STATISTICS BOTSWANA



BOTSWANA STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS (BSDS) IMPLEMENTATION

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"Harnessing the power of statistics for national development"

Outline

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- BSDS Background
- ☐ Vision, Mission and Values
- Botswana Strategy for the Development of Statistics(BSDS)
- □ Conclusion



Background on BSDS

- Consensus was reached from SB and stakeholders that the organization needed to develop a new strategic direction for the NSS.
- The development of the strategy started with 11 sectors but only 8 managed to complete the process in phase (Statistics Botswana; Agriculture; Tourism; Investment, Trade & Industry, Surveys & Mapping,

- The BSDS provides a plan of action that was based on a wide consultative process with all the main stakeholders.
- The process adopted was elaborate, highly interactive, participatory and consultative.
- It is a bottom up approach

Botswana Strategy for the Development of Statistics (BSDS) CONT'

- BSDS was developed to strengthen the development of statistics across the National Statistical System.
- Deliberate efforts were made to sensitize management of all sectors involved in phase 1 on the objectives of the BSDS through seminars and management meetings.
- Subsequently, each sector generated a comprehensive work plan and a corresponding budget specifically targeting the gaps as identified during the interactions.

 The 8 sectors present here today will therefore later share their experiences on the implementation of their respective work plans.

Mandate of NSS Statistics Botswana CONT'

Vision

To be the leading provider of official statistics

Mission

To support policy, planning and decision-making at all levels by providing comprehensive, integrated and quality statistics on a sustainable basis



Mandate of NSS Botswana CONT'

FOCUS ON USERS

INTEGRITY

VALUES

TRANSPARENCY

TEAM-WORK

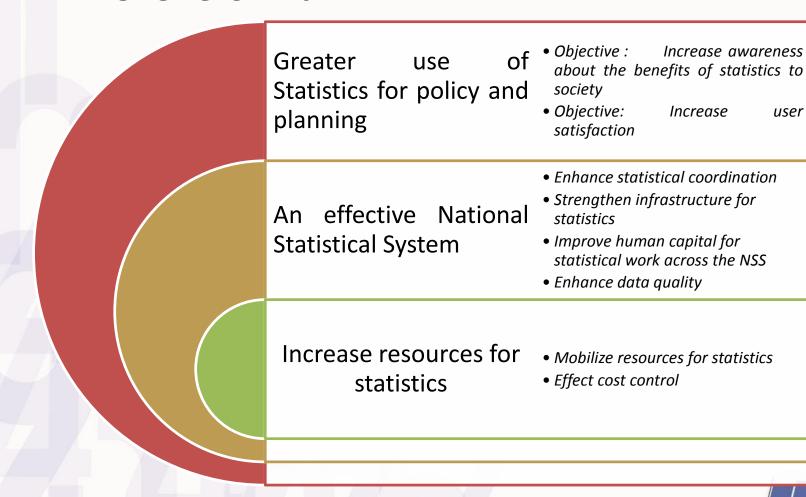
PROFFESIONALISM

CONFIDENTIALITY



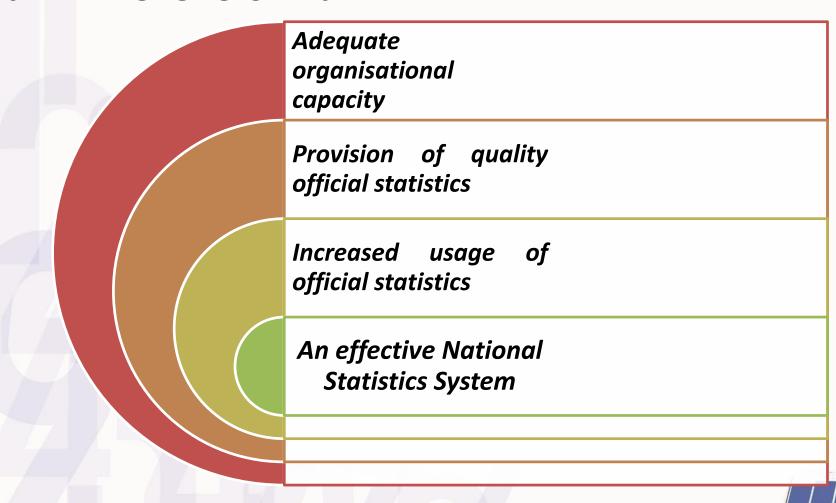
BSDS CONT'

STRATEGIC GOALS



BSDS CONT' (SB)

STRATEGIC GOALS



Highlights of the Strategies

Objective	Strategy
Increase awareness about the benefits of statistics to society	 Statistical advocacy Champions for statistics Statistical literacy Statistics association Social networks e.g. blog, Facebook, Twitter Media empowerment
Increase user satisfaction	•Understanding user needs•Dialogue with data users•Data analysis•Data dissemination
Enhance statistical coordination	Coordination mechanismsCoordination structuresCoordination tools

