



Report on the Implementation of the OIC-StatCom Programme of Action for 2021-2025

1 Background

In accordance with Resolution #1 of the 12th Session of the OIC-StatCom, the Secretariat designed a questionnaire to monitor and report on the “Implementation of the Programme of Action (PoA) for 2021-2025”. This questionnaire was circulated to the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of OIC countries on 4 June 2025. Two reminder emails were also sent on 25 July 2025 and 25 August 2025 to all NSOs to encourage the timely submission of their completed questionnaires to the Secretariat. The questions in Part A of the questionnaire are based on the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) outlined in the PoA for 2021-2025 (<https://www.oicstatcom.org/strategic-vision.php>). As of 15 September 2025, 26 countries have submitted their responses, either partially or fully completed. These countries are Albania, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cameroon, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Türkiye, UAE, and Yemen.

2 Implementation of the Programme of Action for 2021-2025

The following sections summarise the responses provided by the participants concerning the Key Actions of each Strategic Objective mentioned in the PoA for 2021-2025 of the OIC-StatCom, as well as the activities undertaken by the Secretariat relevant to these Key Actions.

Strategic Area 1: Coordination of Statistical Cooperation and Collaboration
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Strategic Objective 1.1: Strengthen the coordination role of NSOs within the NSSs
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To assess progress under this Strategic Objective, the questionnaire inquired about the presence of National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) and official statistics, the existence of national statistical councils (or similar platforms) where NSOs of OIC countries undertake coordination roles among other constituents of the National Statistical Systems (NSSs), and the number of consultation meetings and user engagement programmes with other constituents of the NSSs.

Out of the 26 respondents, 18 reported that they are currently implementing their NSDSs. 2 respondents indicated that they are either designing the strategy or waiting for adoption. 3 respondents reported having expired strategies with no plans for new ones, and 3 respondents did not provide an answer. One respondent mentioned that although an NSDS was developed in 2010, it was never adopted. Another respondent indicated that a budget was never allocated to implement an NSDS.



14th Session of the OIC-StatCom
1-3 October 2025 **Ankara, Türkiye**

For questions related to the official statistics work programme, 22 respondents confirmed that they have a detailed programme for official statistics, while 2 respondents stated that they are in the process of designing the programme or awaiting its adoption. One respondent mentioned having various programmes that are prepared every financial year. Another respondent noted that their annual programmes are part of long-term planning.

Concerning the question “To what extent the (current/planned) NSDS and/or official statistics work programme of your organisation is/are aligned with the requirements of the global indicator framework for Sustainable Development Goals?”, 10 respondents confirmed a very strong alignment, 11 reported strong alignment, 5 indicated that some parts are aligned. A respondent who answered “Some Alignment” reported ongoing work through collaboration with the National Coordinator for SDGs at the Prime Minister's Office and the active involvement of the NSO in the regional ASEAN Working Group on SDG Indicators. Other respondents who stated “Very Strong Alignment” mentioned that their NSDS statistics work programme covers 80% or more of the SDGs indicators. Another respondent stated that their NSO has been the focal point for SDG indicator development since 2016, using the Global SDG indicator framework to assess the country's progress across social, economic, and environmental dimensions. The NSO plans to continue evaluating indicator availability and collaborating with line ministries and agencies to address data gaps related to SDG indicators.

Concerning the existence of a national statistical council or similar platform where the NSO undertakes a coordination role among other constituents of their respective NSS, 20 respondents confirmed its presence in their countries, while 5 respondents answered “No”.

The last question for Strategic Objective 1.1 was about the number of consultation meetings and/or user engagement programmes involving the other constituents of the NSSs of OIC-StatCom members since October 2024. The responses from 26 respondents varied widely, ranging from two regular meetings annually, in addition to special meetings when necessary, to more than 100 meetings or sessions.

Strategic Objective 1.2: Advance the cooperation and collaboration among OIC-StatCom and other national, regional, and international stakeholders active in the production of data and statistics

To monitor progress under this Strategic Objective, the questionnaire asked about the number of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) or similar agreements with other NSS constituents and regional or international statistical stakeholders, the number and value of statistical projects conducted together with these stakeholders, and the number of meetings or workshops organised or attended related to statistics at both the OIC and international levels.

15 respondents provided data on the number of MoUs or similar agreements enacted with other constituents since October 2024, with figures ranging from 1 to 62. Additionally, 24



14th Session of the OIC-StatCom
1-3 October 2025 **Ankara, Türkiye**

respondents reported the number of MoUs or similar agreements with regional or international statistical stakeholders, with numbers ranging from 1 to 12.

