

**LEAVE
NO ONE
BEHIND**
PARTNERSHIP



Citizen Generated Data: Tool to Complement Official Statistics

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Restructure of Nepal: Federal Democratic Republic

- Administrative Restructure of Nepal in 2015
- 3 tiers of governments (759)
 - Federal (1)
 - Provincial (7)
 - Local Level (753)
- Exclusive and Concurrent Powers of the Federation, the Province and the Local Level
- Provisioned in the Schedule 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 of the Constitution of Nepal



Official Statistics in Nepal

- Limited in scope
- Low frequency in production
- Compilation of data (as a by-product of regular activities?)
- Duplication in data production and Gap in the data requirement
- Coordination among data producers, data providers and data users



Data Producers

- Use standard concepts, definitions and classifications while producing data
- Maintain the quality of the data produced
- Enhance the capacity of the human resources involved
- Promote statistical literacy to aware data providers/users
- Collaborate with stakeholders



National Statistical Office (NSO) vs Civil Society Organization (CSO)

- The CBS focuses on carrying out
 - censuses and sample surveys for periodic update of data demands
- The government departments and universities
 - produce designated statistics of their areas from administrative records
- Complementary data to identify community needs and immediate needs
 - (Communities, User Groups, Cooperatives)
- Qualitative data where reliable quantitative data requires more skills.
 - focus group discussion, case study, validation



CSO: Community Generated Data (CGD)

- The CBS will expect more to complement on the qualitative types of data, rather than quantitative data
 - adopt non-probabilistic sampling while launching small-scale survey
- The community data should also be adhered by the fundamental principles of official statistics
 - preserve the confidentiality of the respondents and the quality of the data
- CGD should be Consistent with national indicators
 - maintain with the use of statistical standards
- CGD is more useful to local level planning
 - the geographical coverage of these data are sub-national mostly



Existing data sources, Nepal

- Censuses/surveys
- Administrative records
- Other government department (MIS)
- Research Institutions (credible surveys, data collation)
- Civil society data (ad-hoc)
- Trade organisation data (organizational development)



Data Sources: Censuses

- Population and Housing Census 1911-2021 (XII)
- Agricultural Census 1961-2021 (VII)
- Economic Census 2018 (I)
- Industrial Census 1965-2012 (X)



Data Sources: Major Sample Surveys

- Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS) 1995-96, 2003-04, 2010-11
- Nepal Labour Force Survey (NLFS) 1998, 2008, 2017-18
- Nepal Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (NMICS) 2010, 2014, 2019
- Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) 1987, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016
- Annual Household Survey (AHS) 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17
- Survey on Hard Drug Users in Nepal (SHDUN) 2006-07, 2011-12



Data Sources: Integrated Management Information System (IMIS)

- Integrated Health Management Information System (IHMIS)
- Integrated Education Management Information System (IEMIS)
- Integrated Agriculture Management Information System (LAMIS)
- Integrated Tourism Management Information System (ITMIS)

Major Sources of administrative records (Ministries & Departments)



Ministry Acronyms		Institution	Relevant Division
MoHA	NDRRA	National Disaster Risk Reduction Authority	
	NP	Nepal Police	
	NEOC	National Emergency Operation Centre	
	DoICR	Department of National ID and Civil Registration	
	NDPR	Narcotic Drugs Prevention Centre	
	LOD	Law and Order Division	
MoHP	IHMIS	Integrated Health Management Information System	Department of Health
	NHRC	Nepal Health Research Council	
	MD	Monitoring Division	
MoES	IEMIS	Integrated Education Management Information System	EMIS Section, DOE
	TVET MIS		
MoICS	TIP	Trade Information Portal	TEPC
	DoM	Department of Mining	
	DOI	Department of Industry	



Data Sources: Civil Society Organization

Civil Society

- Is respondent of Censuses/Sample surveys
- Provides feedback to engage with data users
- Promotes statistical literacy
- Complements Leave No One Behind on data production and use

Individuals

- Individuals' research output provides benchmark information for framing surveys



Civil Society Organization (CSO)

CSOs can

- design and implement programs in line with the government's priorities and the SDGs.
- engage with these local governments and bring the SDG agenda to the local level,
- help raise local governments' awareness of national targets, and
- suggest local solutions for local problems



CGD: SWOC in Summary

Strengths

- High demand of evidence-based policy
- CSOs are getting more organized/recognized
- Opportunity to find solution of local problems

Weaknesses

- Limited statistical infrastructure
- Limited Statistical literacy/capacity

Opportunities

- Administrative restructure of the country
- Use of open data/big data
- High demands for disaggregated data

Challenges

No legal framework

Standard concepts, definitions and methods to follow



Way Forward

- Adopt collaborative scientific approach supported by NSO
- Organize CSOs for data production and use
- Prioritize on community data needs to be implemented immediately
- Focus on scope of emergency or disaster related data
- Move from simple to complex method of data collection (Qualitative to Quantitative, records management to sample surveys)

