



Irving Fisher Committee on
Central Bank Statistics



African
Union



Building a Strong Community of Innovative and Forward Looking Leaders in Official Statistics

HIGH LEVEL MEETING ON DATA GOVERNANCE

Tunisia 22 November 2019

Final Report

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Introduction

The ISI/IFC High Level Meeting on Data Governance was organized by the International Statistical Institute (ISI) in collaboration with the Irvin Fisher Committee on Central Bank Statistics (IFC), the African Union (AU), and the National Statistical Institute of Tunisia (INS). It was held at the Ramada Plaza Hotel in Tunis on the 22nd of November 2019.



Group photo of the participants in the ISI/IFC High Level Meeting on Data Governance.

The general objective of the ISI / IFC High Level Meeting on Data Governance was to provide a platform for active sharing of experiences and facilitating cooperation between the NSIs and Statistics Divisions in the Central Banks in order to develop innovative strategies for structuring improvements of statistical system. In light of existing resources constraints in official statistics, the development of capacity building in Africa can benefit from drawing on all international support available as well as from joining forces between national statistical bodies – in particular, when addressing topics of common interest such as data governance.

The meeting focused on four themes:

1. Data collection, “traditional” statistical surveys and censuses complemented with new information sources, especially big data and administrative records (the micro data revolution);
2. Data management, the combination of new data types and evolving analytical needs requires more, and sometimes different types of resources;
3. Data dissemination;
4. Better using data for policy purposes, especially when designing, calibrating, assessing and modifying policy actions.

With the assistance of the Programme Committee: Oliver Chinganya (ECA), Albina Chuwa (NBS Tanzania) and Olorunsola Emmanuel Olowofeso (NCB Nigeria, IFC) the programme of the High Level Meeting was put together by Ms Irena Krizman, former ISI Vice President and Director General of Statistics Slovenia and Mr Bruno Tissot, Head of Statistics & Research Support, BIS / Head of IFC Secretariat.

There were 97 participants in the meeting: heads of NSIs or other high-level managers, managers from Central Banks, important stakeholders, ISI and IFC facilitators and local press. There were 24 invited speakers, chairs and panellists.

The programme with the links to the presentations is also available on the ISI Website:

<https://www.isi-web.org/index.php/high-level-meeting-on-data-governance>

Opening session

AUC's representative recalled the organisers of the event and introduced the speakers of the opening session.

Mr Adnen Lassoued, Director General of INS Tunisia thanked everyone attending the meeting and said that data governance has been around for a long time. But today's meeting, he said, will be centred on the management of statistical data. Today, producers of statistics must rethink their way of managing data to increase the trust of users. Many challenges, he concluded, exist nevertheless, among them how to take advantage of new data flows.



The speakers in the Opening session: Mr Stephen Penneck, Mr. Adnen Lassouad, Ms Nadia Gamha, Ms Leila Ben Ali, Mr Olorunsola Emmanuel Olowofeso

Mr Stephen Penneck, President-Elect of the ISI, also welcomed participants on behalf of the ISI. He said the meeting was going to be characterised by joint discussion of related themes about data governance. He confirmed that Africa is one of the priority regions for the ISI. He concluded by introducing the 2020 conference organised jointly by the International Association for Official Statistics (IAOS), the International Statistical Institute (ISI) and the Republic of Zambia Central Statistical Office will be held from 19 to 21 May 2020 in Livingstone, Zambia.

Mr Olorunsola Emmanuel Olowofeso, IFC Executive member and Deputy Director at the Statistics Department of the Central Bank of Nigeria, recalled the theme of the meeting. He said the topic is very timely, particular in Africa. Collaborating efforts are needed between the INs and the data producers and users to produce reliable data. He presented an example of what is being done in Nigeria with open source data in order to be able to disseminate financial and monetary data. He concluded highlighting an important issue that is currently lacking in Africa, in his view: policy makers are not aware of the open data site available, but this should be the key for proper planning.

Ms Leila Ben Ali, Head of Statistics Division at AU, thanked everybody on behalf of the President of the AUC and the INS Tunisia for hosting the meeting. She made then reference to the “Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want” and the “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. Statistics and data are crucial for better monitoring and evaluation to track progresses on the Agendas. The AUC created in 2013 the African Union institution for

Statistics (AUSTAT), based in Tunisia. Austat, together with the Africa training centre (PANSTAT), cover the trainings aimed at improving statistical literacy in the continent. All this, she carried on, facilitate data governance in Africa. She ended, recalling the opportunity to agree, during the meeting, on specialised area to cooperate among all the partners.

Ms Nadia Gamha, Deputy Governor at the Central Bank of Tunisia, concluded the opening session. She explained that we are facing an avalanche of data with super powerful machines. Databases are becoming more numerous and the data flows also increase heterogeneity (data revolution is today compared to a new industrial revolution). Data has become therefore a valuable asset for any policymaking. This is why it is important to control the data: the data must be safe, controlled, for an ethically responsible use. Organization and procedures have therefore to be put in place; this only will ensure that the data is reliable. She ended explaining the 4 levers that she sees necessary for a proper data governance: 1. Commitment of the leaders 2. Adherence of the institution to the new concepts 3. Knowledge and inventory of the heritage of the data. 4. Involvement of data specialists, working in each institution.

There was a well-attended press conference after the opening ceremony. All four partner organisations responded to several questions from the local media.



From left to right: Mrs. Leila Ben Ali (AUC), Mr Bruno Tissot (BIS/IFC), Mrs. Irena Krizman (ISI), Mr. Adnen Lassouad (INS Tunisia), Mr Olorunsola Emmanuel Olowofeso (NCB Nigeria)

Session 1: Collecting data: new information sources

Mr Mohamed Bessa, President of Tunisian association of statisticians and member of the National Statistical Council of Tunisia, chaired the session and gave an introductory speech about the topics of the session and the speakers.

