

Issues

- Varying availability and quality of official statistics
 - Stronger in economic statistics
 - Weaker in social and environmental statistics
 - Across countries
- Varying capacity of national statistical systems

Current approach

- Strategic goals set by Committee on Statistics in 2010
 - Capacity of NSS to produce basic range of population, economic, social and environmental statistics
 - Adaptive and cost-effective statistical information management systems
- Technical advisory, steering and working groups to lead development and implementation of regional programmes and strategies
 - Economic statistics, population and social statistics, civil registration and vital statistics, modernization, agricultural and rural statistics, statistical training
- Partnership for Statistics Development in Asia and the Pacific

Changing contexts and need for repositioning NSSs (1)

- Integrated statistics, rather than stove-piping
 - Three pillars of SDGs
- Data & statistics → information → knowledge
 - Monitoring: Assessing progress towards targets and goals
 - Data interpretation and use
- Supporting accountability for post-2015 agenda
 - Detailed data: “leave no one behind”
 - Access & statistical literacy of users for transparency and holding stakeholders accountable for their decisions and actions, “People would deliver when you inspect”

Changing contexts and need for repositioning NSSs (2)

- Modernizing NSOs or NSSs
 - From inputs to outputs/outcomes
 - Cost-efficiency, timeliness, expanding range
 - Improve administrative data
 - Better use of existing data, sharing data across different ministries
 - Mixture of data sources for complicated information needs
- Alternative data sources
 - Mobile devices, satellite images, etc., modelling instead of direct collection, subjective measures
 - Experimentation: business case, technology
 - New partnerships of various data producers and researchers
- Broader process of data production rather than just collection

Enabling transformations (1)

- Change of culture & mind set, embracing new techniques while maintaining focus on developing national capacity to produce basic and policy-relevant data
- NSOs takes ownership and leading coordination
 - Among producers, but also between producers and uses, including informing inter-governmental processes
 - Critical for effective partner support
 - Communicating with Finance and Planning Departments
- Skills, technical and leadership/management skills
 - Ensure that data scientists skills are available within the NSO
- Develop/implement new principles (the concept of a tent)
- Adequate resources
 - Primarily domestic
 - External support

Enabling transformations (2)

- Political commitment and support
 - Include SDG in national development plan
 - Advocacy, user-producer dialogue, statistical literacy
- Legal framework
 - Update/revise for role of NSO, NSS, private sources of data, private actors commitment
- Integrate new demands/changes in national statistical development strategies, included in broader national development plans
- Data revolution should be about core capacity of national statistical systems to produce basic data

Regional collaboration

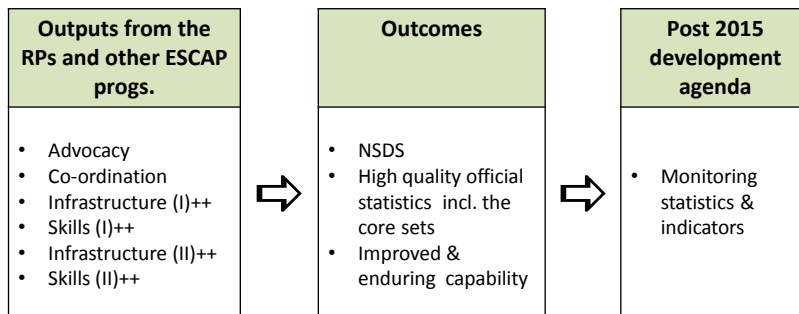
- Brokering agreements with private data providers
- Creating centers of excellence for sharing experiences, piloting initiatives
- Exploring regional databases
 - Pooling resources, e.g. satellite imagery in agricultural stats in place of multiple country surveys
- Developing common tools and guidelines
 - E.g. data anonymization, on-going work on disaster-related statistics
- Regional advocacy
 - Regional monitoring & accountability to strengthen user-producer dialogues
- Re-invigorate Partnership for greater combined impact
 - Adapt work programmes of partners and donors to be aligned with country priorities
 - Network for training
- Two strategic goals of Committee still hold, revise approach to tackle common issues

Capability Building Outputs: illustration

	Sector 1	Sector 2
Common	Advocacy to Gain Support & Resourcing (promote development of resourced NSDS)	
	Promote & Facilitate Co-ordination (within country NSS; other global & regional programmes; development partners; regional knowledge sharing among NSSs)	
	Improve HR Skills (I) (technical and management)	
	Develop Statistical Infrastructure (I) (business registers / population frames; metadata depositories; QA frameworks; modern data editing / handling techniques)	
Specific	Improve HR Skills (II) (domain specific knowledge)	Improve HR Skills (II) (domain specific knowledge)
	Develop Stat Infrastructure (II) (domain specific source data collection / process systems)	Develop Stat Infrastructure (II) (domain specific source data collection / process systems)

Modernization

Reinforcing and Renewing the ESCAP Capability Building Programmes: Contributing to “data revolution”



9

Upcoming events: Opportunities to shape statistical policies

- Regional
 - March 2015: Committee on Statistics, 4th session
 - May 2015: Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development
 - May 2015: ESCAP Commission
- Global
 - Feb 2015: Design SDG indicators
 - March 2015, UNSC 46th session
 - July 2015, International Conference on Financing for Development
 - New mechanisms
 - High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity Building for post-2015 monitoring (HLG for post-2015 monitoring)
 - IAEG-SDG
 - Biennial “World Forum on Sustainable Development Data” (Similar one at regional level?)

- × Welcome big data and data revolution, bye
bye surveys, censuses and regular data
collection
- × Business as usual

- ✓ Riding on post-2015 wave