



**10<sup>th</sup> Session of OIC-StatCom**  
**5-7 October 2021, Virtual Meeting**

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**Report on the Implementation of the  
OIC-StatCom Programme of Action for 2021-2025**

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**1 Background**

As per Resolution #1 of the 9<sup>th</sup> Session of OIC-StatCom, the Secretariat designed a questionnaire to monitor and report the ‘Implementation of the Programme of Action (PoA) for 2021-2025’ (also accessible through <https://www.oicstatcom.org/strategic-vision.php>) and circulated it to the NSOs of OIC countries on 22 March 2021. The questions in Part A of the aforementioned questionnaire are based on the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) available in the PoA for 2021-2025 (<https://www.oicstatcom.org/strategic-vision.php>). As of September 2021, 24 countries (Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Gabon, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mozambique, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Suriname, Togo, Turkey, UAE, Uganda, and Yemen) have submitted their responses.

**2 Implementation of the Programme of Action for 2021-2025**

The following summarizes the responses provided by the respondents for the questions asked in the aforementioned concerning the Key Actions of each Strategic Objective mentioned in the PoA for 2021-2025 of the OIC-StatCom and the activities undertaken by the Secretariat for the relevant Key Actions.

**Strategic Area 1: Coordination of Statistical Cooperation and Collaboration**

**Strategic Objective 1.1: Strengthen the coordination role of NSOs within the NSSs**

For the Key Actions under this Strategic Objective, questions concerning the presence of NSDS and official statistics, presence of national statistical council (or similar platform) where NSOs of OIC countries undertake the coordination role among other constituents of the NSSs, and number of consultation meetings and/or user engagement programmes with the other constituents of NSSs were directed to the respondents in the questionnaire.

14 out of 24 respondents are currently implementing their NSDSs, while 4 of them are currently designing the strategy or waiting adoption. 2 respondents said that their NSDSs have expired and they are planning to design the new one this year.

For question related to official statistics work programme, 17 respondents confirmed that they have a detailed programme for official statistics, 2 respondents said that they are currently in the process of designing the programme or awaiting adoption, and 1 respondent answered that their official statistics work has already expired. 1 respondent further informed that their annual programme is part of the long-term planning, namely for 2010-2021. However, they need to update their NSDS and accordingly structure their work programme.

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Concerning the question “To what extent the (current/planned) NSDS and/or official statistics work programme of your organisation is/are aligned with the requirements of the global indicator framework for Sustainable Development Goals?”, 7 respondents confirmed that their NSDS and/or official statistics work programme are very strongly aligned, 8 respondents said strongly aligned, and 8 respondents said some of their NSDS and/or official statistics work programme are aligned with the requirements of the global indicator framework for SDGs.

For the question related to whether the respondents have a national statistical council (or similar platform) where their institution undertakes the coordination role among other constituents of their respective NSS, 18 respondents confirmed the presence of a national statistical council in their countries, while 4 respondents said “No”. 1 respondent with no statistical council stated that there is a full fledged Department for Statistical Coordination Services within their NSO and there are governance structures like inter-agency committee at national level that coordinates their NSS.

The last question for Strategic Objective 1.1 was about the number of consultation meetings and/or user engagement programmes involving the other constituents of the NSSs of OIC-StatCom members since January 2021. The answers varied from 2 regular meetings annually in addition to special meetings – when necessary – to more than 15 meetings.

To meet the relevant KPI, the Secretariat organised a virtual Workshop on ‘Coordination within the National Statistical Systems (NSSs)’ (<https://www.oicstatcom.org/event-detail.php?id=2517>) in collaboration with the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) – with additional contributions of Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (PARIS21), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA), and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) – on 15-17 June 2021 through a video conferencing platform with the participation of 84 attendees for the NSOs of 31 OIC countries and 5 international organisations. The aim of the Workshop was to facilitate the sharing of good practices among the OIC countries and learning from the potential challenges needed be taken into consideration for efficient and effective coordination within the NSSs of OIC countries.

**Strategic Objective 1.2: Advance the cooperation and collaboration among OIC-StatCom and other national, regional, and international stakeholders active in the production of data and statistics**

In order to monitor the Key Actions of Strategic Objective 1.2, questions concerning the number of MoUs (or alike) with other NSS constituents and regional/international statistical stakeholders, number and/or USD value of statistical projects conducted together with other NSS constituents and regional/international statistical stakeholders, and number of meetings/workshops organised/attended related to statistics and share country experiences at OIC and international level were inquired in the questionnaire.