Ms Somsajee Siksamat, Senior Director of Data Management Department at the Bank of Thailand, presented the Data Revolution in Thailand and the responses given by the Bank of Thailand, among them seeking new sources of data, new types of data and analytic methods, but also an appropriate and lawful data management. She ended her speech by presenting the challenges in the data revolution dealt with by the Bank of Thailand.

Mr Yusuf Murangwa, Director General of the NSI of Rwanda, presented the “Collecting Data: New Information Sources” where the focus was on how “new data sources” can be part of the NSS without forgetting the legal dimension (a good statistical law should empower the NSS)

and a practical dimension (such as emphasise partnerships, minimise collection burden and provide reasonable facilitation). Mr Murangwa's final conclusions were that the data and the underlying methodology should be reasonably robust, before adopting any new source for official statistics.

Stephen Penneck's presentation defined what is meant by Big Data, looked at some of the ethical challenges it presents and reminded of some of the international standards that are relevant for official statistics. Mr Penneck emphasised the importance of confidentiality in maintaining trust in official statistics, arguing that, although the ethical issues are everywhere acknowledged as important, the debate on this is still at an early stage, and needs to be pursued.

Ms Hela Zghal presented the current statistical system and future developing projects at the Central Bank of Tunisia. The Central bank's mission is to produce statistics on money, debt, balance of payments and international investment position. It collects data from a variety of internal and external sources and manages them according to international standards for compilation and dissemination. Ms Zghal ended her presentation by describing the plan launched by the Central Bank in the recent years for upgrading its statistical system based on innovations in data science.

Mr Zachary Mwangwi, Director General of the NSI of Kenya, concluded the session's presentations by sharing his experience on the coordination of NSS & Data Producers outside the NSS.



Mr Zachari Mwanghwi

The presentation focussed on new information sources from a perspective of coordination of the National Statistical System and data producers outside the NSS. It commenced with highlighting the existing opportunities worth exploiting and the role of the NSI if they are to remain relevant. The presentation also discussed the challenges that come with new information sources in an evolving data ecosystem. In conclusion, viable action points were proposed to address some of the challenges.



Overview of the meeting room.

After the round of presentations, the moderator addressed each speaker with one question. The main discussion and replies are summarised below:

With respect about the future of current surveys in the era of big data, the discussion focused on 3 main points of reflection: (1) some surveys will stop in the future as they may be very complicated or very time consuming; (2) new surveys will be introduced to study new phenomena and (3) on other cases, some surveys will be used together to improve the modelling of existing surveys.

The NSIs have to broaden the National Statistical System (NSS) to include other non-traditional members. This approach has already been taken in some countries, like for instance in Kenya where the NSI set up a working group to better coordinate the NSS.

The ISI and IAOS are an essentially network able to provide several opportunities to gather together and learn from each other and can support public debate. New data sources and data governance are a new area and will bring undoubtedly benefits.

Although in some cases the statistical law allows the NSI to have access to other sources of data, the problem is with the quality of these data and how they can be harmonized. But also, the legal arsenal in many countries is not adapted to have access to open sources and a lot of work is needed to reach better coordination among the many actors.

Dialogue is easier with public institutions and ministries holding administrative sources than with holders of new data (big data, for example) however the new data sources can be access with less resources, and this could be of help for African countries.

Big data will undoubtedly play an important role in official statistic systems but given the actual workload of many NSIs it is not clear whether they will have the manpower or time to explore these new sources without the risk to compromise what is their mandate (official statistics). And again, NSIs should measure the risks associated with these new sources.

To effectively balance statistical production and research, the NSIs should partner with everybody able to bring expertise on the table. The very challenging question however should be whether to accept these new sources as they are for the moment, given that a certain level

of ownership at state level is needed, like for official statistics but for these sources it is not possible.

Session 2: Managing data: new capacity requirements

Mr Tinfissi Joseph Ilboudo, Chief Statistical Development at the Data Innovation and Outreach Section of the African Centre for Statistics (UNECA) chaired the second session. He briefly introduced the speakers of the session by recalling their role and experience. The session's objective was to tackling topics such as new competencies of leadership and staff, how to build the capacity needed, the role of national and international partners and innovative practices.

Ms Leila Ben Ali, first speaker, was replaced by her colleague Mr Samson Bel-Aube Nougbodohou for the presentation. During the presentation Mr Nougbodohou recalled the role of national partners and international organisations and the capacities required by each of them.

Ms Maria do Carmo Moreno, Head of Data Integration and Sharing Unit of the Statistics Department at the Central Bank of Portugal explored the new data landscape and how it has permeated the Central Bank of Portugal in particular. She informed, in 2017 the Bank launched an integrated data management programme with the goal to strongly contribute to a better use of the available data in the Bank by means of rationalisation of the processes associated with its collection and processing and to promote its effective sharing throughout the whole organisation. The governance model put in place was also explained.

Mr Babacar Ndir, Director General of the NSI of Senegal, presented the essential elements for achieving a data revolution mastered. Data is essential for achieving global goals, especially to ensure that no one is left behind. But producing more will not be enough: for the data to be useful for policymaking, monitoring and accountability, they need to be transformed, analysed and exploited. However, as explained Mr Ndir, the tools used to process and analyse them are subject to constant innovation, to the point that staff with skills in data processing is currently emerging. In addition, he concluded, new data usage policies are emerging.

Mr Hiren Jani, Head of Platform Engineering at the Bank for International Settlements, introduced the audience with the data strategy implemented within the BIS Innovation 2025 program explaining what the “ingredients” of the data strategy are, the business objectives and how it is implemented. He concluded making the link between the data strategy and data governance by saying that effective data governance processes and framework allows to implement the strategy faster and monitor the progress.

