Colombian government wants to embark is the work on subnational disaggregation of the information. Already with multiple mature datasets it is a requisite that the new efforts aim for a disaggregated format of datasets for the country. In the coming months Colombia will first analyse the possibilities of disaggregation of the existing data and later will work on strategies that will provide a disaggregated distribution of new SDG datasets to be constructed in the future.
One of the last and important tasks is the development and implementation of a national monitoring system for the SDGs. Colombia considers that a national strategy for following and evaluating the efforts put into the SDGs is a requirement and demands the efforts of the country to follow up the 15 years-term process presented at the Sustainable Development Agenda. Therefore preparing and setting a follow-up tool becomes another key task to be accomplished by the NSO in the coming months.

Colombia’s approaches to the SDGs is one of a centralized perspective having an interinstitutional commission set and appointed by the president with the leadership of the National Department of Planning (DNP) and letting the data strategy to the National Statistical Office (DANE). As a centralized strategy agencies attempt to coordinate under the leadership of a specific institution that leads and becomes responsible of the initiative and the process as a whole. The centralized initiative facilitates the decision making process at the beginning but then the challenges emerges on the coordination and continuous work later in the process. Maintaining the cadence of the process becomes the highest challenge of such a strategy.

PHILIPPINES

Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

The Statistical organization in the Philippines has the Philippines Statistical Authority (PSA) as the main body for statistical matters in the country. So the PSA Board is the highest policy arena where the Sustainable Development Agenda and SDGs had been debated.

The PSA is organized in offices with specific topics on sectoral statistics, censuses and technical coordination, civil registration and central support and field statistical services. The general guidelines of the statistical production is facilitated by the PSA and there are multiple data producers in the country. There is the Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute (PSRTI) and the rest of the statistical system is composed by a set of departments, bureaus, offices
and agencies across national and local government which are engaged on statistical activities. By configuration, the Philippines is a decentralized case where the role of the PSA is to facilitate the general guidelines to a multi-institutional set of actors within a national statistical system. There is an instrument for setting a vision for national statistical system (NSS) which is the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) 2011-2017, updated in 2015. The PSDP: a) sets the medium term directions, thrusts and priorities of the PSS for the generation and dissemination of statistical information used in policy and decision-making and b) identifies priority statistical development activities to address the data requirements of the medium-term national development plan.

The update to the PSDP conducted in 2015 was done to address the following developments: a) Reorganization of the PSS and the establishment of the PSA, b) Release of the Philippine Development Plan 2010-2016 Midterm Update with the Revalidated Results Matrices in 2014, c) New challenges such as data revolution, which calls for a reform in the way data is produced, shared, assessed, analyzed and consumed, d) Use of open data, big data and other non-official data, as well as administrative-based data to complement survey-based data, and e) Post-2015 development agenda/sustainable development goals (SDGs). So the PSDP set the internal agenda close to the global Sustainable Development Agenda and included the Sustainable Development Goals as part of the effort considering new challenges such as the data revolution, use of open data, big data and non-official data.

Additionally a resolution, Resolution Nº 10-2014, was issued by the PSA in November 2014 “Endorsing the Declaration of Road Map for the Data Revolution”, aiming to: a) Encourage a greater and more efficient production and use of both official and non-official data, through innovative institutional arrangements and partnerships, and new technologies and processes, b) Increase cooperation and coordination between local, regional and international statistical systems towards data comparability across time, c) Foster political leadership that recognizes the fundamental importance of data, the necessity of adequate and sustainable funding to national statistical systems, and d) Strengthening commitment of nations on capacity building to ensure a future of robust, independent, and effective national statistical systems across the globe.

The Philippines has opted by a general guidelines strategy under an atmosphere of multiple agency information and statistical system where the PSDP becomes the central tool with an update that will encourage the multi-institutional arrangement of topics and tasks into the complexity of SDGs agenda and SDGs production. The SDGs agenda has influenced the national statistical production mainly by providing importance in improving administrative data systems as possible sources of data for the SDGs indicators on various sectors, e.g., education, health,
environment and by rationalizing conduct of surveys; harmonizing/prioritizing surveys which are sources of SDGs indicators.

