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|  | QUESTIONNAIRE ONTHE IDENTIFICATION OF THE THEMES OFTHE 7th SESSION OF OIC-STATCOM |

**Please send the filled-in questionnaire to**

[**statistics@sesric.org**](mailto:statistics@sesric.org) **by 1 February 2018.**

1. ***Please provide us with the most recent contact information of your institution:***

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| ***Country*** |  | | | | | |
| ***Institution Name*** |  | | | | | |
| ***Name of Institution’s Head*** |  | | | | | |
| ***Official Designation / Title*** |  | | | | | |
| ***Email(s)*** |  | | | | | |
| ***Phone*** | *Country Code* |  | *Area Code* |  | *Phone Number* |  |
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| ***Name of the Contact Person*** |  | | | | | |
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1. ***Please indicate your priorities for each theme below by using a 1-to-8 scale.***

***(1 for the highest priority, 8 for the lowest priority).***

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|  | **Themes Proposed by the OIC-StatCom Secretariat** | **Priority** |
| 1 | ***A New Strategic Vision for the OIC-StatCom: Where We Want to be by 2030***  The management science literature has not yet produced a universal of strategy but it can be considered as an organisation’s direction for the future; its purpose, its ambitions, its resources and how it interacts with the environment in which it operates. The First Session of the OIC-StatCom, held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey in 2011, decided the establishment of a Working Group to develop a strategic vision for the OIC-StatCom towards more effective statistical systems and elaborate short, medium and long-term plans to achieve this vision. Led by Indonesia and composed of Bangladesh, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Morocco, Palestine, Senegal, and Turkey (with IDB and SESRIC as ex-officio members), the Working Group submitted the Strategic Vision of the OIC-StatCom 2020 (http://www.oicstatcom.org/imgs/news/image/oicstatcom-strategic-vision-en.pdf) to the Second Session of OIC-StatCom where it was endorsed. With a 2-year-timeframe left for the completion of the current Strategic Vision 2020, the OIC-StatCom Secretariat invites the OIC countries attending the Seventh Session to contribute to the shaping of the new Strategic Vision 2030 by sharing their opinions – in an open discussion format – about how they perceive the progress recorded by OIC-StatCom (comparison of where the Commission was in 2011 and where it is now), the current challenges faced by the NSSs of OIC countries, what the new mission, values, guiding principles, and new vision of the Commission should be, and what strategic objectives the new Strategic Vision 2030 include for guiding the short, medium, and long-term activities to be conducted by the Secretariat. |  |
| 2 | ***Prioritisation and Measurement of Sustainable Development Goals Indicators and Their Reconciliation and Ownership at the National Level*** The effective implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can only be a reality if the 17 SDGs and 169 targets can be successfully transformed into actions and measures together with their contextual integration with the development plans at the national level. The relevant resolutions and documents of the United Nations (UN) highlight that follow-up and review concerning the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda “*will be voluntary and country-led, will take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and will respect policy space and priorities*”. Moreover, the SDG indicators that have been originally designed to monitor the global progress “*will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels which will be developed by Member States*”. The global apex meeting of the official statisticians, the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC), further underlined in its 47th Session in March 2016 that **“*national ownership is key to achieving sustainable development and that national reviews [...] will take into account different national realities*”**. The 47th Session also concluded that the comparable and standardized national official statistics provided by countries to the international statistical systems are a critical component in the compilation of global indicators. In the light of these developments, this session will focus on the *prioritisation and measurement of SDG indicators and their reconciliation and ownership at the national level* with a specific emphasis on:   1. Has there been a demand for the development of SDG indicators from the policy side in your country? 2. What are the criteria for the prioritisation and measurement of SDG indicators at the national level? 3. What actions are being taken your country to transform the National Statistical System (NSS) to meet the requirements of the global SDG indicator framework and/or the demands of the national development plans in line with the 2030 Development Agenda? 4. How are the SDG indicators being measured by your NSS? What challenges are being faced at the legislative, governance, institutional, operational quality, funding, infrastructure, human resources, and /or cooperation levels? What measures are being taken/proposed to overcome these challenges? 5. What are the processes in the dissemination and publication of SDG indicators at the national level? |  |
