

Enhancing Statistical Capacities of OIC Member Countries to Achieve SDGs: The Role of SESRIC

SESSION #39

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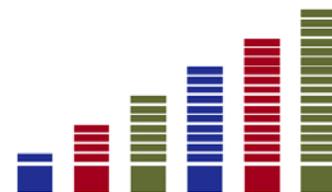
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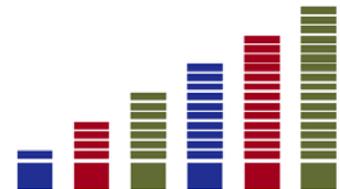
CONTENTS

- INTRODUCTION
- MATERIALS & METHODS
- RESULTS
- THE ROLE OF SESRIC IN ENHANCING STATISTICAL CAPACITIES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES TO ACHIEVE SDGs



INTRODUCTION

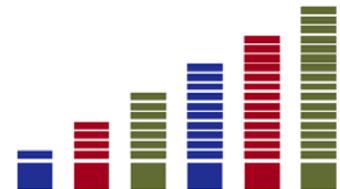
- Definition of statistics transformed in time due to changes in referent human activities
- Varying definitions reflect two histories: Social practice and advances in mathematical formalism
- Both definitions require a certain level of capacity
- MDGs underlined the role of national statistical capacities
- Different stakeholders assign different meanings to statistical capacity in line with their purposes
- SCI was used as input to analyse statistical capacities of OIC countries



MATERIALS & METHODS

DATASET

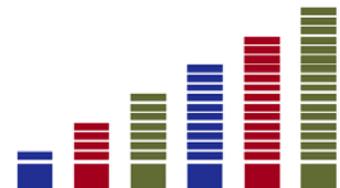
- Data on Statistical Capacity Portal of World Bank
- Data available for Statistical Methodology (SM), Source Data (SD), and periodicity & timeliness (PT) dimensions together with overall SCI scores
- Data from 2004 to 2015 provided for 145 countries
 - 50 OIC countries (OIC), 83 non-OIC developing countries (DEV), 12 high income countries (HIC)
- Analysis timeframe was from 2009 (start year with maximum number of OIC countries with available data) to 2015



MATERIALS & METHODS

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

- Overall SCI, SM, DS, and PT scores were explored using descriptive statistics
- Hierarchical agglomerative clustering (HAC) was applied on raw score data for year 2015 to group similar countries in SM, DS, and PT dimensions
 - HAC considers performances of each country on its own and then combines them into clusters that maximize within-cluster similarity and between-cluster difference, as determined by a distance metric
- HAC algorithm was run on TANAGRA 1.4.50.

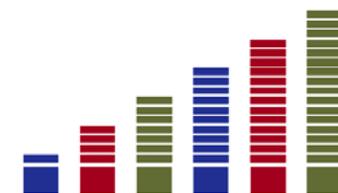


RESULTS

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

	SCI, 2009						SCI, 2015						Percentage of Countries with		
	<i>Min</i>	<i>Q1</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Q3</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Q1</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Q3</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>No Change</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
OIC	24.44	53.06	61.67	62.31	76.94	94.44	20.00	53.06	65.56	63.42	74.72	91.11	46.00%	8.00%	46.00%
DEV	32.22	53.61	67.78	65.43	76.67	95.56	27.78	52.22	68.89	66.33	78.89	95.56	56.25%	7.50%	36.25%
HIC	32.22	62.22	85.00	73.89	87.50	92.22	42.22	56.94	83.89	74.91	88.33	95.56	41.67%	8.33%	50.00%
WORLD	24.44	53.33	65.56	65.05	79.17	95.56	20.00	53.33	66.67	66.04	78.89	95.56	51.41%	7.75%	40.85%

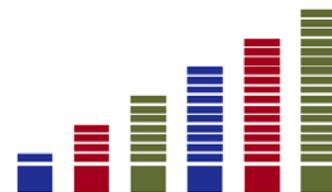
	SM, 2009						SM, 2015						Percentage of Countries with		
	<i>Min</i>	<i>Q1</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Q3</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Q1</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Q3</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>No Change</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
OIC	0.00	30.00	40.00	46.40	62.50	100.00	0.00	40.00	50.00	52.00	70.00	90.00	56.00%	20.00%	24.00%
DEV	10.00	40.00	50.00	53.38	70.00	100.00	20.00	40.00	50.00	57.23	80.00	100.00	45.00%	32.50%	22.50%
HIC	10.00	60.00	75.00	66.67	87.50	100.00	40.00	52.50	80.00	75.00	90.00	100.00	58.33%	25.00%	16.67%
WORLD	0.00	30.00	50.00	52.04	70.00	100.00	0.00	40.00	50.00	56.90	80.00	100.00	50.00%	27.46%	22.54%



DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

	SD, 2009						SD, 2015						Percentage of Countries with		
	<i>Min</i>	<i>Q1</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Q3</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Q1</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Q3</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>No Change</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
OIC	10.00	47.50	60.00	60.60	80.00	100.00	10.00	37.50	60.00	58.80	80.00	100.00	28.00%	30.00%	42.00%
DEV	0.00	50.00	70.00	64.38	80.00	100.00	0.00	40.00	70.00	64.10	80.00	100.00	31.25%	40.00%	28.75%
HIC	20.00	62.50	80.00	75.00	87.50	100.00	20.00	60.00	80.00	72.50	95.00	100.00	8.33%	66.67%	25.00%
WORLD	0.00	50.00	70.00	63.94	80.00	100.00	0.00	40.00	70.00	62.97	80.00	100.00	28.17%	38.73%	33.10%

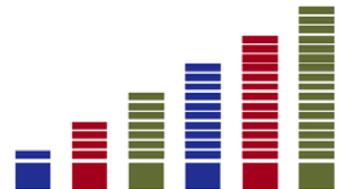
	PT, 2009						PT, 2015						Percentage of Countries with		
	<i>Min</i>	<i>Q1</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Q3</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Q1</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Q3</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>No Change</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
OIC	46.67	73.33	83.33	79.93	90.00	100.00	36.67	73.33	81.67	79.47	90.00	96.67	36.00%	16.00%	48.00%
DEV	50.00	66.67	83.33	78.54	90.00	100.00	10.00	66.67	80.00	77.67	86.67	100.00	48.75%	13.75%	37.50%
HIC	53.33	64.17	85.00	80.00	95.83	100.00	50.00	64.17	81.67	77.22	89.17	96.67	25.00%	33.33%	41.67%
WORLD	46.67	69.17	83.33	79.15	90.00	100.00	10.00	70.00	80.00	78.25	86.67	100.00	42.25%	16.20%	41.55%



RESULTS

Based on descriptive statistics, following criteria require sound actions to enhance statistical capacities of OIC countries:

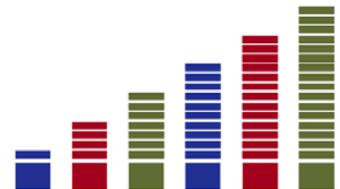
- **SM:** Government Finance Accounting Concept, Import and Export Price Indexes, Industrial Production Index, and Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS);
- **SD:** Health Surveys, Poverty Surveys, and Vital Registration; and
- **PT:** Child Malnutrition (prevalence of underweight children under five), Gender Equality in Education (gross enrolment rate of girls to boys in primary and secondary education), Income Poverty, and Primary Completion Rate.



RESULTS

HAC RESULTS

- Optimal number of clusters is 3 for SM, 4 for SD and 6 for PT based on highest gap obtained.
- Country clusters and respective sub-groups as per each K-means cluster can act as reference beneficiary country sets for implementation of statistical capacity building initiatives for related SM, SD, and PT criteria



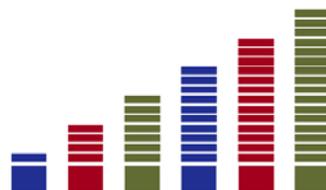
RESULTS

HAC RESULTS

SM Cluster No	SM Cluster Members
1	<i>Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia; Pakistan; Egypt, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Tunisia, Palestine; Jordan, Turkey</i>
2	<i>Somalia</i>
3	<i>Azerbaijan, Benin, Burkina Faso, Syria, Togo; Cameroon, Djibouti, Gabon, Sudan; Comoros, Guinea, Libya, Mali; Afghanistan, Maldives; Bangladesh, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Suriname, Turkmenistan; Algeria, Senegal; Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Lebanon, Sierra Leone, Uganda; Albania, Niger; Iran, Mozambique, Tajikistan; Gambia, Guyana, Mauritania, Yemen; Nigeria, Uzbekistan</i>

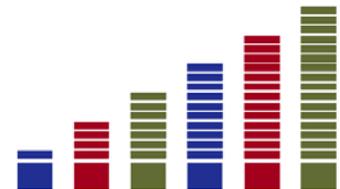
SD Cluster No	SD Cluster Members
1	<i>Comoros, Gambia, Mozambique; Algeria, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Sudan, Turkmenistan, Yemen; Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire; Guinea, Mauritania, Sierra Leone; Djibouti, Libya, Syria</i>
2	<i>Afghanistan, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Somalia, Uzbekistan;</i>
3	<i>Chad; Burkina Faso, Jordan; Togo, Tunisia; Bangladesh, Benin, Indonesia, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Tajikistan, Uganda</i>
4	<i>Iran, Malaysia, Suriname, Palestine; Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Turkey; Albania, Egypt, Kazakhstan</i>