Regarding the number and value of statistical projects conducted in collaboration with other NSS constituents since October 2024, 7 respondents reported between 2 and 10 projects, with the maximum project value around USD 76,727,495. For projects conducted in collaboration with regional or international statistical stakeholders, responses from 10 respondents ranged from 1 to 5 projects, with a maximum value of approximately USD 90,000,000.

When asked about the number of meetings or workshops organised or contributed to at the OIC level since October 2024, 14 respondents reported participating in 0 to 6 events. One respondent indicated that they have contributed to SESRIC activities, sharing expertise in one in-person and three virtual activities through training courses, webinars, or meetings between October 2024 and July 2025.

Regarding the number of meetings or workshops attended related to statistics at the OIC level since October 2024, 17 respondents reported attending events organised by SESRIC, ranging from 1 to 18 meetings or workshops. One respondent stated that they have attended 13 activities organised by SESRIC from October 2024 to July 2025. For events at the regional or international level, attendance ranged from 2 to 80, with participation in events organized by SESRIC, the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), and the International Labour Organization (ILO).

In alignment with the Key Performance Indicator (KPI) of the first Key Action of Strategic Objective 1.2, the Secretariat organised the “Follow-up Meeting of the 13th Session of the OIC Statistical Commission” as a side event of the 56th Session of the UN Statistical Commission on 5 March 2025. In addition to the representative of the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), 30 delegates from the NSOs of 18 OIC member countries attended the meeting. 3 international organisations also participated, including AITRS, IsDB and GCC-STAT.

The meeting discussed and agreed upon the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the 13th Session of the OIC-StatCom, the composition of bureau members, and the agenda items of the upcoming 14th Session of the OIC-StatCom, scheduled for 1-3 October 2025 at SESRIC Headquarters in Ankara, Republic of Türkiye. The follow-up meeting continued with an interactive discussion on enhancing cooperation and advancing the OIC-StatCom Agenda.



14th Session of the OIC-StatCom

1-3 October 2025

Ankara, Türkiye

Strategic Area 2: Statistical Capacity Development

Strategic Objective 2.1: Ensure that statistical needs and capacities of NSSs of OIC member countries are identified based on the international frameworks

To monitor progress under this Strategic Objective, the questionnaire asked whether respondents had submitted the Statistical Capacity Building Programme (StatCaB) questionnaire for the biennium 2024-2025. 12 out of 26 respondents confirmed that they had submitted the completed questionnaire, while 4 indicated that they are currently in the process of filling it out.

The questionnaire also inquired whether respondents are aware of the Roster of Statistics Experts (ROSE), accessible at <https://www.sesric.org/rose.php>. 12 respondents answered “Yes”, while 10 answered “No”. The Secretariat continues to follow up with NSOs by sending informative emails about ROSE to enhance awareness.

To achieve the KPI of the first Key Action of Strategic Objective 2.1, the Secretariat circulated the revised version of the StatCaB Questionnaire for the biennium 2024-2025. This revision was adjusted based on the new Classification of Statistical Activities (CSA 2.0) and included an additional section on identifying needs and capacities related to the development of the Islamic tourism indicators framework, in compliance with Objective 4.2 of the Strategic Vision of the OIC-StatCom for 2030 and the PoA for 2021-2025. The questionnaire was sent to the NSOs of OIC member countries on 31 May 2024. As of 14 October 2024, the Secretariat has received responses from the NSOs of 20 OIC countries. To increase the response rate, several reminders have been sent to countries that have not yet submitted the completed StatCaB questionnaire for the biennium 2024-2025. The next edition of the StatCaB Questionnaire, covering the biennium 2026-2027, is scheduled to be circulated in October 2025.

Especially, the responses given to the specific module on the Islamic tourism indicators framework have been collated, and the results will be presented and discussed during an Expert Group Meeting (EGM) scheduled to be held on 5 November 2025. Conclusions of this EGM will be submitted to Members of the Commission for their further consideration.

Strategic Objective 2.2: Implement statistical capacity development activities based on the OIC-level and global development agenda

To assess progress under this Strategic Objective, questions were asked regarding the number and value of capacity development activities from which OIC-StatCom members benefited, the number of StatCaB activities provided and benefited from by each member, and whether members are aware of the SESRIC StatCaB Reference Materials Repository, available at www.oicstatcom.org/refmaterials.php

Regarding the number of capacity development activities benefited from since October 2024, 17 respondents reported participating in activities ranging from 1 to 18, provided by SESRIC. statistics@sesric.org



14th Session of the OIC-StatCom
1-3 October 2025 **Ankara, Türkiye**

When asked about the number of activities where members have provided expertise to other OIC member countries under the StatCaB programme since October 2024, responses from 17 respondents ranged from 1 to 6 training courses.