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The answers for question concerning number of MoUs (or alike) enacted with other constituents since January 2021 ranged from 1 to 20; while the number of MoUs (or alike) enacted with regional/international statistical stakeholder ranged from 1 to 40. A respondent argued that there is no need to enact MoUs with other constituents because under the NSDS system, their NSO is the central apex body responsible to provide service at all levels.

Next question was about the number and/or USD value of statistical projects conducted by the OIC-StatCom members in collaboration with other constituents of their NSS since January 2021. The answers ranged from 1 to 6 projects with maximum value around USD 8,000,000. For number and/or USD value of statistical projects conducted by the OIC-StatCom members in collaboration with regional/international statistical stakeholders, it ranged from 1 to 13 projects and the maximum value was around USD 5,000,000.

For the number of meetings/workshops organised or contributed by the OIC-StatCom members related to statistics at the OIC level since January 2021, the answers ranged from 2 to 12. While some respondents stated that there are no meetings/workshops due to the unfavourable circumstances in their countries, 1 respondent said that they have contributed to SESRIC activities namely sharing their expertise as a speaker/presenter/facilitator in 8 training courses/webinars/workshops virtually. For the number of meetings/workshops organised or contributed by the OIC-StatCom members related to statistics at the regional/international level, the responses ranged from 3 to 81 meetings/workshops.

The last question inquired under Strategic Objective 1.2 was about the number of meetings/workshops attended by the OIC-StatCom members related to statistics at the OIC level since January 2021. 14 respondents said that they attended the meetings/workshops organised by SESRIC which ranged from 2 to 14 meetings/workshops. While for the number of meetings/workshops attended by the OIC-StatCom members related to statistics at the regional/international level, it ranged from 2 to 81 where they attended meeting/workshops organised by SESRIC, United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Asian Development Bank (ADB), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), International Labour Organization (ILO), and the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (PARIS21).

In line with the KPI of the first Key Action of Strategic Objective 1.2, the Secretariat organised the “Follow-up Meeting of the 9<sup>th</sup> Session of the OIC Statistical Commission” as a side event of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Session of UN Statistical Commission on 25 February 2021 virtually. In addition to the representatives of the OIC General Secretariat and Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), 59 delegates from the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of 28 OIC member countries attended the meeting. The meeting discussed and agreed on the implementation of the Resolutions adopted at the 9<sup>th</sup> Session of the OIC-StatCom, the composition of bureau members and the

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agenda items of the upcoming 10<sup>th</sup> Session of OIC-StatCom to be organised on 5-7 October 2021 virtually as per the feedback received during the Follow-up Meeting due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

On its part, SESRIC signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the State Statistical Committee (SSC) of the Republic of Azerbaijan on 11 February 2021, and 2 Memoranda of Agreements with the National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) of the Republic of Mali (on 8 July 2021) and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) (on 19 August 2021) within the framework of the project titled “Integration of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) and TQS-Youth into the National Surveys in OIC Countries”.

### Strategic Area 2: Statistical Capacity Development

#### **Strategic Objective 2.1: Ensure that statistical needs and capacities of NSSs of OIC member countries are identified based on the international frameworks**

For this Strategic Objective’s Key Actions, the Secretariat posed a question whether the respondents have submitted the Statistical Capacity Building Programme (StatCaB) questionnaire for the biennium 2022-2023. 17 out of 23 respondents said confirmed that they had submitted the filled questionnaire, while 1 of them said that they are currently in the process of filling out the questionnaire.

The next question posed under Strategic Objective 2.1 was whether the respondents are aware of the Roster of Statistics Experts (ROSE – <https://www.sesric.org/rose.php>). 15 respondents answered “Yes”, while 7 respondents answered “No”. To follow-up, the Secretariat has sent informative emails about ROSE to respondents with a “No” response.

To achieve the KPI of the first Key Action of Strategic Objective 2.1, the Secretariat updated the StatCaB survey for the biennium 2022-2023 and circulated it to the NSOs of OIC countries on 21 January 2021. The Secretariat has received StatCaB questionnaires from the NSOs of 34 OIC countries as of August 2021. To increase the response rate, the Secretariat sent several reminders to the countries that have not yet submitted the completed StatCaB survey for the biennium 2022-2023.

#### **Strategic Objective 2.2: Implement statistical capacity development activities based on the OIC-level and global development agenda**

In order to monitor the Key Actions of Strategic Objective 2.2, questions concerning the number and/or USD value of capacity development activities from which OIC-StatCom members benefitted, number of StatCaB activities provided and/or benefitted by each OIC-StatCom member, and whether the OIC-StatCom members are aware of SESRIC StatCaB Reference Materials Repository (<https://www.oicstatcom.org/refmaterials.php>) were inquired in the questionnaire.