The institutional organization for the SDGs begins with Data Producers (Philippine Statistics Authority, Ministry of Economic and Development, National Government Agencies (data source), Academia, International Organizations, CSOs, and Private Companies) in charge of the efforts needed to increase the production of information relevant and adjusted to the SDGs. Then the PSA will have the role of Consolidation, Repository and Monitoring of SDGs in order to have an integrated strategy in spite of the decentralized statistical strategy of the country. Later the Ministry of Economic and Development will be in charge of Reporting the SDG progress which will become the mechanism through which the data sector links with the implementation agendas within the country. And finally, media and program planners are expected to help with the Dissemination and Advocacy of the SDGs within the country.

In the coming months the PSA is in charge of conducting activities to reinforce the national strategy, such as: Multi-sector awareness activities with the multi-sector actors within the country via workshops, presentations and seminars. In regards to working with the Global Partnership, the Philippines requests capacity building support for methodologies to estimate SDGs indicators, identifying proxy indicators, improving administrative-based data; communication, dissemination and visualization strategies for disaggregated indicators and harnessing registries as a source of data for SDG monitoring.

Key challenges faced by the Philippines include a lack of financial and staff resources, technology infrastructure, technical capacity, partnerships with the private sector, lacking high level ministerial support, policy alignment and addressing disaggregated indicators.

Philippines is a clear example of a decentralized strategy that aims to coordinate a national statistical system for the production of SDGs indicators capable of satisfying the general Sustainable Development Agenda. Contrary to a centralized country, the challenge relies on the ability of organizing and maintaining along the time the statistical will and capacity of multiple actors within the statistical sector.
Coordination for the SDGs data revolution roadmap process in Kenya is being led by the Deputy President’s Office. A national partnership on sustainable development data has already been established to bring public, private and civil society together to harness the data revolution and address key development challenges in Kenya.

The national partnership, similar in conceptualization to the Global Partnership, resulted from the need for high level leadership on data use for decision making; enabling policy environment that assures data as a national resource, including its management; growing number of non-traditional data producers and users; and the need to use innovation/new tools for data collection & visualization.

The Kenya legal arrangements define statistics as a shared function between the National Government and County Governments. However, it identifies national statistics and data on population, the economy and society, as a primary function of National Government. On one hand, to accomplish this task, there exists the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) which is mandated to coordinate, monitor and supervise the National Statistical System (NSS). It specifically has the mandate to collect, compile, analyse, publish and disseminate statistical information. On the other hand, County Governments are mandated to carry out county planning and development, including statistics in their respective counties, where (KNBS) is required to develop statistics, coordinate, oversee and set standards for official statistics at both national and county levels.

The National Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted from the following premises: a) Challenge of development is the challenge of now, b) Universal agenda requires innovation across the SDGs ecosystem, c) Affirmation of the realization that no government, civil society, private sector can do this alone, and d) New multi-stakeholder Institutional arrangements within the country. So Kenya has embraced a multi-stakeholder approach where it is accepted that innovation is required to address the SDGs ecosystem. No single government, CSO or private sector organization can do what is required through the SDGs framework.
alone. All this influenced the creation of the National Partnership from its very inception, which functions in three areas of action: Public, Private and Civil Society.

Kenya has conducted actions aiming to identify the existing national data ecosystem in order to include vast majority of infomediaries, data producers and data users and the already expected stakeholders from the national government and private sector. Instead of relying exclusively in the already existing and traditional data statistical system, the government has made efforts to include the new ecosystem into the Sustainable Development Agenda in order to mitigate the exclusion of current stakeholders within the SDGs efforts.

A series of partnerships and workshops have been conducted that address philanthropic surveys, integrated household surveys, geospatial information, performance contracts, SDGs at the subnational level and data for climate change. Moving forward, key near-term activities include formalizing institutional arrangements for SDGs data, integration of SDGs data into national planning process, and identifying policies that enable SDGs prioritization.

The coming days are crucial to the consolidation of the national strategy in Kenya. First, they aim to formalize the institutional arrangements established for the SDGs roadmap implementation and integrate the data for SDGs into the Developing Planning Strategies of the country. All this needs to be complemented by consultations with the parliament to identify SDGs priorities for the coming months. Once these tasks are accomplished, the development and monitoring of a roadmap will begin and by workshops and presentations it will be capable of organizing the data ecosystem actors to start working on it. The legal arrangements will enable the policy, and a cultural change on data ownership will allow the adequate work of the national partnership in a complex data ecosystem arena.

