

NSDS 1.0: 10 years

Working in various degrees of involvement from providing advice to total engagement in
Bhutan, Cambodia, Fiji Islands, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Timor Leste, Tonga, Vanuatu, and Vietnam

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NSDS 1.0

What the NSDS approach has changed

- **in the management of the national statistics system [NSS]**
- **in the advocacy for Statistics**
- **in the dialogue with the users**
- **in the way the NSS look for funds**

Country Examples

NSDS 2.0 Challenges

NSDS 1.0: features of approach

- Consultative and inclusive approach, bringing about stronger ownership for Statistics
- Statistics linked to national development strategies, poverty reduction strategy papers.
- Contributed to targeting efforts and resources to generate Statistics to monitor MDGs, among others
- With political support as backed by endorsement by Prime Minister/Minister in-charge of Statistics. 'Champions' are essential for approval of the NSDS.

NSDS 1.0: features of approach

- Focused on the entire national statistical system (NSS), not NSO-centric. NSO role better recognized and reinforced at the hub/center by the stakeholders themselves
- Facilitated a coordinated approach for development partners to finance statistics development
- Built a strong [political] platform for recognition of the importance of Statistics in governance.

NSDS 1.0: management of the NSS

- Improved coordination and communication among stakeholders → more opportunities for resources to be shared and efforts not duplicated
- Higher level support and appreciation from ministry heads that Statistics need to be produced systematically on a regular basis, even with competing interests in their own shop.
- Solicited attention of high-level officials to needs of strengthening the NSO.

NSDS 1.0: management of the NSS

- **Facilitated institutional strengthening within the NSS (review/improvement of statistical laws, assessment of the NSS, human resource capacity building, etc)**
- **Increased understanding on role of stakeholder in Official Statistics and what statistical processes and results can be developed and provided by the NSS for evidence-based decision making**

NSDS 1.0: advocacy for Statistics

- **Heightened need for advocacy campaigns and statistical literacy of government and society**
- **Increased understanding that Statistics go hand-in-hand with policies and strategies as well as M&E and ranking priorities**
- **Statistics becoming a critical part of governance, providing transparency and accountability to policy decisions, and lending valid arguments to decisions affecting people.**

NSDS 1.0: dialogue with the users

- NSDS has enabled and provided a friendly level of dialogue for the users and producers
- Outside views not only update and share new knowledge but also build confidence and confirm that NSS commitments to development are on the right track.
- Participatory/inclusive approach allows users to share their views on key Statistics important for them, guiding data producers in prioritizing statistical activities

NSDS 1.0: looking for funds

- Funding assistance for statistical activities are made in the context of medium-term development assistance programmes.
- Highlighted the requirement of the NSS for significant support of institutional and capacity development, not only funding for particular data collection undertakings

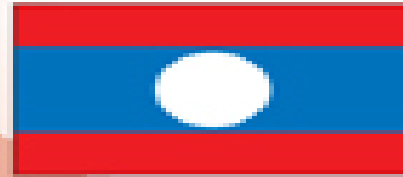
NSDS 1.0: looking for funds

- Rationalization of statistical priorities allows for better use of resources for statistics development
- Some donors have actually invested in the preparation of the NSDS itself, and not only using the NSDS as the basis for setting its priorities.

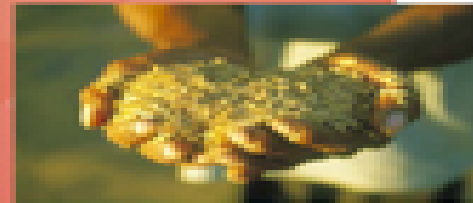
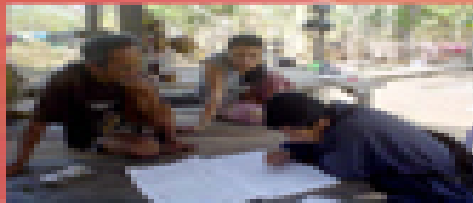
NSDS 1.0: Country Examples

There is need for a mechanism for countries with approved NSDS to provide updates, particularly on outcomes.