Regarding the number of activities from which OIC-StatCom members have benefited under the StatCaB programme since October 2024, 17 respondents confirmed benefiting from 1 to 13 activities. 16 respondents answered “Yes” to being aware of the SESRIC StatCaB Reference Materials Repository, while 7 answered “No”. The Secretariat has sent informative emails about the repository to those who were not aware.

Concerning the Secretariat's activities for the Key Actions of Strategic Objective 2.2, several StatCaB activities have been planned for 2024 and 2025, including statistical training courses, webinars, and workshops. Between 16 October 2024 and 30 September 2025, the Secretariat conducted 34 statistical activities, comprising 17 statistical training courses, 16 international meetings or workshops, and 1 webinar. Approximately 1,300 participants from all 57 OIC member countries participated in these activities, provided by experts from 9 OIC countries and supported through collaboration with 20 international organisations.

Regarding the number of StatCaB activities co-organised with regional and international organisations during the same period, SESRIC organised 20 activities, including 10 international meetings, 6 workshops, 3 statistical training courses, and 1 webinar. These were conducted in collaboration with organizations such as the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics (AITRS), Arab Monetary Fund (AMF), Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS-STAT), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), Gulf Cooperation Council Statistical Centre (GCC-STAT), Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT), International Energy Agency (IEA), International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), International Labour Organization (ILO), Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), Islamic University of Technology (IUT), League of Arab States (LAS), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Water (UN Water), and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD).

Strategic Area 3: Statistical Modernisation and Innovation

Strategic Objective 3.1: Modernise governance and institutional frameworks to allow NSSs to meet the demands and opportunities of constantly evolving data ecosystems

To monitor progress under this Strategic Objective, questions were asked about the presence of statistical laws and regulatory frameworks aligned with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (FPOS) and the incorporation of open data principles in the processes of the OIC-StatCom members and other constituents of their NSSs.



14th Session of the OIC-StatCom
1-3 October 2025 **Ankara, Türkiye**

Out of the 26 respondents, 24 answered “Yes” for having statistical laws and regulatory frameworks aligned with the FPOS, 2 answered “No”. Regarding the incorporation of open data principles in their statistical processes, 15 respondents answered “Yes”, 8 said “Partially”, and 2 said “No”.

Strategic Objective 3.2: Facilitate the application of new statistical architectural Frameworks to improve statistical production and dissemination processes

To assess progress under this Strategic Objective, respondents were asked about the extent to which various statistical architectural frameworks are applied by their institutions.

For the Generic Activity Model for Statistical Organisations (GAMSO), 5 respondents confirmed that their institutions implement it to some extent. 2 respondents stated that they are not yet using the model but plan to do so. 2 respondents mentioned that they are starting to introduce the model in their organisations. Another respondent indicated that they use the model, but not in a standard manner.

Regarding the implementation of the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM), 12 respondents confirmed that their production processes and statistical architectural frameworks have applied GSBPM either fully or partially. Some respondents noted that they have implemented the latest version (version 5.1) in line with international standards. 1 respondent stated that they are undertaking efforts to adopt it and study its implementation within the current statistical system. Another respondent indicated that they use the model, but not in a standard manner.

For the implementation of the Generic Statistical Information Model (GSIM), 4 respondents confirmed partial implementation in their statistical processes. 1 respondent stated that for the processes of statistical production and dissemination, the Production Management System and Dissemination Management System have been developed based on the GSIM standard.

Regarding the implementation of the Common Statistical Production Architecture (CSPA), only 2 respondents confirmed partial adoption into their statistical processes. 1 respondent further informed that the architectural model has influenced their work for a decade and continues to be developed to provide statistical services. Other respondent indicated that they rely on standards and reports from the United Nations Statistics Division and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) instead of developing their own framework. Another respondent indicated having a dual approach, with a digital data dissemination policy already in place while also actively working to align its statistical frameworks with evolving international standards through its National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS).



14th Session of the OIC-StatCom
1-3 October 2025 **Ankara, Türkiye**

Strategic Area 4: Common Statistical Standards and Classifications

Strategic Objective 4.1: Promote harmonisation of concepts, classifications and methodologies used in performing statistical activities in OIC member countries to promote consistency in statistical systems

To monitor progress under this Strategic Objective, questions were asked about the number of national compilers' guides harmonizing statistical concepts, classifications, and methodologies with internationally accepted statistical standards and norms, the presence of online repositories hosting these standards and norms within the NSSs of OIC countries, and the level of involvement by OIC-StatCom members in key decisions (need, scale, and scope) regarding international survey programmes.

