



## 15<sup>th</sup> Session of the OIC-StatCom

29–30 September 2026

Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

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### Report on the Implementation of the OIC-StatCom Programme of Action for 2026–2030

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## 1 Background

In accordance with Resolution #1 of the 14<sup>th</sup> Session of the OIC-StatCom, the Secretariat designed a questionnaire to monitor and report on the “Implementation of the Programme of Action (PoA) for 2026–2030”. This questionnaire was circulated to the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of the OIC Member Countries on 16 June 2026. Three reminder emails were also sent on 9 July 2026, 3 August 2026 and 18 August 2026 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 2026–2030 (<https://www.oicstatcom.org/strategic-vision.php>). As of 14 September 2026, 23 countries have submitted their responses, either partially or fully completed. These countries are Albania, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mozambique, Niger, Pakistan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Türkiye, Uganda, and Uzbekistan.

## 2 Implementation of the Programme of Action for 2026–2030

The following sections summarise the responses provided by the participants concerning the Key Actions of each Strategic Objective mentioned in the PoA for 2026–2030 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

#### Strategic Objective 1.1: Strengthen the coordination role of NSOs within the NSSs

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 the NSOs of OIC Member 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 23 respondents, 14 reported that they are currently implementing their NSDSs. 6 respondents indicated that they are either designing the strategy or waiting for adoption. 2 respondents reported having expired strategies with no plans for new ones, and 1 respondent did not provide an answer.



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For questions related to the official statistics work programme, 18 respondents confirmed that they have a detailed programme for official statistics, while 3 respondents stated that they are in the process of designing the programme or awaiting its adoption.

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?”, 8 respondents confirmed a very strong alignment, 7 reported strong alignment, and 6 indicated that some parts are aligned. One respondent that reported strong alignment explained that its national SDG monitoring framework to 2030 combines global, proxy and national indicators, and that data are currently available for around three quarters of them.

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, 17 respondents confirmed its presence in their countries, while 5 respondents answered “No”. One respondent described a multi-level coordination architecture, in which a national council, supported by an executive committee, is complemented by equivalent councils at subnational and local levels.

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 2025. The responses from 18 respondents varied widely, ranging from one regular meeting annually, in addition to special meetings when necessary, to more than 500 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.

19 respondents informed that they signed MoUs or similar agreements with other NSS constituents and regional or international statistical stakeholders since October 2025. 15 respondents provided data on the number of MoUs or similar agreements enacted with other constituents since October 2025. The reported figures varied considerably, ranging from 1 to 50 agreements.



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Regarding the number and value of statistical projects conducted in collaboration with NSS constituents and regional or international statistical stakeholders since October 2025, the number of projects reported by respondents ranged from 1 to 11. Respondents described a wide range of collaborative projects, including multiple indicator cluster surveys and other household surveys, business register and agricultural statistics projects, poverty measurement and gender statistics, carried out with partners such as UNICEF, the World Bank, the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Several respondents also indicated the financial value of these projects. As the reported values refer to different currencies, project durations and funding arrangements, and as some respondents noted that their figures were still being verified against official documentation, they are not aggregated or compared across countries in this report.

When asked about the number of meetings or workshops organised or contributed to at the OIC level since October 2025, 8 respondents reported organising or contributing to a range of activities, from 2 to 15. These activities covered a broad range of topics, including SDG indicators, poverty and social protection statistics, agricultural censuses, foreign direct investment and competitiveness statistics, digital trade, and the Islamic Tourism Indicators Framework.

Regarding participation in meetings, workshops, training courses, and other statistical activities at the OIC and international levels since October 2025, 20 respondents confirmed their participation in the statistical activities at the OIC and international levels. The respondents reported participation across a wide range of activities. Where a specific number was provided, reported participation ranged from 1 to 147 activities. These activities included meetings, workshops, webinars, training courses, expert group meetings, seminars, study visits, and other capacity-building activities organised by or in collaboration with SESRIC, the United Nations, regional statistical organisations, and other international statistical bodies.