Kenya has developed a three-phased working plan for the implementation of the data development plan. The working plan began with the Design and Engagement promoted since 2015 and finalized in 2016 with the design of a National Data Revolution Roadmap. The period of 2016 will be used for Data Model construction and deployment, the core activity is to engage with multi-actors to assure a multi-sector approach and guarantee the sustainability of the process. The year 2017 is plan as the Integrated Planning period for mobilization of resources and partners that will make the strategy sustainable and long-lasting for the forthcoming mobilization and rollout. With this strategy the country aims to deploy a clear agenda of conveying with actors and allocating resources that will allow the adequate development of a roadmap for the data strategy.

In regards to working with the Global Partnership, Kenya requests support in development and monitoring of the roadmap, national workshop for SDGs data, sharing
experiences from other countries and creating knowledge products and documentation. Key challenges include enabling policies, overlapping mandates, review of Statistics Act and partnerships to address competition.

Kenya approach is a novel approach and quite interesting for the analysis and future replication. Starting from a traditional statistical system organization, the country developed a national partnership that will use the existing capacities to understand the existing data ecosystem and on top of that will deploy and develop the Sustainable Development agenda as well as organize the production of SDGs indicators for the coming years.

UNITED KINGDOM

Department for International Development (DfID)

The UK has 3 main bodies that make up the statistical system: 1) the UK Statistics Authority (UKSA); 2) the Office for National Statistics (ONS); and 3) the Government Statistical Service (GSS). The UKSA was established by the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 as a non-Ministerial department directly accountable to Parliament, and functions as an authority board to promote and safeguard the production and publication of official statistics that “serve the public good”. The ONS is the executive office of the UK Statistics Authority, and is therefore a separate but closely related body to the Authority that acts independently of Ministers. Headed by National Statistician, provides Professional Support to National Statistician, to GSS wide capability and is in charge of Centralised recruitment of more than 4000 servants that produce the main statistics in the country. The GSS is made up of all civil servants involved in producing official statistics across UK government departments, including ONS, and the devolved administrations of Scotland and Wales.

In spite of the centralized capacity of the UKSA the Statistical System in the United Kingdom is composed by a myriad of agencies capable of producing information and making part of the National Statistical System. In this environment
the UKSA is in charge of promoting general guidelines for the national data production via the UK production strategy: “Better statistics, better decisions”. Which is an action plan based on five pillars or attributes of the national statistical role of the system: helpful, professional, innovative, efficient and capable. Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 will be coordinated by the Department for International Development (DFID) internationally and domestically. Line ministries will lead on domestic delivery according to their responsibilities. ONS will lead on reporting UK progress and reaches out to the ministries to maintain a common understanding and consistent approach. Which implies the provision of a technical advice for policy considerations and to ensure a consistent approach to reporting progress across the GSS. The UK, through ONS, has convened a network of topical experts, consulted on the development of global and national indicators, and provided a link between policy and GSS for UK reporting. It is also engaging with a range of stakeholders to identify user needs and requirements, and explore use of non-official data for monitoring UK progress. The UK aims to gather additional information from public and private sectors and hold events with stakeholders to coordinate with data owners. It will commission the building of an online reporting tool to align national reporting frameworks. In addition, the UK will look to harmonizing data development plans and increase adoption of internationally agreed standards at the national level. In regards to working with the Global Partnership, the UK requests further convening of events and forums to share experiences, developing online reporting tools, innovative approaches to fill critical data gaps, and sharing lessons on how diverse communities can better collaborate. Key challenges include understanding user needs and requirements, coordinating inputs across government, disaggregating data, using data from non-official sources, developing dissemination tools, and developing capacity building programs. The case of the United Kingdom is a mix between a centralized and decentralized scheme where there is a strong central authority capable of assuming the leadership on the SDGs agenda; the organization of the internal agenda has followed a decentralized organization among multiple data producers and sources. So far the involvement with the Sustainable Development Agenda is not fully assume by the UK authorities and therefore the results so far are only on the stage of exploration and observation within the data production agencies.
The US Federal Statistical System consists of 127 entities with 15-16 interagency working groups. The SSP coordinates input across the US government and will begin monitoring SDGs by carrying out stocktaking exercises, identifying data gaps and contributing to the Statistical Commission’s work on further refining the indicators framework, partnerships and statistical capacity building.