Mr Philippe Gafishi, Regional programme coordinator for Africa at PARIS21, during the last presentation explained the key challenges for NSS capacity needs, among them the lack of efficient coordination, the lack of meeting the NSI/NSS needs or the weak human capacity development. He said that on the other side, statistical planning has significantly improved with National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), but limited funding of NSDS implementation remains however a challenge. He concluded, presenting the comprehensive approach to capacity development (CD4.0) that will be soon launched by Paris 21 and the needed actions to strengthening national statistical governance, planning (NSDS), coordination, and financing.

The discussion and questions that followed from the floor are summarised below:

- Where is the tradition to produce the official statistics by government institutions e.g. ministries, there is a need to strengthen the governance of data. Otherwise there is a real risk of having open data and big data that do not meet the necessary element of data.
- Centers of excellence need to be set up in different parts of Africa that could do pioneering work to train people for the exact use of big data. However, on the other side, it should be highlighted that the NSIs already have the competences, so it is important to foster better cooperation between NSIs.
- When talking about statistics capabilities, the question is about how the NSI can increase the capabilities of its staff and keep it. The market of big data makes that the best prepared people can leave and go elsewhere (countries in the Gulf for instance that can afford higher salaries). It is very important to set up a system that allows to keep the human resources. There is a need to standardize human resource management systems.
- Capacity building should not be considered just as training for NSIs staff. The broader sense must be considered, that includes budget, infrastructures, change managements, etc.
- Good examples (such as the Datacampus in Rwanda) should be shared with the other countries. Stronger cooperation is needed, especially when talking about new subjects, as everybody profit from the support that international organisation can give, or the possibility to share experience during meetings, workshops, etc.

Lunchtime session

The lunchtime session was devoted to bringing some insight into the topic of the Integrating non-traditional sources into official statistics by bringing the examples and experience of Mr John Pullinger, President of the IAOS and former National Statistician of the United Kingdom and Mr Yusuf Murangwa from Rwanda. Ms Albina Chuwa, Director General of the NSI of Tanzania, chaired this session.



Ms Albina Chuwa (l) and Mr John Pullinger (r)

Mr Pullinger explained the history and development of the population censuses in the United Kingdom and how the next census will make big use from administrative data, as the traditional censuses are not up-to-the-job anymore. Utilisation of data from other sources became a necessity, allows to produce something that is much more up to date, more continuous and

granular and more relevant to reply to the questions people have. Calibrating and connecting were the two keywords of his speech. Links with the population must be established to make sure they understand what statisticians are doing and are comfortable with that. Relationship with the government and other parties (business communities, cybersecurity experts, etc.) are also important.

The example of the director General of the NSI of Rwanda was about quarterly GDP data, that apparently showed recession in Rwanda. As the methodology for the calculation was correct, the “problem” relied on the type of data collected that were not fit for the purpose anymore. The NSI overcame the situation by starting to receive the needed data by a telephone company every month, based on a regulation signed between the parties.

The comment raised by one participant during the open discussion concerned the view of the two speakers about how statisticians deal with big new dataset without being able to control the quality. Mr Pullinger’s point of view focused on the necessity of extending partnership among institutions as far as possible so to learn from each other, while Mr Murangwa focused on properly understanding of the phenomenon of new data sources and big data.

Session 3: Disseminating data: How to make anyone benefit from the data revolution?

Session 3 focused on statistical and data literacy, financial literacy and the role of official statistics. It was chaired by Mr Olorunsola Emmanuel Olowofeso from the Central Bank of Nigeria.

Mr Ulf von Kalckreuth from the Central Bank of Germany opened the round of presentations of the session. His presentation focused on governance and investment, and the role that official statistics play.

Ms Sybille von Oppeln-Bronikowski, former director at the NSI of Germany, took the podium as second speaker. She presented the communication strategy put in place at the NSI to meet users’ expectation and be able to answer to the questions of society. If, from one side, official statistics can be very useful in a society to discuss solutions on an objective basis, however, these statistics must be understandable, relevant and easily accessible to society. The aim of the new communication strategy, as presented by Ms von Oppeln-Bronikowski, is to use new approaches - such as a newsroom - to go where people in society are really touched.

Ms Angela Gattulli, Deputy Head of the Research Data Center and Innovation Lab Division at the Bank of Italy presented the microdata dissemination at Bank of Italy, to reply to the increasing need of detailed, or “granular”, statistics. The main aspects she underlined during the presentation were the confidentiality versus utility and legal requirements, and how this is achieved.

Mr Edward Lambe, Deputy Head of MED-IT at the Bank for International Settlements presented how the BIS is facing the challenges of data revolution. Basically, as Mr Lambe explained, the BIS is changing culture (the Data Governance Principles and the Data Stewards Mandate at BIS were in fact explained) and is changing methodology (the SDMX Information

Model used at BIS was presented together with the future BIS processing architecture “MEDAL”).

Finally, Ms Irena Krizman, former ISI Vice President and former Director General at the NSI of Slovenia, closed the round of presentations. Ms Krizman’s presentation started with describing the context in which NSIs operate e.g. digitalization, growing demand for granular data, other data producers, and opportunities to integrate own data with data sources collected by other data communities (data curation). The presentation focused on three enablers of the development of official statistics: skills, legislation and commitment of politicians. The presentation concluded with listing the factors of success and outcomes of the “data curator approach”.

The discussion and questions that followed from the floor are summarised below:

- It is important inventing in things that could help users understand. It is important to communicate with the public and make them sure that the NSIs understand their need.
- It is important to decide new processes to be developed, but as developing them takes time, priorities need to be set.
- The information to be shared with the users needs to be understandable to them, otherwise the message won’t be fully understood. Information shared should be clear and concise.

Session 4: high level panel How to increase the use of data for policy purposes?