The following examples are based on secondary sources. Note that this is not to assume that only the NSDS was responsible for effecting these outcomes



why **Lao PDR** needs good statistics



“Most countries agree that for sustained social and economic development we need a strong and sustainable statistical system. Because without clear and accurate statistics, we cannot evaluate and set direction of social and economic development properly and correctly.”

M.E. Somsawat (Empoeng), Standing Deputy Prime Minister



NSDS 1.0: NSDS

Lao PDR

- Strategy for Development of National Statistics System 2010-2020 approved in May 2010 by the Government of Lao PDR.

Vietnam

- Vietnam Statistical Development Strategy 2011-2020, Vision to 2030 endorsed by Prime Minister on 18 October 2011

NSDS 1.0: Legal Framework

Lao PDR

- Statistical Law approved by the National Assembly in June 2010
- Implementation Decree of Statistical Law approved by government in October 2012

Vietnam

- UNDP support for Revision of 2003 Statistics Law , November 2012 – ongoing.
- Revised Statistics Law being drafted with consultations from agencies, organizations and scientists before submitting to National Assembly for consideration and ratification in 2014.

NSDS 1.0: NSO/NSS Management

Lao PDR

- Based on the Statistics Law, the Department of Statistics upgraded to a sub-Ministry under the MPI and renamed as Lao Bureau Statistics (LSB) headed by a Vice-Minister

Vietnam

Considering:

- Head of National Statistics Agency responsible for coordinating the entire state statistical system and ensuring the integrity of the VSS.
- Establishment of a National Statistical Council

NSDS 1.0: NSDS Governance Structure

Lao PDR

- Statistics Steering Committee to implement SDNSS [Strategy for the Development of the National Statistical System 2010-2020
- For donor coordination, Statistics Sub-Working Group under the Macroeconomic Thematic or Sector Working Group
- For each program and project support, a national implementation and coordination team designated

Vietnam

- VSDS Development Steering Committees with ministries and LGUs
- Advisory Group of International Organizations.
- Established Central VSDS Implementation Steering Committee, with M & E mechanism

NSDS 1.0: Advocacy/Users

Lao PDR

- Dissemination Technical Working Group where all key producers are involved
- Linking production of statistics and education of users

Vietnam

- State Statistics Dissemination Policy issued in 2013 for data provision and sharing
- Lobbied and discussed with leaders and policy makers;
- Invited leaders of the national statistical system to participate in national policy discussions.

NSDS 1.0: Funding

Lao PDR

- Government fully supported the operation cost for the Lao Expenditure and Consumption Survey V and 2nd Economic Census 2013, among others.
- World Bank: Statistics for Results Facility US\$8,000,000 Grant 2013-2017
- Working with development partners to mobilize the resources to support the implementation of SDNSS2020

Vietnam

- Improved management of current expenditure budget in Statistics the past years
- UNFPA/UNHABITAT: Support for the implementation of the Viet Nam Statistical Development Strategy in the period 2011-2020 and utilization of population information in development planning & programming US\$4,500,000 Grant 2012-2016
- UNDP, UNICEF, ADB, WB, SIDA, JICA, FAO, EU-ASEAN, UNSD/DFID, ILO



Blong Wanem Na PAPUA NIUGINI



MAS GAT GUTPELA STETISTIKS?

NSDS 1.0: Country Examples

Samoa, Vanuatu, Tonga, Cook Islands,

- Extensive Dialogue with users
- Sectoral assessments on institutional framework, organization structure, legal environment, coordination arrangements, dissemination, human and IT resources, conducted by national consultants, discussed and reviewed by broad range of statisticians, planners, academicians, business chambers, civil society.

NSDS 1.0: Country Examples

- Funding

Solomon Islands

NSDS closely linked and aligned with Solomon Islands - Australia Partnership for Development Programme, envisaged for 30 years.

NSDS 2.0: Some Challenges

- Increasing statistical literacy in high government echelon, as well as in society
- NSDS scaled to size of small island state economies and societies
- Addressing critical lack of statistical human [and financial] resources in LDCs
- Pursuing regional capacity building, wherever possible, e.g. SPC work on statistical infrastructure as highlighted in the Ten Year Pacific Statistics Strategy.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.