19 respondents confirmed the availability of national compilers and provided links to relevant documents. Responses from 11 respondents indicated between 1 and 40 manuals or guidelines for harmonising their statistical production with internationally accepted standards and norms. Regarding the presence of online repositories hosting these materials, 14 respondents said "Yes", and 11 said "No".

Concerning involvement in key decisions on international survey programmes, 3 respondents reported "Very high" involvement, 5 reported "High", 10 indicated "Moderate", 3 reported "Low", and 2 reported "Very Low". Respondents with "Very high" involvement stated that they have different levels of participation in international survey programs and strategic roles in international survey programs, run by international organisations and regional platforms. Another respondent indicated that their involvement in international surveys is more focused on providing technical support, such as questionnaire review, sample lists, and area maps for surveys like the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS).

Strategic Objective 4.2: Strive to produce common methodologies for selected statistical indicators specific to OIC member countries

To assess progress under this Strategic Objective, questions were asked about the number of NSS constituents reporting their Prudential and Structural Islamic Financial Indicators (PSIFIs) to the Islamic Financial Services Board (IFSB) and the presence of national methodologies for the collection, collation, processing, and dissemination of Islamic tourism data.

For the first question, only 7 respondents confirmed that their institutions collect, collate, and report data on PSIFIs, while 16 respondents said "No". Regarding the existence of a national methodology for Islamic tourism data, only one respondent said "Yes", two reported that they are currently developing the methodology, and 22 respondents said "No".

To facilitate the implementation of the relevant KPI, the Secretariat is planning to organise an Expert Group Meeting (EGM) related to the development of Islamic tourism indicators on 5
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14th Session of the OIC-StatCom
1-3 October 2025 **Ankara, Türkiye**

November 2025. The Secretariat has included a special section on the development of Islamic tourism data in the StatCaB questionnaire, and the results will provide a basis for discussions during the upcoming EGM.

Strategic Area 5: Statistical Quality Improvement

Strategic Objective 5.1: Improve the production of high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated data by all characteristics relevant in national contexts in line with OIC-level and international development agenda

To monitor progress under this Strategic Objective, the questionnaire asked about the number of National Quality Assurance Frameworks (NQAFs) that also cover non-traditional data sources for sustainable development introduced or updated by OIC-StatCom members.

Out of 26 respondents, 7 confirmed the implementation of an NQAF based on the UN NQAF Manual (2019), the Quality Assurance Framework based on the Principles of the European Statistics Code of Practice, the Statistical Quality Assurance and Certification Framework (SQACF), or the Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX) in their statistical processes. 2 other respondents informed that they are starting to introduce the use of non-traditional data sources into their statistical legislations.

In line with this Strategic Objective, the Secretariat, in collaboration with UNSD, ESCWA, GCC-Stat, AITRS and the TurkStat, organised the Training Workshop on “Quality Assurance for Countries of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation” on 1-3 July 2025 at SESRIC Headquarters in Ankara, Türkiye. The workshop brought together senior and technical-level representatives of NSSs and served as a platform to exchange knowledge, share experiences, and discuss concrete steps towards enhancing the implementation of NQAFs and quality assurance mechanisms across OIC countries.

Strategic Objective 5.2: Increase the competencies of OIC member countries in the use of administrative registries towards high-quality statistics instrumental in the monitoring of OIC-level and international development agenda

To assess progress under this Strategic Objective, questions were asked about the presence of regulatory frameworks that enable OIC-StatCom members to use administrative registries and data in their processes, the number of other NSS constituents that have incorporated administrative registries and data into their statistical processes, and the amount of funds spent to establish or maintain infrastructure and develop human resource capacities for integrating administrative registries.

For the first question, 23 respondents confirmed the presence of regulatory frameworks that enable their institutions to use administrative registries and data in their relevant processes, and 2 respondents said “No”.



14th Session of the OIC-StatCom
1-3 October 2025 **Ankara, Türkiye**

Regarding the number of other NSS constituents in their countries that have incorporated administrative registries and data into their statistical processes, responses from 14 respondents ranged from 2 to 43 ministries or agencies.

For the question about the amount of funds spent to establish or maintain infrastructure and develop human resources capacities, 8 respondents provided information. One respondent stated that their institution has spent an estimated USD 23.8 million.

As part of efforts under this Strategic Objective, the Secretariat is also planning to organise a Statistical Training Course on “Strengthening the Use of Administrative Data for the Production of Official Statistics” in the last quarter of 2025. The course aims to enhance the technical capacities of experts from OIC member countries in leveraging administrative sources for statistical purposes, with a focus on improving quality, consistency, and comparability in line with international practices.