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 14th Session of the OIC Statistical Commission” as a side event of the 57th Session of the UN Statistical Commission on 4 March 2026. In addition to the representative of the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics (AITRS), 31 delegates from the NSOs of 15 OIC Member Countries attended the meeting.

The meeting discussed and agreed upon the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the 14<sup>th</sup> Session of the OIC-StatCom, and the agenda items of the upcoming 15<sup>th</sup> Session of the OIC-StatCom, scheduled for 29–30 September 2026 in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The follow-up meeting continued with an interactive discussion on enhancing cooperation and advancing the OIC-StatCom Agenda.



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### 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 2026–2027. 14 out of 23 respondents confirmed that they had submitted the completed questionnaire, while 4 indicated that they are currently in the process of filling it out. According to the records of the Secretariat, 19 of the 23 respondents had submitted their completed StatCaB Questionnaires for the biennium 2026–2027 as of 14 September 2026.

The questionnaire also inquired whether respondents are aware of the Roster of Statistics Experts (ROSE), accessible at <https://www.sesric.org/rose.php>. 15 respondents answered “Yes”, while 7 answered “No”. To promote the platform and improve the quality of its records, the Secretariat addressed a Note Verbale on 19 December 2025 to the National Statistical Offices of the 57 OIC Member Countries, inviting them to explore the search functionality of the platform, to review and update the records of the experts of their institutions already registered on it, and to encourage qualified officials and experts to register. 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 updated version of the StatCaB Questionnaire for the biennium 2026–2027 on 16 October 2025. This update was structured based on the Classification of Statistical Activities (CSA 2.0). As of 14 September 2026, the Secretariat has received responses from the NSOs of 28 OIC Member Countries. To increase the response rate, SESRIC sent a further reminder on 19 August 2026 to the countries that have not yet submitted the completed StatCaB questionnaire. The next edition of the StatCaB Questionnaire, covering the biennium 2028–2029, is scheduled to be circulated in October 2027. This upcoming version will include the Islamic Finance topic to identify the needs and capacities of the OIC Member Countries concerning the production and dissemination of Islamic Financial Indicators (IFIs).

#### **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



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members are aware of the SESRIC StatCaB Reference Materials Repository, available at [www.oicstatcom.org/refmaterials.php](http://www.oicstatcom.org/refmaterials.php).

Regarding the number of capacity development activities benefited from since October 2025, 15 respondents reported the number of activities provided by SESRIC from which they benefited, with up to 18 activities reported.

When asked about the number of activities where members have provided expertise to other OIC Member Countries under the StatCaB programme since October 2025, responses from 14 respondents ranged from 0 to 8 training courses.

14 respondents answered “Yes” to being aware of the SESRIC StatCaB Reference Materials Repository, while 8 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 and executed for 2026 and 2027, including statistical training courses, webinars, study visits, panel discussions and workshops among many other modalities. Between 3 October 2025 and 28 September 2026, the Secretariat conducted 38 statistical activities, comprising 9 statistical training courses, 3 technical missions, 2 study visits, 19 workshops and international meetings and 5 webinars. More than 1,500 participants from all 57 OIC Member Countries participated in these activities, provided by statisticians, senior officials, and experts from 14 OIC Member Countries and supported through collaboration with 37 international and regional organisations and OIC institutions.

Regarding the number of StatCaB activities co-organised with regional and international organisations during the same period (several of them were led by Member Countries with contributions from regional and international organisations), SESRIC organised 32 activities, including 18 workshops and international meetings, 7 statistical training courses, 2 technical missions and 5 webinars. These were conducted in collaboration with organisations such as Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics (AITRS), Arab Monetary Fund (AMF), Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD), CDC Foundation, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS-STAT), Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Statistical Centre for the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC-STAT), Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT), International Energy Agency (IEA), International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), Islamic Organization for Food Security (IOFS), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Islamic University of Technology (IUT), League of Arab



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States (LAS), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), OIC General Secretariat (OIC-GS), OIC Labor Centre (OIC LC), Open Data Watch, Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21), Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), Standards and Metrology Institute for Islamic Countries (SMIIC), UN Tourism, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UNESCO UIS), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Women Development Organization (WDO), World Health Organization (WHO), World Bank.