Formal content and presentations are usually just a part of the achievements wished to be obtained from this sort of meetings, when there may probably be found as much knowledge in the audience than in the presentations given by the speakers. It is essential therefore to provide the environment and the tools to create trust and a fruitful atmosphere for the participants to contribute with ideas, feedback, and eventually be able to make one step further in the identification and design of the solutions to needs and challenges posed by the different topics addressed. The panel discussion organised on the last session of the meeting attempted (in a successful way) to address this.

The panellists were:

- Mr Tinfissi Joseph Ilboudo, Chief Statistical Development, Data Innovation and Outreach Section; African Centre for Statistics, UNECA;
- Ms Albina Chuwa, Director General, NSI Tanzania;
- Ms Leila Ben Ali, Head of Statistics Division, AU;
- Mr Risenga Maluleke, Statistician General, NSI South Africa;
- Mr Bruno Tissot, Head of Statistics & Research Support, BIS / Head of IFC Secretariat.

Mr John Pullinger chaired the panel.

Discussions for the panel related to the following questions that were addressed to each panellist:



The panellists: Mr John Pullinger, Mr Tinfissi Joseph Ilboudo, Ms Albina Chuwa, Ms Leila Ben Ali, Mr Risenga Maluleke, Mr Bruno Tissot.

Question 1: How we make policy makers to make better use of data?

The panellists agreed that first of all NSIs should provide data that are relevant to policymakers. For this it is important to start by identifying the type of data that is needed, and the sources. The data provided should bring clear messages and indicators. In fact, it is not just about the quantity of data that can be provided to policymakers, it is more about how to transform data into statistics and then into knowledge.

Analysis have to be oriented to users who are not statistician and tools that can help users to understand the data should be used as much as possible (infographics for example or dashboards).

The panellists also commented the importance to provide real-time data; this can be done by involving as many partners (data community, media hubs, etc.) as possible.

They mentioned that to meet the needs of the regional and international Agenda, like the Agenda 2030 and the Agenda 2063, it is very important to increase the statistical literacy within the main users, in particular the policy makers. In addition, it will very important to improve the communication with the policy makers.

In this regard, the identification of the type of data needed by policy makers (the actual/fresh data) and identification of the data sources that can provide these data represent the first step. After, the main step to enhance the communication with the policy makers is the improvement of the visualization and dissemination tools to make easier for the policy makers the access and the use of data. In addition, the enhancement of the statistical products to be more useful as evidence policy maker decision facilitate the better use of data by policy makers.

The last point that was highlighted during the discussion was about statisticians who should be available in policy debates, and group discussions to be promoted.

Question 2: How external communication is managed within the NSI? Do NSIs need a dedicated unit of communication?

Relating the importance of communication between NSI and external users, the panellists highlighted that it is more important for NSIs to continue the production of statistics with good quality, and the transformation of data into statistics and knowledge. Otherwise, the users have to express their needs in term of data analysis and not only in term of data.

The panellists highlighted the importance of establishment of dedicated unit for communication within the NSI, with specialised staff in communication.

As an example of how the communication can be taken into consideration within statistical organisation, the African Union (AU), within the mandate of the African Centre for Statistical Training, decided to provide training for not only statisticians as producers but also for the users. Moreover, within AFRISTAT, it was created a Division of Communication.

Other important point stressed by the panellists was that the role of statisticians should not just to produce and present statistics and indicators that reflect the reality with complete objectivity, but to present them in easier and attractive way. In this regard, it is very important that NSIs invest more in writing analytical reports and preparing easy statistical outputs that can be easier for use, in particular by policy makers.

Question 3: How we learn from each other? How we make sure we use the potential of AU, ISI and IFC?

It was suggested by the panellists to establish a network of statisticians, which will enable the discussion of all the issues relating to data and statistics and sharing experiences and best practices. More precisely, the creation of associations of statisticians at regional and national levels will play a great role in this subject.

One of the points stated by the panellists is that the process of learning (learning from each other, sharing experiences, learning from the users...) is very critical because NSIs have to deal with challenges of time.

Other action mentioned, it is about the continuation of enhancement of the dialogue between users and producers of statistics. Otherwise, the development of south- south cooperation participate more in the enhancement of the process of learning from each other and sharing experiences and best practices.

Other suggestion presented relating on how to learn from each other and to share experiences and best practices is the organisation of forums at national and regional levels.

As a concrete case of this suggestion, is the organisation of such forums at national level on regular basis and to give the possibility to the National Central Banks to present what they are producing in term of data and statistics. Another example about how learning from each other, is to associate the statistical work with “champions”, as was done in Ghana (the committee of Gender was chosen as a champion to support and help the NSI’s work on this topic).

Concluding Session

Ada van Krimpen, ISI Director, brought into memory that the ISI strives to bring together different communities to facilitate a dialogue and improved interaction and cooperation. This High-Level Meeting on the topic ‘Data Governance’ brought together provided a platform for active sharing of experiences and facilitating cooperation between the NSIs and Statistics Divisions in the Central Banks.

The word cloud produced on the basis of the discussions exactly reflects the spirit of the discussions.