Highlights of the Strategies - BSDS

Objective	Strategy
Strengthen infrastructure for statistics	Appropriate OfficesStatistical systemsStandardsICT
Improve human capital for statistical work across the NSS	Skills and career developmentMotivationContinuing professional development
Enhance data quality	 Use of national international standards Data sources Statistical systems Data management



- 8 Sectors have been enrolled out 11 expected
- 5 signed the SSP (Statistics Botswana, Tourism, Local Government & Rural Development, Surveys and Mapping)
- NSS sector statistics Committees established
- Signing and Launch of the BSDS
- A User Producer Committee between SB, Bank of Botswana & MFED to look into issues around e-GDDS compliance and moving Botswana to being SDDS compliant



- Technical Committees formation (Immigration)
- Partnerships (3 MoUs have been signed- SB & BURS, HRDC, NBFIRA
- others on negotiation- UB, ACHAP, Ministry of Tertiary Education
- •A User- Producer Forum to be established (semi-annual meetings
- Continuously provide technical assistance to the NSS through (methodologies, classifications, support, on the sector specific surveys)



Technical Coordination Tools

- -Compendium of common concepts, definitions
- National Data Quality Assurance Framework (NDQAF)
- Annual National Statistical Programme. This will require that every year, statistical programmes of data producers are shared and consolidated to produce a national statistical programme.
- Ccomprehensive national socio-economic database with links to sectoral databases that enable data sharing and exchange to take place.



- Statistical training programme (aimed at creating minimum competence in data collection and compilation across MDAs.)
- Code of Practice (which sets professional and ethical standard for developing, producing and disseminating official statistics in the country. The code of practice is a good tool for technical coordination and for maintaining quality in official statistics)
- Communities of practice groups of people with similar knowledge needs who share a concern or a passion for something they do, and learn how to do it better as they interact regularly.



Reviewing the Statistics Act

The areas that need to be taken care of in the adjustment:

- 1. The Act should provide for the governance of the NSS. In particular, it should institutionalize the <u>Inter-agency Statistics Committee</u> (IaSC) as a forum that brings together data users and producers to address issues of statistical development in the country. It should comprise key MDAs in the NSS and should be chaired by the Statistician General.
- 2. At sector level, the Act should institutionalize the <u>Sector Statistics Committees</u> as coordinating bodies for statistical development in sectors.



- 1. Another area that needs to be underpinned by the Statistics Act is the requirement that all MDAs should have a Statistics Unit/Department and a Statistical Programme given that no 21st century organization can function well without good statistics.
- 2. There is a need to make adjustments in the provision on data dissemination to require that data collected at the taxpayer's expense should be put in the public domain. This is one way to justify spending huge amounts of money on data collection.



Managing change

Creating a strategy – supportive culture

Technical assistance



- ✓ Develop brand identity for SB
- ✓ Develop and implement advocacy program
- ✓ Develop a Communication Strategy
- ✓ Produce compendium of concepts, definitions and classifications used in NSS
- ✓ Develop a quality assurance framework
- ✓ Develop and implement ICT strategy
- ✓ Automate processes
- √ data collection strategy
- ✓ Develop and implement data management strategy
- ✓ Develop and implement quality management system





- ✓ Develop service charter including service standards
- ✓ Develop Data Dissemination Policy
- ✓ Develop a Website



Monitoring & Evaluation

- ✓ use the action plan as a basis for Monitoring
- ✓ Use of IMF's Data Quality Assessment Framework,
- ✓ PARIS21 consortium Statistical Capacity Building Indicators
- √ the World Bank Statistical Capacity Indicator (46 %)
- ✓ Open Data Index (110RANK out of 173; overal 32 %)
- √ Benchmarking



Reporting Mechanisms

- ✓ Quarterly Progress Report
- **✓** Annual Review
- **✓ Mid-term Review**
- **✓ Terminal Review**



Challenges

- ✓ Some sector statistics plans are yet to be signed
- ✓ Sector plans are not signed due to various reasons: change in leadership, change in Sector Statistics Coordinators resulting in non-continuity, low levels of appreciation of statistics
- ✓ Lengthy discussions and negotiations in finalisation of MoUs
- √ inadequate advocacy
- ✓ Lack of capacity
- ✓ Lack of financial resources
- ✓ Inadequate reporting mechanisms (Inter Agency, SSC meetings)
- ✓ lack of aligning implementation of SSC to the Ministerial Performance
- ✓ Not yet identified champions



Conclusions

- ✓ Continuous engagement between SB and the Sectors
- ✓ MoUs with the Sectors to be in place
- ✓ improve networking amongst the sectors
- √ NSS capacity building enhanced

Thank You