| 3 | ***Transforming the Education Statistics Landscape for Monitoring Learning Skills and Outcomes***  Education is definitely more than just reading, writing, and arithmetic. It is one of the most important investments a country can make in its people and its future. It is the core of human capital formation and central to development of a society. It is widely accepted that investment in education and quality research at various national institutions are vital in achieving higher economic growth and reducing poverty and inequality. Quality education generates benefits to the society that go beyond the gains secured by the individuals involved. There is overwhelming evidence that education improves personal health, encourages stronger national identity and promotes peace and stability. In order to monitor learning skills and outcomes for supporting the decision-making at the national level, quality statistics with no gaps are required. Against this background, the Sustainable Development Goals targets under SDG #4 and the initiatives of the international organisations at the methodological and governance level are of high value. This session will give the opportunity to the participants to:   1. share their current systems on the collection, collation and dissemination of education statistics; 2. discuss about the effective integration of SDG #4 indicators into their relevant education statistics systems; 3. raise awareness on the new methodologies such as counting the number of children not learning, changes to education data collection instruments and presentation of selected indicators; and 4. explore the effective coordination for a better education statistics capacity within their National Statistical Systems. |  |
| 4 | ***Enhancing the Production, Dissemination, and Use of Migration Statistics***  The World has recently witnessed the escalation of the migratory flows among countries which places the migration on top of the policy agenda of the countries. According to the findings of the development economics literature, migrants provide labour market flexibility where they close important gaps in fast-growing or declining economic sectors, provide more taxes and fiscal contributions to the public budget in comparison to the benefits they receive, boost the working-age population, and even leverage the scientific, technological, and social progress in the societies they are found. Yet not all migratory flows are voluntary but forced ones due to the ongoing conflicts and disasters as a result of changing environmental circumstances. In this respect, the policy makers and humanitarian assistance organisations need almost near real-time data to address the needs of the displaced people. As an emerging statistical theme, migration statistics are instrumental in shaping the decisions that are vital for not only the national governments and international organisations but also the migrants and refugees. From this aspect, this session will give the opportunity to the participants to:   1. learn about the experiences of National Statistical Offices (NSOs) in addressing the ever increasing need for migration statistics; 2. explore the ways and methods for closing the gaps in migration data and increasing its timeliness through innovative approaches; 3. raise their awareness about the possible roles that can shouldered by the NSOs while mainstreaming migration statistics into national decision-making mechanisms; 4. familiarise themselves with the global initiatives on migration statistics; and 5. discuss about the current challenges they face in measuring different aspects of voluntary and forced migratory flows. |  |
| 5 | ***Integrating Indicators of Sustainable Energy into the National Statistical Systems***  Securing an abundant supply of and uninterrupted access to reliable and affordable energy is a necessity for countries to put their national development plans into action. Indeed, energy is a key enabler for continuous economic growth and social welfare. However, more than 1 billion people live without access to electricity worldwide and another 3 billion people have to cook their meals with fuels harmful to the environment. Energy should be supplied from sources and through the production processes that are not detrimental to the environment. In order to leave the future generations a more habitable planet, transforming the national economies currently running on extractive fossil fuel-based energy sources into more sustainable energy sources emerges as a critical action item in mitigating the effects of the climate change and global warming. To support the policy development in the energy sector and monitor the progress concerning the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and international agreements on climate change, high quality data on the energy sector is needed more than ever. "Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)", the major global initiative launched by the United Nations in 2011, in collaboration with the international organisations has developed the "Global Tracking Framework" for energy in which issues related to energy statistics and indicators among others are being assessed. From this end, this session will:   1. cover the SDG targets related to sustainable energy, energy statistics and indicators within the context of 2030 Development Agenda; 2. exchange country experiences concerning the collection, collation, processing, and dissemination of energy statistics; and 3. discuss about the challenges in integrating SDG energy indicators into the National Statistical Systems. |  |