PT Cluster No	PT Cluster Members
1	<i>Libya, Turkmenistan</i>
2	<i>Palestine</i>
3	<i>Guinea, Kazakhstan, Togo; Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Senegal; Turkey; Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan; Mauritania; Bangladesh, Cameroon, Sierra Leone; Burkina Faso, Egypt, Mozambique, Pakistan</i>
4	<i>Albania, Iraq, Maldives; Comoros, Jordan</i>
5	<i>Gambia; Benin, Iran, Mali; Afghanistan, Gabon, Sudan; Djibouti, Guyana; Malaysia; Guinea-Bissau; Algeria, Morocco; Lebanon, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan; Chad, Niger, Uganda</i>
6	<i>Suriname, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen; Somalia</i>



The Role of SESRIC in Enhancing Statistical Capacities of OIC Member Countries to Achieve SDGs

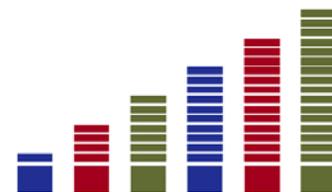
- Bringing about the SDG indicator framework is not sufficient as countries should have capacity to feed data into monitoring and reporting mechanism
- Roles of international organisations in leveraging statistical capacities of their respective member countries gain more importance
- SESRIC tries to enhance the National Statistical Systems (NSSs) of the OIC member countries through combining resources from both its member countries and international organisations



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Statistical Capacity Building (StatCaB) Programme:

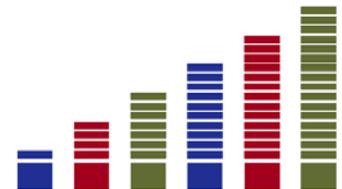
- South-South cooperation approach
- A twinning programme whereby the countries are matched according to their needs and capacities
- Initiated in early 2007 and so far, over 160 activities have been conducted
- 44 OIC countries have benefitted
- Contributed by 17 OIC countries and 12 regional/international organisations



The Role of SESRIC in Enhancing Statistical Capacities of OIC Member Countries to Achieve SDGs

OIC Statistical Commission

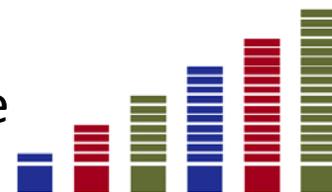
- SESRIC organizes annual sessions of OIC-StatCom since 2011 together with Islamic Development Bank (IDB)
- Serves a platform for sharing experiences and best practices
- NSOs of OIC countries find an opportunity to exchange their views and to ignite mechanisms towards enhancing fruitful cooperation on statistical activities
- Directly contribute in multi-annual work plan of SESRIC in the field of statistics by shaping the Strategic Vision Document of the OIC-StatCom through their feedback



The Role of SESRIC in Enhancing Statistical Capacities of OIC Member Countries to Achieve SDGs

OIC Statistical Commission

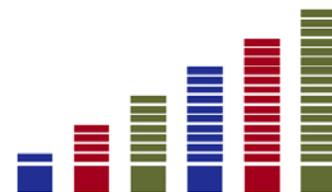
- Establishes communication channels between international organizations and OIC countries
- Initiated new projects
 - with WHO on Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) through support provided by CDC and CDC-F
 - with Eurostat and UNSD on “Peer Review for NSOs of OIC Member Countries (OIC-Peer)” to facilitate a South-South M&E mechanism
 - with IDB and OPHI on improving member countries capacities in multi-dimensional measurement of poverty, and
 - with UNWTO on tourism satellite accounts for the Central Asia and South Asia regions of the OIC



The Role of SESRIC in Enhancing Statistical Capacities of OIC Member Countries to Achieve SDGs

Specific Official Statistics Themes Relevant to OIC

- Islamic Banking and Finance Statistics Project
 - Aims at developing a comprehensive database of Islamic financial industry
 - Islamic finance can contribute to, among others, SDG-1/2/3 and 16 and innovative Islamic finance instruments can be used to mobilise resources to finance projects related to SDG-6/7/9 and 11
 - SESRIC shall be a bridge between the national data producers and international expertise agencies to furnish a sound methodology needed for the database

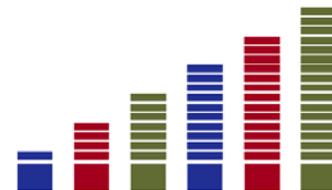




The Role of SESRIC in Enhancing Statistical Capacities of OIC Member Countries to Achieve SDGs

Transformative Agenda for Official Statistics

- 46th Session of UNSC supported the implementation of the proposed Transformative Agenda for Official Statistics
- To support the efforts in achieving the SDGs by 2030, SESRIC also partners with the UNSD and UNESCWA to host the Arab Conferences on a Transformative Agenda for Official Statistics and to actively contribute to the efforts of its member countries in modernising their NSSs





THANK YOU



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