The US Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Statistical and Science Policy (SSP) Office are active in the SDGs indicators development and selection process. The SSP will begin monitoring the SDGs in the U.S. by: a) Carrying out a national stocktaking exercise to assess current USG statistics and data availability for SDG implementation, b) Identifying data gaps in the Federal Statistical System, c) Contributing to the Statistical Commission’s work on further refinement of the indicator framework, partnerships, and statistical capacity building.

A Steering Committee for the SDGs was launched by the DoS in January 2015 that seeks to advance the SDGs through policy, partnership and resource investments. Over the next 12 months, the SDGs Steering Committee will ensure the DoS by: a) Seeking to advance the goals through policies, partnership and resource investments, b) Engaging with partners in government, business and civil society to define and pursue joint priorities, c) Consistently communicating the importance of the goals and how they link with foreign policy objectives, d) Using and promoting sharing of data on country performance on the goals to accelerate implementation and inform decision-making, and e) Institutionalizing the goals into the Department’s policies and processes. The process is an emerging one within the Department of State and has not yet engage with other actors such as private sector and civil society. So far it is a close initiative within the US government.

The US Open Government National Action Plan includes commitments to harness the data revolution and promote progress for the SDGs both domestically and internationally. The Action Plan contemplates that the U.S. will continue to work alongside partner’s governments in collaboration with the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.
Data and that an interagency stakeholders will consult with civil society on existing USG data that relates to each of the 17 SDGs, and strategies for tracking progress.

Most of the efforts are focalized on Climate change initiatives and continue promoting the Open Climate Data. So the US will work with other countries to leverage open data to stimulate innovation and private-sector entrepreneurship in the application of climate-relevant data in support of national climate-change preparedness through public-private partnerships. Meanwhile the US Government is making a number of investments to support AIDS relief, global health, gender equality, economy and climate change.

The Sustainable Development agenda in the US requires a whole government activation. So far the initiatives have been isolated from a general framework or guideline that allows the emergence of inter-institutional and inter-sectoral cohesion. The whole government activation is critical to connect the dots both within departments and agencies, and between them which at the end will be crucial to break down global and domestic silos between economic, social and environmental.

In regards to working with the Global Partnership, the US requests further promotion of the SDG framework and establishing baselines, promoting multi-stakeholder action and accelerating open SDGs data collaborative interchange and use. Challenges faced by the US include the need for clarity on the requirements for a SDG Data Revolution Roadmap—commitments to action by when, how often and the overarching process.
CROSS-CUTTING TRENDS

Based on the review conducted by CEPEI, some cross-cutting observations can be presented. Each country has its own agenda and advances at its own pace for the implementation of a Sustainable Development agenda and the roadmaps for harnessing the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development Goals. Roadmaps implemented by each country allow us to identify key attributes that will enrich the process in other countries within the GPSDD and abroad. The following observations are the result of general observations within the methodological framework resulted after exploring each country’s agendas:

National data and information strategies
• Each country has its own complex organization of the National Statistical system. In some cases highly centralized while in some others highly decentralized.
• Each system has multiple and different sub-sector and sub-territorial organizations, which adds to the complexity of each one.
• For all cases, national data strategies and the national roadmaps for a Sustainable Development agenda respond to the complexity of their own institutional arrangements and adjust to emerging challenges.
• The Data Revolution presents its own challenges and opportunities for NSOs and NSS production strategies; they adapt according to the priorities, target and internal capacity towards the implementation of certain dimensions of the Sustainable Development agenda. Most countries are doing first what they know they can do better and leaving the challenging arenas for the coming months or years.
• National Statistical Plan and National Statistical Programs are the most used instruments as mechanisms to compile the general guidelines for the Sustainable Development Indicators and the challenges on Data Revolution. The documents become a strategically important tool for the general assimilation of the SDGs agenda but also as an initial commitment with the agenda by the majority of the countries. Plans and Programs are also a mechanism of guaranteeing certain degree of sustainability of the commitments for the coming years.
• The National Statistical Offices and Agencies responsible for statistics have faced challenges in the new forms of information production such as managing new sources of information, administrative data use and enhancement and Big Data. So, the SDGs agenda has brought not only a content challenge but also technological challenges that require adjustments and adaptations.
• SDGs are explicitly incorporated into the national data and information strategies. In some cases the leadership has been assumed by a centralized authority (NSO or Interagency initiative) or by an institution in charge of promoting it along the whole statistical system. The way countries incorporate the agenda responds to their own structure and organization but also to their political will and priorities within the actual governments.