Annexes

1. Final agenda of the meeting
2. List of participants
3. Results of the evaluation survey
4. Photos

Annex 1 – Final agenda of the meeting

Building a Strong Community of Innovative and Forward Looking Leaders in Official Statistics

High Level Meeting on Data Governance

Ramada Plaza Hotel, Les Côtes de Carthage, Gammarth - Tunisia

22 November 2019

Programme

All information including presentations is available on: [ISI/IFC High Level Meeting](#)

8.00	Registration
8.30	Opening Speakers: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adnen Lassoued, Director General, INS Tunisia• Stephen Penneck, President-Elect, ISI• Olorunsola Emmanuel Olowofeso, IFC Executive member / Deputy Director, Statistics Department, Central Bank of Nigeria• Leila Ben Ali, Head of Statistics Division, AUSTAT• Nadia Gamha, Deputy Governor, Central Bank of Tunisia
	Press conference
9.30	Session 1: Collecting data: new information sources Chair: Mohamed Bessa, President of the ATIS (National professional association) and member of the National Statistical Council, Tunisia Topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Quality and accuracy- Ownership and access- Ethics and reputation- Coordination of NSS and data producers outside the NSS- Need for revision of national legal and quality frameworks Speakers: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Somsajee Siksamat, Senior Director of Data Management Department, Bank of Thailand <u>Title of presentation:</u> Collecting Data: New information Sources.• Yusuf Murangwa, Director General, NSO Rwanda <u>Title of presentation:</u> Collecting Data: New Information Sources. Configuring / Defining the NSS.• Stephen Penneck, President-Elect, ISI, United Kingdom

	<p><u>Title of presentation:</u> Collecting data: new information sources – some ethical considerations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hela Zghal, Director General, Central Bank of Tunisia <u>Title of presentation:</u> Current statistical system and future developing projects. • Zachary Mwangwi, Director General, NSO Kenya <u>Title of presentation:</u> New information sources: Coordination of NSS & Data Producers outside the NSS.
11.00	Coffee break
11.30	<p>Session 2: Managing data: new capacity requirements</p> <p>Chair: Tinfissi Joseph Ilboudo, Chief Statistical Development, Data Innovation and Outreach Section; African Centre for Statistics, Economic Commission for Africa</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New competencies of leadership and staff • How to build the capacity needed • Role of national and international partners • Innovative practices <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leila Ben Ali, Head of Statistics Division, AUSTAT <u>Title of presentation:</u> Building a strong community of innovative and forward looking leaders in official statistics. • Maria do Carmo Moreno, Head of Data Integration and Sharing Unit, Statistics Department, Central Bank of Portugal <u>Title of presentation:</u> Data Governance: an orchestra of people, processes and technology. • Babacar Ndir, Director General, NSO Senegal <u>Title of presentation:</u> For a data revolution mastered • Hiren Jani, Head of Platform Engineering, Bank for International Settlements <u>Title of presentation:</u> BIS data strategy within the innovation 2025 programme • Philippe Gafishi, Regional programme coordinator for Africa, PARIS21 <u>Title of presentation:</u> Managing data: How to build the capacity needed.
13.15	Lunch break
14.00-14.45	<p>Lunchtime session: Integrating non-traditional sources into official statistics</p> <p>Organiser/Chair: Albina Chuwa, Director General, NBS Tanzania</p> <p>Speakers:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yusuf Murangwa, Director General, NSO Rwanda • John Pullinger, President of the International Association for Official Statistics, former National Statistician of the United Kingdom and Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission. <u>Title of presentation:</u> Moving from a traditional to an administrative data-based census: some personal reflections.
14.45	<p>Session 3: Disseminating data: How to make anyone benefit from the data revolution?</p> <p>Chair: Olorunsola Emmanuel Olowofeso, IFC Executive member / Deputy Director, Statistics Department, Central Bank of Nigeria</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statistical and data literacy - Financial literacy - The role of official statistics <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ulf von Kalckreuth, Deutsche Bundesbank <u>Title of presentation:</u> Statistical Governance and FDI in Emerging Economies. The Role of Official Statistics, with a particular focus on Sub-Saharan Africa. • Sibylle von Oppeln-Bronikowski, former Director at the Federal Statistical Office of Germany (Destatis) <u>Title of presentation:</u> Being in touch with our users - how statistics is getting more relevant in our society. • Angela Gattulli, Deputy Head of the Research Data Center and Innovation Lab Division, Statistical Analysis Directorate, DG Economics, Statistics and Research, Bank of Italy <u>Title of presentation:</u> Microdata dissemination in Bank of Italy: now and tomorrow. • Edward Lambe, Deputy Head of MED-IT, Bank for International Settlements <u>Title of presentation:</u> Updating BIS statistical processes to face the challenges of the data revolution. • Irena Krizman, former ISI Vice President, Director General, Statistical Office of the Republic Slovenia (2003-2013) <u>Title of presentation:</u> Changing role of official statistics – NSOs from data collectors to data curators.
16.15	Coffee break
16:30	<p>Session 4 / High level panel: How to increase the use of data for policy purposes?</p> <p>Chair: John Pullinger, President of the International Association for Official Statistics and previously National Statistician of the United Kingdom and Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission.</p> <p>Topics:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SDGs framework - Open Data policy (access, data sharing) - No one should be left behind (need for granular data) <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tinfissi Joseph Ilboudo, Chief Statistical Development, Data Innovation and Outreach Section; African Centre for Statistics, Economic Commission for Africa • Albina Chuwa, Director General, NSB Tanzania; • Leila Ben Ali, Head of Statistics Division, AUSTAT; • Risenga Maluleke, Statistician General, STAT South Africa; • Bruno Tissot, Head of Statistics & Research Support, BIS / Head of IFC Secretariat.
18.00	Concluding remarks/ Press statement
19.00	Dinner offered by IFC