### 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.

Out of the 23 respondents, 22 answered “Yes” for having statistical laws and regulatory frameworks aligned with the FPOS. Regarding the incorporation of open data principles in their statistical processes, 12 respondents answered “Yes”, 9 said “Partially”, and 1 said “No”.

To achieve the KPI of the first Key Action of Strategic Objective 3.1, the Secretariat is planning to organise a workshop on modernising statistical legislation in 2027.

#### **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 to indicate the extent to which their institutions apply four statistical architectural frameworks: the Generic Activity Model for Statistical Organizations (GAMSO version 1.2), the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM version 5.2), the Generic Statistical Information Model (GSIM version 2.0), and the Common Statistical Production Architecture (CSPA version 2.0). Respondents were asked to rate the extent of application using a four-point scale, ranging from not applied to fully applied, while also providing explanations where relevant.

Regarding the Generic Activity Model for Statistical Organizations (GAMSO version 1.2), 2 respondents reported that the framework is fully applied, 4 reported partial application, and 2



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indicated that implementation is at the piloting or under-implementation stage. A further 8 respondents reported that GAMS0 is not applied. In addition, one respondent indicated that GAMS0 is applied but not in a standard manner. One respondent explained that GAMS0 version 1.2 was translated and that work is underway to support its implementation across the sectoral departments of the institution, whereas another respondent indicated that statistical architectural frameworks are applied to support statistical modernisation, standardisation, and continuous improvement of statistical production processes within the organisation.

For the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM version 5.2), 7 respondents reported full application, 2 reported partial application, and 1 indicated that implementation is under way, while 3 reported that the model is not applied. Other respondents provided narrative responses indicating application of an earlier version, non-standard application, or implementation without a standardised approach.

Regarding the Generic Statistical Information Model (GSIM version 2.0), 1 respondent reported full application, 2 reported partial application, and 2 indicated that implementation is under way, while 8 reported that the framework is not applied. One respondent indicated that GSIM is not used.

For the Common Statistical Production Architecture (CSPA version 2.0), 12 respondents reported that the framework is not applied, while 1 respondent indicated that it is not used. One respondent reported partial application. The results therefore indicate that CSPA remains the least widely applied of the four frameworks assessed, with the large majority of respondents reporting no formal application.

Regarding the development and/or implementation of strategies for integrating machine learning and artificial intelligence (AI) into statistical data collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination processes, 9 respondents reported that their institutions had developed and/or implemented such strategies, while 12 respondents indicated that they had not.

Among the respondents that reported AI/ML integration, 5 provided a specific number of statistical processes or applications enhanced through these technologies, with reported numbers ranging from 2 to approximately 8 applications. Other respondents described AI/ML applications without providing a specific number, including applications in digital data collection and mapping, data quality assessment, automated classification and coding, forecasting, web scraping and data augmentation, and statistical dissemination.

To achieve the KPI of the Key Action of Strategic Objective 3.2, the Secretariat is planning to organise a webinar on the application of generic models for statistical production and architecture, with a focus on GAMS0, GSBPM, GSIM, and CSPA in 2027.



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### 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 harmonising 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 Member Countries, and the level of involvement by OIC-StatCom members in key decisions (need, scale, and scope) regarding international survey programmes.