• There are different approaches of how the agenda aligns to national planning processes. In the Philippines there are general guidelines that want to be promoted within the multiple agencies in the government via the national statistical authority, while in the Kenya case a national partnership for sustainable development data was developed at the onset in order to build the set of responsibilities since the very beginning by the three main stakeholders (private, public, civil society).
THE EMERGING AGENDA

- The national ecosystems need to be map. Institutional arrangements are challenging when mapping the ecosystem and defining roles across, not only government, but other actors as well. The lack of a data ecosystem map will diminish the potential that the Sustainable Development Agenda has on promoting new forms of data production and dissemination.
- Indicators monitoring and evaluation becomes a task that is transversal to all countries. Once indicators are identified and prioritized by country, there is a new for monitoring and evaluation instruments that allow the adequate follow up for the Sustainable Development Agenda within each country.
- Sub-national level needs to be better defined including methodologies for how to disaggregate data. Not many countries have so far target the big challenges that are at the disaggregation stages of data at the subnational level challenges. The following efforts have to target the mechanisms and strategies that countries have in this respect.
- The Sustainable Development Agenda is an ambitious one and therefore countries have to make decisions on how to incorporate their roadmaps and how to prioritize their actions. There is a challenge on budgeting and funding which could become the Political and Financial Constraints of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda.
- The emerging agenda will be full of pilots, that need to be successful before being included as part of any country roadmap, but also require to be documented in order to share the experiences with the global community. For instance, new Data Collection strategies or Partnerships with new agents for data production will become new forms of data production to harness the Sustainable Development Agenda.
- Incentives need to be defined and generated across sectors. Either mandatory by law, by profit or by stakeholders interest, there is a need for a clear identification and use of incentives within the data ecosystem of the countries. Only adequate incentives will guarantee long term sustainability of the agenda.
IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF PARTNERING WITH THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

• The GPSDD serves as a platform for experiences and tested methodologies sharing (but also as a feedback generator); Countries consider that the GPSDD can become an interesting and relevant arena for sharing experiences of what other countries have done but also as a good space for feedback of their own specific projects. In the GPSDD a country can find what other countries have done but also find interlocutors to receive observations and comments on what they have done themselves.

• Sharing Global Information Sources (Economies of Scale, i.e. Satellite imagines or Cellphone Data); For many countries, the GPSDD can become a clearinghouse of information with strong potential of sharing global data, mitigating the high cost of accessing certain type of global information. Big sets of information such as geographical imaginary or cellphone and computer usage data can be easily shared at a global scale.

• Promoting innovation on Data and Information processes: The Sustainable Development Agenda has a huge challenge in innovation and finding new forms of promoting information production. Countries consider that the GPSDD can help in encouraging and promoting innovation process within the countries that will facilitate the Data Revolution.

• Capacity building partner; Many countries consider that one of their lag resides on the low statistical capacity. The GPSDD can help as a capacity building partner that will help information producers to improve their skills but also data literacy strategies within the country.

• Tools development for Monitoring, Dissemination, Experience Sharing and Feedback, Capacity building (i.e. ADAPT); The GPSDD can become a facilitator for tools development that allows countries from the experience of other places to enrich their internal process.

• Promote data ecosystems via data communities strengthening; the existence of data ecosystems need to be map. However, once this is accomplished their promotion and strengthening is an interesting task for the GPSDD to run in the countries where data communities are highly involved with the Sustainable Development Agenda.