

Break-out Session

Workshop on
“Coordination within the National Statistical Systems”

English Speaking Countries

1. What are the main challenges and impediments to proper coordination of the National Statistical System?

- *(Malaysia) Legal constrain which bind some agencies in providing individual data to the NSO*
- *Data quality and consistencies in administrative data received from other agencies*
- *Lack of strategic planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation*
- *(Maldives) Lacking on the regulations*
- *Priority given to data on statistics at the policy level is very low*
- *No proper planning*
- *Lack of representation of sectoral agencies*

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- *(Suriname) Decentralized statistical system. Need approval to access to data*
- *Respondents' burdens*
- *(Pakistan) Low statistical literacy in the planners and policy makers and data users.*
- *The difficulties in implementing the strategies in NSDS.*
- *(Suriname) The political backup needed and statistics minded politicians and funding*
- *(Albania) Statistics producers – lack of documentations for statistical activities and standards*
- *Professional skills in producing statistics*
- *Formalized the specific sectors in other National Statistical producers*
- *Ensure the implementation of the statistical principal – Eg ensure statistics are produced according to professional principals and independence*

1. What are the main challenges and impediments to proper coordination of the National Statistical System?

- *(Uganda) Lack of framework. Weak governance in the statistical system*
- *Bias towards statistical producers*
- *Inadequate representation in the steering committee*
- *Inadequate level of financing on the statistical system*
- *(Uzbekistan) In Uzbekistan we have approved NSDS last year. We are coordinating within this strategy. But It is quite hard for coordinating, because we still not finished Law on official statistics, which gives State committee more authority for coordination within NSS.*

1. What are the main challenges and impediments to proper coordination of the National Statistical System?

- *(Guyana) Some stats offices are small, therefore, the human resource is spread thinly in handling multiple simultaneous projects, including the NSS*

2. From your experience, what could be the significant impacts of loose coordination of the National Statistical System?

- *(Malaysia) Delay in delivering relevant, timely and usable data*
- *Misleading in providing direction in measuring the country progress*
- *(Albania) Representation of NSS is needed in the coordination of the National Statistical System*
- *(Guyana) Duplication of work by NSS actors*
- *Waste of scarce resources as a result of such duplication of work*
- *Non-publication of important statistics since it may not be clear who should be producing such statistics*
- *Not possible to maximize the benefits from the sharing of knowledge as it relates to best practices in statistics*
- *Difficulty in sharing data between entities eg data requests are provided in inappropriate formats which results in lengthy delays in data conversion*

2. From your experience, what could be the significant impacts of loose coordination of the National Statistical System?

- *(Pakistan) Duplication of statistical activities*
- *New areas of statistical exercise is not possible without the coordination*
- *(Indonesia) Data duplication*
- *Increase in respondent burden*
- *(Albania) Cost effectiveness issues due to loose coordination*

2. From your experience, what could be the significant impacts of loose coordination of the National Statistical System?

- *(Maldives) - Trust issues from the public with the produced data*
- *Weak data sharing mechanism, hence, the government spending increases*
- *Low chance in introducing new and innovative data integration systems*

3. How could we contribute at global, regional and national levels to the coordination of national statistical systems? Do you have one or two success stories to share?

- *(Malaysia) Involvement of higher levels officials with greater authority. In the case of Malaysia, National Statistics Data Council is chaired by the Prime Minister of Malaysia, as the highest advisory body to provide the direction for the national statistical system.*
- *(Albania) Through peer review that give appropriate recommendations for improvement of their NSS.*
- *Willingness of the political level to establish the NSS according to international standards.*
- *Experience in implementing peer review in collaboration with Eurostat in 2018*

3. How could we contribute at global, regional and national levels to the coordination of national statistical systems? Do you have one or two success stories to share?

- *(Uzbekistan) Uzbekistan is recently developing a new Law on official statistics, which is based on Generic Law on Official Statistics. In this draft of Law we define a NSS as a system which includes all producers of official statistics. And according to this draft law State statistics committee is defined as an authorized body responsible for coordination of official statistics within NSS.*
- *(Guyana) By championing the benefits of such coordination at the national level and providing incentives to countries for them to develop such coordination. In Guyana the IDB funded a project to advise Guyana on the way forward for such a coordination.*

3. How could we contribute at global, regional and national levels to the coordination of national statistical systems? Do you have one or two success stories to share?

- *(Uganda) Proposal to develop a guideline for non traditional data producers and includes non statistician in the guideline.*
- *Suggest to provide Capacity building for National Statistical System*
- *(Indonesia) Having One Data Policy that includes data principal, data standard, metadata, interoperability and master data*
- *(Pakistan) Coordination with 4 provincial bureaus and other stakeholders at federal and provincial level to develop NSDS.*
- *61 indicators by PBS at central level and 35 indicators at the provincial level are monitored by provincial bureau*

3. How could we contribute at global, regional and national levels to the coordination of national statistical systems? Do you have one or two success stories to share?

- *(Maldives) Sharing written best practice reports globally*
- *Collaborating with international agencies such as ESCAP/PARIS 21 etc.. in compiling replication studies*

4. Besides a sound legal framework, what could be the “recipes” to improve data stewardship and reach out to the national data community at large? Do you have one or two success stories to share?

- *(Malaysia) NSO need to rigorously engaged with the data community by co-operating more than before with other government organisations, private sector data providers and civil society organisations.*
- *NSOs need to adapt to the changes and expansion of technologies in the world of statistics and data*
- *(Maldives) Making all data available publicly on NSO website*
- *Raise public awareness on the produced data using advanced means such as social media platforms*

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- *(Guyana) A sustained education drive to inform the public about the benefits of statistics and the importance of data producers sharing their data so that the society as a whole can benefit*
- *(Suriname) Suriname organized a user and producer seminar – User Producers Seminar with the stakeholders in 2021 since 20 years ago. The seminar was a success where all the inputs from the stakeholders were taken into the consideration for the development of NSDS. The final document will be submitted for approval by the Government.*

4. Besides a sound legal framework, what could be the “recipes” to improve data stewardship and reach out to the national data community at large? Do you have one or two success stories to share?

- *(Pakistan) Pakistan is releasing all data sets on website and ask public to contribute for improvements. Press releases are issued weekly, monthly and occasionally for every data release to involve the general public. Resultantly people now have started discussions on our data in electronic and print media. Different dash boards have developed and a few are under development for benefit of data users.*
- *(Qatar) The Planning and Statistics Authority conducts regular meetings with the data providers on yearly basis.*
- *(Uganda) The use of existing local leadership structures during data collection. For example, community leaders are used as guides - introduce the data collectors to the communities. This reduces resistance from the communities and increases trust in the confidentiality and protection of data providers.*