Respondents identified a range of national and institutional compilers responsible for the production of official statistics, including ministries, central banks, and specialised government agencies. In addition, respondents reported the availability of methodological manuals, guidelines, and other reference documents used to harmonise statistical production with internationally accepted standards and norms. One respondent reported 32 national and international statistical methodologies and provided extensive supporting documentation, covering areas such as Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators, consumer price statistics, house price indices, regulated prices and tariffs, producer price indices, seasonal adjustment, population and gender statistics, energy balances, green economy and development, industrial and construction statistics, agriculture, and food balance sheets. These methodologies are aligned, where applicable, with international standards and metadata, including the global metadata for the SDG indicators.

Regarding the presence of online repositories hosting these materials, 17 respondents said "Yes", and 5 said "No".

Concerning involvement in key decisions on international survey programmes, 3 respondents reported "Very High" involvement, 7 reported "High" involvement, 6 indicated "Moderate" involvement, and 3 reported "Low" involvement. No respondents reported "Very Low" involvement. Two respondents reported a moderate level of involvement in key decisions concerning international survey programmes. One of the two respondents noted that, as an implementing agency, it is regularly requested by international organisations to implement surveys whose methodologies have already been established, with its role mainly covering the planning, coordination, and execution of data collection in accordance with the methodological standards defined by technical and financial partners. The other respondent similarly indicated that, while key decisions are often led by international partners, its institution participates in programmes such as MICS, DHS, and SDG-related statistical capacity-building programmes

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with the UN and SESRIC, contributing particularly to survey design adaptation, data collection, and alignment of national reporting.

**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 5 respondents confirmed that their institutions collect, collate, and report data on PSIFIs, while 18 respondents said “No”. Regarding the existence of a national methodology for Islamic tourism data, 4 respondents said “Yes”, no one reported that they are currently developing the methodology, and 19 respondents said “No”.

To facilitate the implementation of the relevant KPI, the Secretariat is planning to include the Islamic finance topic in the next StatCaB biennial survey.

**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 whether OIC-StatCom members had reviewed and updated their National Quality Assurance Frameworks (NQAFs) in line with the UN NQAF Manual (2019), as well as which of the two 2025 UN quality tools they had adopted or begun implementing.

15 respondents confirmed that their institutions had reviewed and updated their NQAFs in line with the UN NQAF Manual (2019), while 7 reported that they had not.

Regarding the 2025 UN quality tools, respondents reported that they are adopting or implementing the Maturity Model on Quality Culture in Official Statistics, the Module for Quality Assurance when using Administrative and Other Data Sources (AOS), or both.

6 respondents reported that they have completed the UN-NQAF self-assessment checklist, while 10 informed that they have planned to complete it in 2027 and/or 2029, and 5 reported that they have not planned it yet. 14 respondents confirmed that the results of the self-assessment will be used to inform the development of a quality improvement plan. Concerning



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the existence of a functional Quality Unit, or an equivalent function responsible for quality management, 16 respondents answered “Yes” and 5 answered “No”.

On the other hand, 5 respondents reported that they have developed a Quality-Culture Action Plan and submitted it to management, while 7 informed that they are in the process of preparing one and 9 reported that they have not started yet.

**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, 17 respondents confirmed the presence of regulatory frameworks that enable their institutions to use administrative registries and data in their relevant processes, and 6 respondents said “No”.

Regarding the use of administrative registries and data in statistical production, 17 respondents provided information on the statistical outputs produced using administrative data, with reported figures ranging from 3 to 124 statistical outputs.

Regarding training activities conducted on record linkage, confidentiality, and quality assurance practices related to administrative data registries since October 2025, 15 respondents provided a specific numerical response, with reported figures ranging from none to 5 activities.

Regarding multisectoral Data Governance Councils or other applicable coordination mechanisms, most of the respondents reported that such mechanisms are already active, with the number of meetings or coordination activities held during the reporting period ranging from 1 to approximately 13. Some respondents also reported that formal data governance mechanisms are not yet established but are under development.

As part of efforts under this Strategic Objective, the Secretariat is also planning to organise a workshop on the Use of Administrative Registers as Data Sources for Monitoring the OIC-Level and International Development Agenda in 2027.