Annex 2 – List of participants

#	Country	Mr/ Ms	Name	Organisation
1	AfDB	Mr	Slaheddine Saidi	African Development Bank
2	AfDB	Mr	Koua Louis Kouakou	African Development Bank
3	AFRISTAT	Mr	Paul Henri Nguema	AFRISTAT
4	Angola	Ms	Ana Paula Jordão Machado	National Statistics Office
5	AUC	Ms	Selamawit Mussie	African Union
6	AUC	Ms	Leila Ben Ali	African Union
7	AUC	Mr	Samson Nougbohoue Bel-aube	African Union
8	AUC	Mr	Hanen Touati	African Union
9	AUDA NEPAD	Ms	Nancy Ngum	AUDA NEPAD
10	Austria	Mr	Turner Johannes	Central Bank of Austria
11	Benin	Ms	Ahamide Hokpongbe Armelle Coralie	National Statistics Office
12	Botswana	Mr	Mguni Burton Sebongile	National Statistics Office
13	Burundi	Mr	Nicholas Ndayishimiye	National Statistics Office
14	Cabo Verde	Mr	Soares Ribeiro Celso Herminio	National Statistics Office
15	Cameroon	Mr	Charlie Martial Ngounou	Afroleadership
16	EASTC	Mr	Frank Augustine Mkumbo	EASTC
17	ECOWAS	Mr	Madji Gaspard	ECOWAS
18	ENSAE	Mr	Diagne Idrissa	ENSAE
19	Ethiopia	Mr	Maxime Bonkougou	Expertise France
20	Ethiopia	Mr	Gutema Biratu Yigezu	National Statistics Office
21	France	Mr	Jean-Louis Bodin	ISI
22	Gabon	Mr	Jean Nestor Nguema	National Statistics Office
23	Gambia	Mr	Saho Alieu	National Statistics Office
24	Germany	Ms	Sibylle von Oppeln-Bronowski	National Statistics Office
25	Ghana	Mr	Samuel Kobina Annim	National Statistics Office
26	Italy	Ms	Angela Gattulli	Central Bank of Italy
27	Ivory Coast	Mr	Moise Enoh	INS
28	Ivory Coast	Ms	Rosine Mosso	ENSEA
29	Kenya	Mr	Chege Zachary Mwamngi	National Statistics Office
30	Lesotho	Ms	Molato Malehloa Celina	National Statistics Office
31	Liberia	Mr	Francis Fonanyeneh Wreh	National Statistics Office
32	Lybia	Mr	Allag Abdella Zidan	National Statistics Office
33	Mali	Mr	Issa Bouare	National Statistics Office
34	Morocco	Mr	Marseli Oussama	National Statistics Office
35	Mozambique	Mr	Cirilo Eduardo Tembe	National Statistics Office
36	Namibia	Mr	Alex Shimuafeni	National Statistics Office
37	Niger	Mr	Oumarou Sani	National Statistics Office
38	Nigeria	Mr	Anyakorah Augustine Chuks	National Statistics Office
39	Nigeria	Mr	Olorunsola Emmanuel Olowofeso	Central Bank of Nigeria
40	Nigeria	Mr	Tumala Mohammed Musa	Central Bank of Nigeria
41	Paris21	Mr	Ngango Philippe Gafishi	Paris21
42	Portugal	Ms	Maria do Carmo Moreno	Central Bank of Portugal
43	Rwanda	Mr	Yusuf Murangwa	National Statistics Office
44	SADC	Mr	Jagai Deepchandsingh	Southern African Development Community
45	Senegal	Mr	Babacar Ndir	National Statistics Office
46	Seychelles	Ms	Laura Marie-Therese Ahtime	National Statistics Office

#	Country	Mr/ Ms	Name	Organisation
47	Slovakia	Mr	Bajtay Gregor	National Bank of Slovakia
48	Slovenia	Ms	Irena Krizman	ISI
49	Somalia	Mr	Mohamed H.A	National Statistical office
50	South Africa	Mr	Risenga Malueke	National Statistics Office
51	South Africa	Mr	Sampson Osei	University of the Western Cape
52	South Africa	Ms	Maya Nwabisa Concordia Polisa	National Statistics Office
53	South Korea	Mr	Paul YI Sangho	Central Bank of Korea
54	Spain	Ms	Paola Votta	DevStat
55	Spain	Ms	Monica Bergamini	DevStat
56	Switzerland	Mr	Bruno Tissot	Bank for International Settlements
57	Switzerland	Mr	Edward Lambe	Bank for International Settlements
58	Switzerland	Mr	Hiren Jani	Bank for International Settlements
59	Tanzania	Ms	Chuwa Albina Andrew	National Statistics Office
60	Tchad	Mr	Ahmat Mahamat Hassan	African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)
61	Thailand	Ms	Siksamat Somsajee	Central Bank of Thailand
62	Thailand	Mr	Supaarmorakul Puntharik	Central Bank of Thailand
63	Thailand	MS	Sutthinee Sila	Central Bank of Thailand
64	The Netherlands	Ms	Ada van Krimpen	ISI
65	Togo	Mr	Koame Kouassi	National Statistics Office
66	Tunisia	Ms	Sirine Benkacem	Shems FM ¹
67	Tunisia	Ms	Jannet Ben Abdallah	Assahafa La Presse ¹
68	Tunisia	Ms	Leila Said	National Statistics Office
69	Tunisia	Ms	Sebai Saloua	National Statistics Office
70	Tunisia	Mr	Ramzi Channouf	National Statistics Office
71	Tunisia	Mr	Nizar Oueriemmi	Centre for research and social studies
72	Tunisia	Mr	Béchir Maghrabi	National Statistics Office
73	Tunisia	Mr	Mohamed Chiha	National Statistics Office
74	Tunisia	Mr	Mohamed Bessa	Tunisia Association of statisticians (ATIS)
75	Tunisia	Mr	Driss Afza	ASTATIS
76	Tunisia	Mr	Maher Dridi	Central Bank of Tunisia
77	Tunisia	Ms	Mouna Zgouilli	National Statistics Office
78	Tunisia	Mr	Adnen Lassoued	National Statistics Office
79	Tunisia	Mr	Yamen Helel	National Statistics Office
80	Tunisia	Mr	Amara Tlijani	National Statistics Office
81	Tunisia	Ms	Souhir Belaid	MARHP ministry Agriculture, hydraulic resources
82	Tunisia	Ms	Sabrina Ben Mohamen	Express FM ¹
83	Tunisia	Mr	Rami Hchaich	Centre for research and social studies
84	Tunisia	Ms	Arfaoui Saloua	Radio Tunis Chaîne Internationale ¹
85	Tunisia	Mr	Houcine Ben Achour	Business News ¹
86	Tunisia	Ms	Kallel Ep Zeghal Hela	Central Bank of Tunisia
87	Tunisia	Mr	Hajjej Mohsen	National Statistics Office
88	Tunisia	Ms	Sonia Gharbi Sahli	Central Bank of Tunisia
89	Tunisia	Mr	Zied Mouhli	Central Bank of Tunisia
90	Tunisia	Mr	Khaled Landolsi	Central Bank of Tunisia

¹ Press representative attending the press conference.