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For the question concerning the number of capacity development activities from which OIC-StatCom members benefitted since January 2021, the respondents answered that they benefitted from capacity development activities ranging between 1 and 127 provided by SESRIC, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Bank, and from their national statistics training institutes. As for the USD value, the answers ranged from USD 1,300 to USD 100,000.

Concerning the question related to how many activities the OIC-StatCom members have provided their expertise to other OIC member countries under the StatCaB programme since January 2021, the answers ranged from 1 to 12 training courses. On the other hand, 9 respondents answered that they have not yet been a provider for StatCaB activities.

For the question regarding how many activities that the OIC-StatCom members have benefitted from the StatCaB programme since January 2021, 16 respondents confirmed that they have benefitted from the StatCaB Programme within the range of 1 to 17 activities.

12 out of 24 respondents said “Yes” for the last question posed under Strategic Objective 2.2 about whether the OIC-StatCom members are aware of the SESRIC StatCaB Reference Materials Repository.

Concerning the Secretariat’s activities for the Key Actions of Strategic Objective 2.2, the Secretariat has planned around 40 StatCaB activities for the year 2021 including statistical training courses, webinars, and workshops. Between October 2020 and September 2021, 42 activities have been conducted successfully including 20 statistical training courses, 18 webinars, and 4 workshops. For the number of StatCaB activities co-organised with the regional and international organisations between October 2020 and September 2021, SESRIC has organised 9 activities including 3 workshops and 6 webinars in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), CDC-Foundation, FAO, Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNESCWA, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), and UNSD.

### **Strategic Area 3: Statistical Modernisation and Innovation**

#### **Strategic Objective 3.1: Modernise governance and institutional frameworks to allow NSSs to meet the demands and opportunities of constantly evolving data ecosystems**

In order to monitor the Key Actions of Strategic Objective 3.1, questions concerning the presence of statistical laws and regulatory frameworks in the OIC countries aligned with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (FPOS) and presence of open data principles in the processes of OIC-StatCom members and other constituents of their NSSs were inquired in the questionnaire.

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According to the findings, almost all (23 out of 24) respondents confirmed that their countries have statistical laws and regulatory frameworks aligned with the FPOS. As for the question whether open data principles present in the statistical processes of the OIC-StatCom members, 10 respondents answered “Yes”, 9 of them said “Partially”, and 3 of them said “No”.

**Strategic Objective 3.2: Facilitate the application of new statistical architectural Frameworks to improve statistical production and dissemination processes**

In order to monitor the Key Action of Strategic Objective 3.2, the respondents were asked to provide the extent of the statistical architectural framework(s) applied by their institutions. For the Generic Activity Model for Statistical Organizations (GAMSO), 5 respondents confirmed that to some extent their institutions implement it (1 respondent stating that GAMSO is not officially implemented in their institution). 1 respondent said that they are in the process of introducing GAMSO to their institution.

For the implementation of the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM), all 9 respondents answering this question confirmed that their production processes and statistical architectural frameworks have applied the GSBPM.

For the implementation of the Generic Statistical Information Model (GSIM), 4 respondents answered this question and 3 of them confirmed the implementation of GSIM in their statistical processes, while 1 respondent said that they have not decided whether their institution will implement GSIM in their statistical processes.

For the implementation of the Common Statistical Production Architecture (CSPA), only 1 respondent confirmed the adoption of CSPA into their Enterprise Architecture (EA) and it is linked to other components, such as supporting environment (BackOffice and HRMIS). 1 respondent said that their production architecture model may be compliant to CSPA to some extent but it is not officially examined and applied in their institution at present, while another respondent said that they have not yet decided whether they will implement CSPA into their statistical processes.

**Strategic Area 4: Common Statistical Standards and Classifications**

**Strategic Objective 4.1: Promote harmonisation of concepts, classifications and methodologies used in performing statistical activities in OIC member countries to promote consistency in statistical systems**

For the implementation of Key Actions of this Strategic Objective, questions concerning the number of national compilers guides harmonising statistical concepts, classifications and methodologies at the national level with the internationally accepted statistical standards and norms, presence of (an) online repository(ies) hosting the relevant internationally accepted statistical standards and norms in the NSSs of OIC countries, and level of involvement by the

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OIC-StatCom members in key decisions (need, scale, and scope) on the international survey programmes were asked in the questionnaire.

