

Bangladesh Country Statement on High level segment

Member States' Perspectives on navigating policy with data to leave no one behind

for Sixth Session of the Committee on Statistics "Navigating policy with data to leave no one behind"

Mr. Chair,

Thanks for giving me floor

Distinguish delegates

Good morning to all of you.

Timely and reliable official statistics are the lifeblood of policymaking as they comprise an integral part of designing, monitoring, and evaluating development priorities. The data for monitoring SDGs needs to be of high quality, accessible, timely, reliable, and disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location, and other characteristics relevant in national contexts. The requirements of disaggregated data on population groups extend the focus beyond national trends and averages towards identifying subgroups of the population that were left out with respect to specific development targets. Disaggregated statistics serve as important inputs for a more efficient policy-targeting. On the other hand, non-availability of timely and high-quality disaggregated data will, however, render the monitoring of progress towards the SDGs ineffective.

Mr. Chair,

Bangladesh strongly recognizes the importance of reliable and timely official data for proper and full implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development. Bangladesh has taken the necessary initiative to collect appropriate data for in lining of goals and targets of SDGs with its planning process. The National Statistics office, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics(BBS) is working for collecting accurate and reliable data and to provide the data to policy maker for appropriate formulation of development policy. Government of Bangladesh has taken several initiative and projects to strengthening BBS and trained up its officials who are working to collect data. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has adopted the modern technologies in their data collection and processing process. Considering the demand-side needs and supply-side possibilities of a data production, BBS has finalized the data gap analysis and published a document titled "Setting Priorities for Data Support to 7th FYP and SDGs: An Overview". As all of know Bangladesh is country where more 160 million people are living. It is very difficult and a challenging task for BBS to

collect accurate and reliable data within stipulated time. But BBS is doing the task with its limited manpower and resources and trying to provide accurate data to the policy maker.

Mr. Chair,

BBS is exploring the possibility of generating disaggregated data, to ensure the statistical visibility of the deprived groups in sustainable development efforts. As such, BBS is keen to develop and strengthen partnerships with different implementing agencies and all relevant stakeholders, including custodian agencies of SDGs indicators and other relevant international communities. BBS has also prepared a document titled “Action Plan and Methodological Guidelines for Data Generation and Disaggregation for Monitoring and Evaluation of SDGs”. The publication has focused the clear guidelines for each indicator based on the metadata and identifies the partners, relevant data sources, frequency of data generation, possible minimum disaggregation type, future plan of data generation, etc. SID and BBS have already established ‘SDG Cell’ for data mining and coordinating all the data producing agencies and development partners for monitoring SDGs. Statistics Act, 2013 mandated BBS to generate official statistics and validate & authenticate other official statistics generated by different national data providers. National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (2013-2023) has also emphasized such type of endeavour. Government has also formed the National Data Coordination Committee headed by Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division ensuring the participation of all the data generating ministries/divisions/agencies.

Mr. Chair,

Like other developing countries Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics requires critical and specific technical assistance in developing or enhancing the technical skills and infrastructure suitable for compiling, validating, synthesizing, analysing, and disseminating data collected through traditional surveys, censuses, and administrative sources and complement these with non-conventional forms of data.

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) is supporting its member states in their efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda and also recommends to enhance data capacities and to harness science, technology and innovation for this purpose. Bangladesh strongly endorse the facilitation from ESCAP in this regard. Bangladesh expects ESCAP will provide more technical and policy support to member states to enhance the capacity and strength of National Statistical Office to provide more reliable, timely data for implementation of global agenda.