#	Country	Mr/ Ms	Name	Organisation
91	Tunisia	Mr	Souheil Chebbi	National Statistics Office
92	Tunisia	Ms	Nadia Gamha	Central Bank of Tunisia
93	UMA	Mr	Sakhi Rabii	UMA
94	UNECA	Mr	Tinfissi Joseph Ilboudo	UNECA
95	United Kingdom	Mr	John Pullinger	IAOS
96	United Kingdom	Mr	Stephen Penneck	ISI

Annex 3 – Results of the evaluation survey

An evaluation questionnaire was distributed to all the participants before the meeting concluded. The results of the evaluation are based on the answers given by 51 participants.

The results are very satisfactory with all the average scores well above 70 and some even above 80,

In the following table, the distribution of the scores of each question and for each session is presented.

General organisation

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	No response	Total answers	Score
Q1. The meeting objectives were clear to me	1	1	1	1	7	20	19	1	51	83
Q2. Time allocated between invitation and the event to prepare yourself for the meeting		2		6	9	25	9		51	78
Q3. Information provided before the meeting (agenda, the invitation letter, information note)	1	1	1	3	14	19	11	1	51	77
Q4. Division of time between presentations and discussions sessions	1	2	4	2	19	16	7		51	71
Q5. Achievement of your expectations about the meeting as a whole	1	1		3	12	26	8		51	78
AVERAGE SCORE										77

Logistic aspects

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	No response	Total answers	Score
Q6. Quality of the services provided during the booking of your travel and accommodation	4	1	2	3	7	16	9	8	51	71
Q7. Welcome and assistance during the event by the meeting staff	1			2	7	22	17	2	51	84
Q8. Meeting venue facilities	1	1	1	2	6	24	14	2	51	81
Q9. Quality of the interpretation (if you used this service)	1		1	3	9	20	6	11	51	77
AVERAGE SCORE										78

Meeting content

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	No response	Total answers	Score
Q10. Relevance of the selected topics	1	1		1	8	24	16		51	83
Q11. Quality of the discussions in the various sessions		1	1	3	12	27	7		51	78
Q12. Achievement of your expectations about the meeting outcomes		1	1	3	13	25	7	1	51	78
AVERAGE SCORE										80

Session 1: Collecting data: new information sources

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	No response	Total answers	Score
Usefulness of presentations and discussion		2		2	10	22	14	1	51	81
Presentations meet your expectations		1	1	3	9	24	12	1	51	81
Relevance of presented topics	1	1		3	11	19	15	1	51	80
AVERAGE SCORE										81

Session 2: Managing data: new capacity requirements

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	No response	Total answers	Score
Usefulness of presentations and discussion	1	1	1	4	8	29	6	1	51	77
Presentations meet your expectations	1		2	2	9	29	7	1	51	78
Relevance of presented topics	1	1	1	3	8	26	9	2	51	78
AVERAGE SCORE										78

Lunchtime session: Integrating non-traditional sources into official statistics

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	No response	Total answers	Score
Usefulness of presentations and discussion		2		5	10	22	7	5	51	77
Presentations meet your expectations		1	2	5	12	21	5	5	51	75
Relevance of presented topics		2		4	12	21	7	5	51	77
AVERAGE SCORE										76

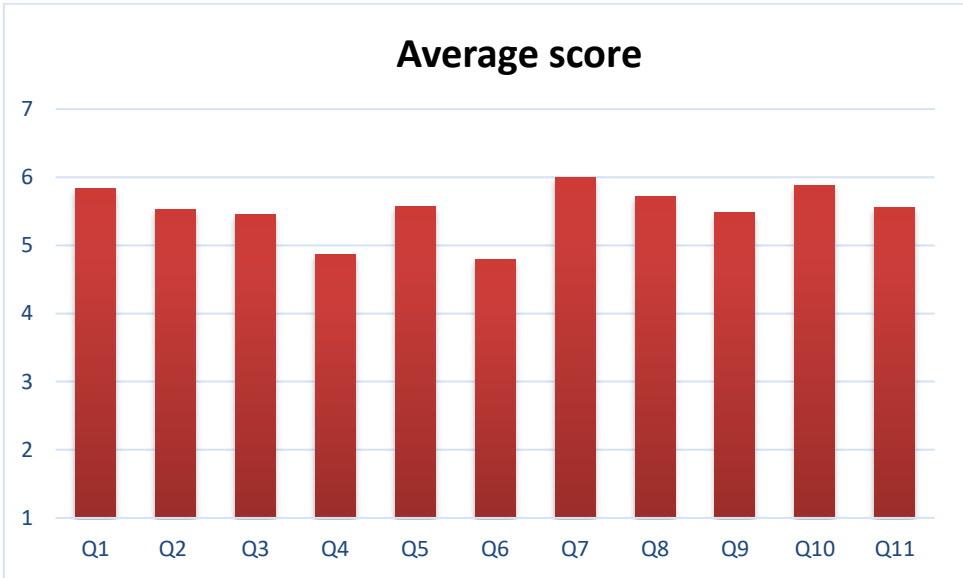
Session 3: Disseminating data: How to make anyone benefit from the data revolution?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	No response	Total answers	Score
Usefulness of presentations and discussion	1	1		3	11	23	11	1	51	79
Presentations meet your expectations	1	2	1	2	9	27	8	1	51	77
Relevance of presented topics	1	1		4	10	24	10	1	51	78
AVERAGE SCORE										78

Session 4 / High level panel: How to increase the use of data for policy purposes?