Based on the responses to the question related to the number of national compilers, only 1 out of 13 respondents said that they do not have such document. The answers from 12 respondents ranged from 1 to 20 manuals/guidelines for harmonising their statistical production in line with the internationally accepted statistical standards and norms. As for the question related to whether the OIC-StatCom members have (an) online repository(ies) for hosting the relevant manuals/guidelines, 17 respondents said “Yes”, 6 respondents said “No” and 1 respondent did not provide their answer. 1 respondent said that they have recently published a glossary where all the definitions and concepts used for statistical purposes exist. Regarding the involvement of OIC-StatCom members in key decisions on the international survey programmes, 7 respondents said “Very high”, 6 respondents said “High”, 7 respondents said “Moderate”, while 1 respondent said “Low” level of involvement. The respondents with “Very high” response informed that they involved in the coordination, production, dissemination and accreditation of official statistics to support evidence-based decision-making processes at both policy and planning levels.

### **Strategic Objective 4.2: Strive to produce common methodologies for selected statistical indicators specific to OIC member countries**

In regard to the Key Actions of Strategic Objective 4.2, questions concerning the number of constituents of NSSs of OIC countries reporting their Prudential and Structural Islamic Financial Indicators (PSIFIs) to Islamic Financial Services Board (IFSB) and presence of national methodologies for the collection, collation, processing, and dissemination of Muslim Friendly Tourism data were inquired in the questionnaire.

For the first question under this Strategic Objective, only 3 respondents said “Yes” that their institutions collect/collate and report data on PSIFIs and 18 respondents said “No”. 1 respondent that answered “Yes” informed that a national methodology on the estimation of the Islamic economics and its contribution to the GDP is being prepared by their institution.

For the second question whether the OIC-StatCom members have a national methodology for the collection, collation, processing, and dissemination of Muslim Friendly Tourism data, only 3 respondents said “Yes” and 19 respondents said “No”.

### **Strategic Area 5: Statistical Quality Improvement**

#### **Strategic Objective 5.1: Improve the production of high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated data by all characteristics relevant in national contexts in line with OIC-level and international development agenda**

In order to monitor the Key Action under this Strategic Objective, the number of National Quality Assurance Frameworks (NQAFs) that also cover non-traditional data sources for

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sustainable development introduced/updated by the OIC-StatCom members was inquired in the questionnaire. Of the 14 respondents, 2 respondents said that they did not have the relevant documents, while 1 respondent said that they had recently adopted the NQAF into their NSDS but it had not been finalised. For 11 respondents that confirmed the introduction of NQAFs into their statistical processes, the number of frameworks varied between 1 to 12 documents. However, 1 respondent further explained that their institution did not implement NQAF for non-traditional data sources for sustainable development.

**Strategic Objective 5.2: Increase the competencies of OIC member countries in the use of administrative registries towards high-quality statistics instrumental in the monitoring of OIC-level and international development agenda**

For the Key Actions of this Strategic Objective, questions concerning the presence of regulatory frameworks that enable the OIC-StatCom members use administrative registries and data in their relevant processes, number of other constituents of the respective NSSs of OIC countries that have already incorporated administrative registries and data into their statistical processes, and values of funds in USD spent by the OIC-StatCom members to establish/maintain the infrastructure and develop capacities of their human resources for the integration of administrative registries into their relevant processes were posed in the questionnaire.

For the first question, 19 respondents confirmed the presence of regulatory frameworks that enable their institutions to use administrative registries and data in their relevant processes and 3 respondents said “No”.

Regarding the number of other NSS constituents in the respondents’ countries that have already incorporated administrative registries and data into their statistical processes, the answers from 6 respondents ranged from 1 to 115 ministries/agencies/higher local governments. 1 respondent said their constituents haven’t incorporated administrative registries and data into their statistical processes, while 1 respondent said that it was difficult to answer because their country has a decentralized statistical system and all government ministries have their own statistical units which are responsible for data collection, administration and compilation on their own.

The last question was about the value of funds in USD spent by OIC-StatCom members to establish/maintain infrastructure of their institutions and develop human resources capacities for the integration of administrative registries into relevant processes. Of the 4 respondents that answered this question, 1 respondent said that the relevant information is not available in their country as the IT infrastructure and capacity building that have been developed/undertaken are aimed to support the integration of statistical business process as a whole, not merely for the integration of administrative registries. For the other 3 respondents, 1 respondent stated that the value of funds varied according to the annual budget, and the other 2 respondents said that the value of funds spent by their institutions ranged from USD 0.5 million to USD 3.5 million.