| 6 | ***Operationalising Open Data Frameworks***  Being a conduit in the generation of a conclusion, “evidence” can be defined from an official statistics perspective as information produced by “statistical activities” with a “statistical purpose” that is practically useful while evaluating policies. Evidence can be provided by a variety of methods such as descriptive statistics, impact evaluations, implementation and process studies, performance metrics, etc. In order for employing evidence to inform decisions to take place, evidence must first exist or be generated, which depends on access to data. In fact, widely available and easy to use data in an open format have the potential to promote economic and social development, good governance, transparency, broader participation of citizens, innovation, and accountability. According to International Open Data Charter, “open data” is digital data that is made available with the technical and legal characteristics necessary for it to be freely used, reused, and redistributed by anyone, anytime, anywhere. Witnessing the global trends among both the national, international, and supranational statistical offices towards embracing the open data philosophy, the Third Session of the OIC-StatCom that was held in Ankara, Turkey in 2013 covered the “Open Data Initiative: Challenges and Opportunities for NSOs of OIC Member Countries”. At the global level, the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda necessitates the transformation into an open data environment for the National Statistical Systems and calls for the operationalisation of open data framework to facilitate the integration of traditional survey and census data with administrative sources, geospatial information and big data. Based on this background, this session will focus on the experiences and challenges of OIC countries in formulating their open data frameworks, advocacy activities for materialising these frameworks, and how they supplement their existing statistical processes with open data standards and norms, software applications, and innovative solutions based on communication and information technology. ***Based on the availability of space, the OIC countries attending to the Seventh Session of OIC-StatCom will be allocated booths/places to showcase their open data platforms.*** |  |
| 7 | ***Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems (CRVS) for the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Censuses***  Civil registration is the continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of the occurrence and characteristics of vital events pertaining to the population as provided through decree or regulation in accordance with the legal requirements of a country. If a national civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) system functions properly, (*i*) individuals are officially recognized by documenting their legal identities, family relationships and civil statuses; (*ii*) accurate, complete and timely statistics on the health and demographics of the population are produced; (*iii*) national CRVS databases are maintained; and most importantly, (*iv*) decision-makers are provided with the timely, relevant, and quality information for policy-making at national and local levels. Based on this background, this session aims at presenting the national challenges that have constrained the successful implementation of CRVS systems, critical ingredients needed and actions taken to strengthen the national CRVS systems, and the innovative approaches in the usage of CRSV systems for the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Censuses to achieve and monitor the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). |  |
| 8 | ***Disaggregation of Data from the Gender Perspective in Statistical Production*** In literature, while “sex” refers to fixed and unchangeable physiological differences between women and men that do not vary across cultures or over time; “gender” refers to socially constructed differences in the attributes and opportunities associated with being female or male and to social interactions and relationships between women and men. UN defines gender statistics as statistics that adequately reflect differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men in all areas of life. However, collecting and presenting data by sex as a primary and overall classification serves only for sex-disaggregated statistics not completely for gender statistics. Besides the disaggregation, gender statistics require data and data collection methods to reflect gender issues; be conceptual and definitive in reflecting the diversity of women and men and capturing all aspects of their lives; and consider stereotypes and social and cultural dynamics that may generate gender bias in the data. Against this background, this session will focus on the challenges of the member countries on transforming from sex-disaggregated statistics to gender statistics covering the aforementioned four characteristics and the practices employed in integrating a gender perspective in the production of official statistics. |  |

1. ***Please specify proposals of your institution for other possible themes (with a short explanation) for the Seventh Session of OIC-StatCom in the order of priority. You can propose as many topics as possible and use as much space as needed.***

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| Your Proposals | Priority |
| *Title:*  Explanation: |  |

**THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE!**

**Kindly submit your responses to**

[**statistics@sesric.org**](mailto:statistics@sesric.org) **by 29 January 2018.**