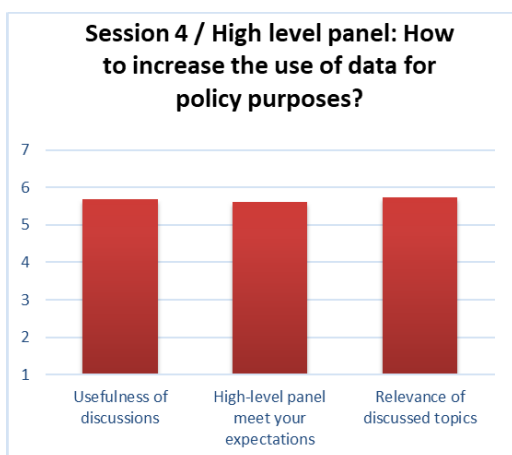
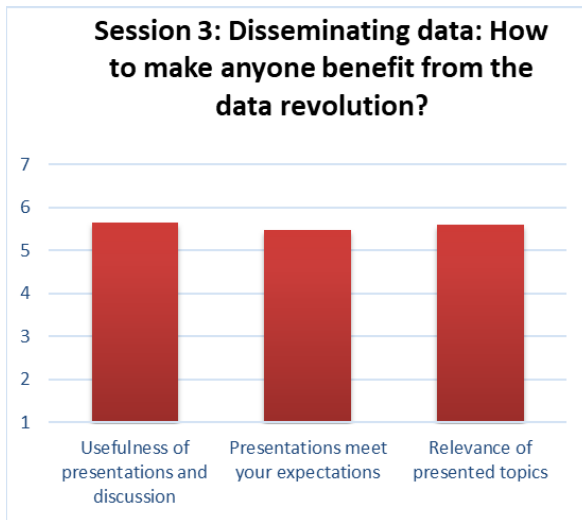
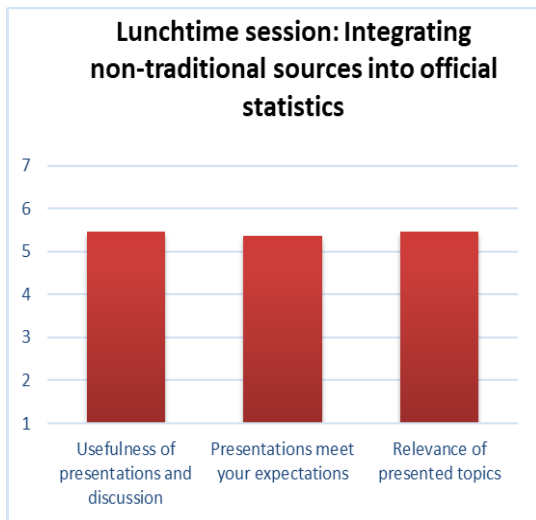
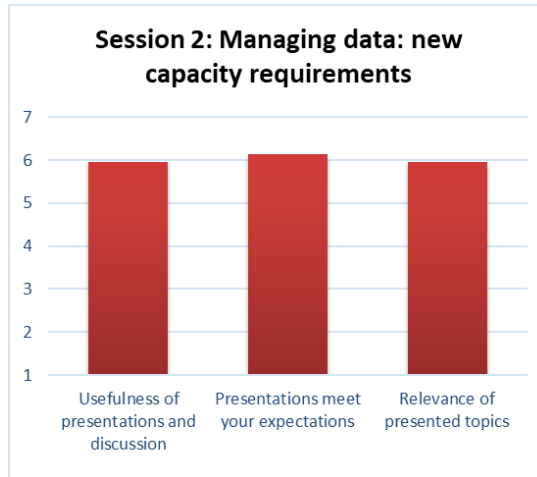
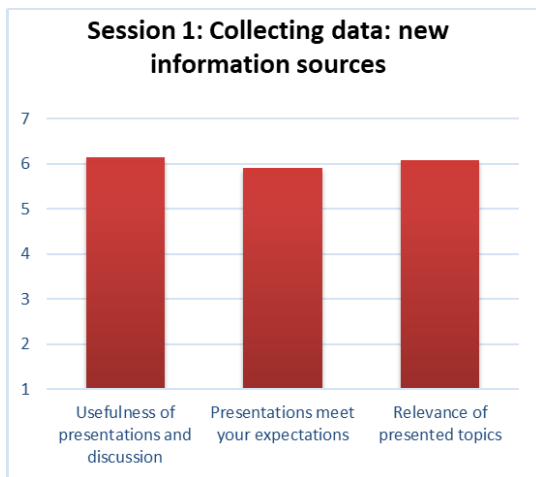
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	No response	Total answers	Score
Usefulness of discussions	2			1	10	25	9	4	51	79
High-level panel meet your expectations	1	1		4	10	19	12	4	51	79
Relevance of discussed topics	2			3	9	18	15	4	51	80
AVERAGE SCORE										80

The average individual scores are high and vary between 4,6 and 6,0 (out of 7). The following graph present visually the average scores by question.



The average score of 4,6 corresponds to question Q6 “Quality of the services provided during the booking of your travel and accommodation”. It should be recalled that for the majority of the participants, the booking of the travel and accommodation was responsibility of the AUC. The other question that received a score below 5 was question Q4 “Division of time between presentations and discussions sessions”. This relative lower score may suggest that some participants would have liked a bit of more time for discussion and interventions.

The average score for each session is presented in the following graphs.



Annex 4 – photos





