# QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE THEMES OF THE SIXTH SESSION OF OIC-STATCOM

**Please send the filled-in questionnaire to OIC-StatCom Secretariat via e-mail (****secretariat@oicstatcom.org****) by 29 February 2016, at the latest.**

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

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| --- | --- |
| ***Country*** |  |
| ***Institution Name*** |  |
| ***Name ofInstitution’s Head***  |  |
| ***Official Designation/Title*** |  |
| ***Email*** |  |
| ***Phone*** | *Country Code* |  | *Area Code* |  | *Phone Number* |  |
| ***Fax*** | *Country Code* |  | *Area Code* |  | *Fax Number* |  |
| ***Web Address*** |  |
| ***Postal Address*** |  |
| ***Twitter Account*** |  |

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| ***Name of the Contact Person*** |  |
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| ***Fax*** | *Country Code* |  | *Area Code* |  | *Fax Number* |  |

1. **Please indicate your priorities for each theme below by using a 1-to-9 scale.**

**(1 for the highest priority, 9 for the lowest priority).**

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|  | Themes Proposed by the Secretariat | Priority |
| A | ***Towards More Inclusive Measurement and Monitoring of Broader Development Finance for an Accountable Post-2015 Development Framework***Comprehensive in scope, the Post-2015 Development Agenda aims at significantly reducing poverty and achieving sustainable development at the global level. On the one side, the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals requires funding on an unmatched basis; on the other side, the variety and complexity of the development finance landscape grows. However, the data gaps in capturing the magnitude and scope of development finance create obstacles to ensure that resources are used where they are truly required and to the optimal impact. While Official Development Assistance (ODA) is used as the international benchmark, the proposed “Total Official Support for Sustainable Development” (TOSSD) is expected to contribute in the efforts for monitoring and reviewing resource flows to achieve the 2030 Agenda. This session will update the participants on the technicalities lying under the TOSSD and its impact on improving transparency about complex financial transactions supporting the SDGs. |  |
| B | ***Priority Areas for Monitoring the Implementation of the SDG Indicator Framework at the National and Regional Level****s*National ownership is a key component for the development and implementation of an effective monitoring framework for the SDGs. The SDGs process requires the monitoring led by countries, backed and resourced politically, and integrated into the overall national development frameworks. To meet this requirement; the statistical community needs to bring about a paradigm shift in its institutional structure and workflow. This session aims at discussing the areas of priority for the successful monitoring of the SDGs indicator framework implementation at the national and regional levels. From this aspect, this session will make the approaches on how to strengthen national statistical capacities and institutional arrangements to effectively support the SDG monitoring a central point of discussion to enable participants to exchange their practices and plans at the national and regional levels. |  |
| C | ***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). |  |
| D | ***Architectural Models for the Modernisation of National Statistical Systems***The national statistical offices (NSOs) are struggling to survive in a world of increasing digital interactions and data masses created thereof. Concurrently, the NSOs have challenges in tackling with rigid processes and methods, inflexibly ageing technological resources, increasing costs of traditional data collection methods, emerging information needs that require quick responses, new and alternative sources of data, and attracting and retaining high-calibre human resources in the competitive labour market. Statistical architecture models (SAMs) help NSOs in modernising their environments based on common international standards including General Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM), Generic Statistical Information Model (GSIM), Data Documentation Initiative (DDI), and Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX). This session will present the opportunity to the participants to listen to the recent developments in SAMs and their adoption by the member countries to standardize their statistical processes. |  |
| E | ***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. |  |
| F | ***Trade Satellite Account Approach for the International Trade Statistics***Ricardo's concept of comparative advantage in final goods does not suffice to explain the trade between countries. Nowadays, trade in semi-finished products for further processing composes the main international trade specialization. The current statistical data lack the dimension for both the inter-dependency of national economies and the linkage between production and trade activities. The Trade Satellite Account approach emerges as an alternative to resolve these shortcomings. This session will discuss the ways to achieve the Trade Satellite Account methodology in the national practices and the Global Value Chain (GVC) framework to connect international transactions with other economic statistics. |  |
| G | ***Alternative Approaches in Measuring Food Insecurity*****Evidence-based decision-making can be strengthened through the availability of timely and frequently collected data at the country level. In many countries, the capacity and national budgets for data collection and analysis are limited, making it difficult to understand the food insecurity situation in the country and to develop strategies to address it. To contribute in overcoming these shortcomings, the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) has been developed under the Voices of Hungry (VoH), a project currently implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The FIES is an experience-based metric of food insecurity severity that relies on people’s direct responses to questions regarding their access to adequate food. The FIES has been validated for global use by applying it in 146 countries and territories in 2014 and 2015, leveraging on the Gallup World Poll as survey vehicle. The Inter Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals (IAEG-SDGs) indicators, tasked by the UN General Assembly to define a monitoring framework for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, has endorsed the FIES as the basis to compute indicators for global monitoring of Target 2.1. In this connection, this session will introduce the main features of the FIES and ways of implementation by the OIC member countries.** |  |
| H | ***Improving Human Resource Competencies for the Data Revolution Age***The data revolution spurred by technologies that yielded massive information chunks not only requires the national statistical offices (NSOs) to develop their positions as forerunners and developers of cutting edge computing and communication systems but also to prioritize the human resources power as the vital asset of driving the change required to transform their institutional settings. The high-calibre human resources are critically indispensable for the NSOs to produce high quality statistics and remain relevant in a market where competition is constantly increasing. In this context, this session will cover the experiences of the NSOs ranging from talent acquisition and competence enrichment activities to succession planning and management development to keep up pace with the data revolution age. |  |
| I | ***Strategy Development within the National Statistical Offices: From National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) to Regional Strategies for the Development of Statistics (RSDS)*****Endorsed in September 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) put the National Statistical Systems (NSSs) in the centre of measuring and monitoring the progress recorded in each goal. The whole SDGs processes require high quality statistics to support decision-makers in achieving the 17 goals. In this context, strategy frameworks – such as “National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)” – at the individual country level play a pivotal role in responding to the ever-increasing need for the data. By coordinating the country-level statistical activities and encouraging mechanisms for a value-added interchange between producers and users of data, the NSDS highly contributes in the national efforts to design, implement, monitor development plans and to meet the international commitments such as the SDGs. Besides the country level development programmes, regional integration attempts in the form of economic, political, trade, and/or cooperation alliances have gained a momentum in the recent years. Whatever the form they may gain, such alliances require comparable data based on harmonized methodologies. Based on the NSDS and/or other strategy development experience shared by the participating countries, this session will discuss the complementary linkages between the NSDS and Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics (RSDS) and the possible reflection of the RSDS into the upcoming OIC-StatCom Vision 2021-2030.** |  |

1. **Please specify proposals of your institution for other possible themes (with a short explanation) for the Sixth 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:  |  |
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| *Title:*Explanation:  |  |

**Thank you for completing the questionnaire!**

**Kindly submit your responses to**

**secretariat@oicstatcom.org**

**by 29 February 2016!**